"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, cooler today and probably tomorrow; southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,018. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AUSTRALIANS WIN DOMINATING HEIGHTS ON THE SOMME; HUGE FORCES OF GERMANS MASSING FROM ARRAS SOUTH; ENEMY POURS 15,000 GAS SHELLS INTO AMERICAN POSITIONS

WILSON ORDERS BORGLUM AIRCRAFT CHARGES SIFTED

Acts on Demand of Coffin for Inquiry—Makes Public Letters to Borglum.

SQUIER SEEKS VINDICATION

Chief of Signal Corps, Involved by Sculptor, Asks Military Court of Inquiry.

BORGLUM ANSWERS WILSON

Resents Repudiation and Says Squier and Other Officials Obstructed the Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The demand for an investigation of allegations of graft in connection with the production of military aircraft was heeded by President Wilson today when he decided to turn the whole matter over to Attorney General Gregory, who was instructed to make a thorough investigation of the "wholesale charges" in regard to the production of aircraft made by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor.

Another sensational feature was added to the case tonight when it became known that Major Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who is accused by Mr. Borglum of hampering the work of investigation undertaken by the latter, had made a request for a military court of inquiry. A court of inquiry is a sort of military Grand Jury, which, after investigation, recommends whether court-martial proceedings are desirable. It also expresses opinions as to whether charges affecting an officer or officers are true or without merit.

The President's decision in favor of an investigation was announced after he had received from Howard Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Board, who had been South, a telegram urging that an official inquiry be made "in order that the reputations of innocent men may not be ruined."

The announcement of the President's decision was made when the White House this afternoon gave out copies of messages exchanged between President Wilson and Chairman Coffin and a copy of a letter sent by President Wilson to Senator Thomas of the Military Affairs Committee, in which the President expressed the hope that "the matter will be treated as one for searching official investigation by the constituted authorities of the Government" and said that "every instrumentality at the disposal of the Department of Justice will be used to investigate and pursue charges of dishonesty or malversation of any kind."

Letters to Borglum Also Made Public.

The President also made public seven letters he had sent to Mr. Borglum or Secretary of War Baker in the last five months in connection with the investigation the sculptor was making into the aircraft production situation. These show that the President in January urged Mr. Borglum to come to Washington, lay the whole matter frankly and fully before Secretary Baker, "and by your own investigation discover the facts in this business," but in April wrote him that "I never at any time constituted you an official investigator."

Mr. Borglum today conferred with members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and furnished a list of men who, he said, could reveal information of irregularities in airplane production.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, said tonight that no decision had been reached as to an inquiry based on the Borglum charges. The sentiment of the committee, he added, was to allow the Department of Justice to make the investigation. Most of the members of the committee feel that the Borglum charges properly come within the scope of the department. A vote on the proposal to open an inquiry by the committee will be taken within the next few days.

Coffin Telegrams and Thomas Letter.

No statement was issued at the White House in connection with the making public of the telegrams. The telegram from Chairman Coffin follows:

Darien, Georgia, May 4, 1918.

To the President:

Charges of dishonesty have been made against the Aircraft Board, which demand the fullest inquiry. I request and urge that an official inquiry be had in order that the reputation of innocent men may not be ruined.

HOWARD COFFIN.

Here is the President's reply:

Telegram.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1918.

Hon. Howard Coffin, Darien, Ga.

Your telegram received. You may be sure I shall co-operate in every way to prevent what you rightly forsee might happen. The Department of Justice will co-operate to the utmost

Continued on Page Four.

Slavs in Anti-German Riots; Mutiny Spreads in Austria

LONDON, May 6.—Unrest in the Slovenian districts of Austria is growing daily and mutiny is spreading with great rapidity, Reuter's announced today it had learned from a Serbian source.

A recent conflict between Germans and Slovenians, which ended in bloodshed, occurred at the railway station at Windischgrätz. Slovenian women became greatly infuriated and took part in the fighting. Several of the wounded combatants were taken to a hospital.

Further information has been received regarding the recent encounter between Germans and Slovenians at St. Jean. The gathering there was convoked by Slovenian Deputies, with the object of spreading among the peasants sentiment in favor of separation from Austria.

The speakers urged the Slovenians to free themselves forcibly from the German yoke and the Chairman of the Jugoslav Club asked that all fight for an independent Jugoslav State. The Slovenians cheered for this, and the Germans responded with cheers for the Hapsburgs. This led to bloodshed.

WILL INVESTIGATE MACHINE GUN LACK

War Department Promises an Inquiry Into Colt's Contract for Heavy Brownings.

8 BILLION FOR ORDNANCE

Estimates for Contracts and Authorizations for Next Year Approximate That Figure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Investigation was begun by the War Department today into the reported inability of the Colt's Arms Company to produce heavy Browning machine guns in scheduled time. This information was given the House Military Affairs Committee by Brig. Gen. Tracy C. Dickson of the Army Ordnance Department, who, with Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of the Army General Staff, appeared before the committee to explain the needs of the Ordnance Department for the next fiscal year.

Reports that the manufacturers had failed in the delivery of machine guns led members of the committee to examine the two army officers on this subject. General Dickson replied to questions that not a single heavy Browning machine gun had been delivered by the Colt's Arms Company. Immediately Representative Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member of the committee, demanded a Congressional investigation. He said that the situation was quite as bad as that existing in the aircraft production, and proceeded to examine the witnesses along specific lines.

Mr. Kahn asked why the War Department had not reported the failure before this. General Dickson said that the Ordnance Department was at a loss to understand the inability of the contractors to deliver the goods in scheduled time. He advised that the committee defer the proposed inquiry until an investigation, set in motion today by the War Department, had been concluded. With the understanding that the committee would be advised of the situation as soon as the officers sent to make investigation had reported it was decided by the committee not to make an independent inquiry.

The hearing was held behind closed doors, and the utmost secrecy was maintained as to the developments. It became known, however, that the Colt's Arms Company was under contract to deliver about 3,000 heavy Browning machine guns by June 1, and that not a single gun of the type required has yet been turned over to the War Department. No explanation for the reported failure was offered by General Dickson except disorganization in the works due to the draft and labor troubles. These, members of the committee asserted, were not so widespread as to account for the alleged failures.

Light Browning automatics were being made by five factories, General Dickson testified, and the production of these guns was reported to be proceeding satisfactorily. Rifle production was reported to be up to standard, and sufficient rifles are now being made to supply the soldiers in the field, here and abroad.

Appropriations for heavy ordnance and fortifications will be considered by the House Appropriations Committee when more information has been obtained. The Military Affairs Committee was told today that a year would be required to turn out some of the bigger guns because of difficulties in getting under way. Congress will be asked to make an appropriation for two

Continued on Page Eleven.

GREAT BEER SPRING WATER. "Ice Purity Has Made It Famous."—Advt.

70 ENEMY DIVISIONS READY

Await Order to Begin New Drive Which French Expect Soon.

PETAIN'S MEN NOT ANXIOUS

"We Are Masters of the Situation," Says Staff Officer, Sure They Are Better Men.

BELIEVE ENEMY DESPERATE

Fear of America and Troubles at Home Compel the Renewal of Attack.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From a Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 6.—Although heavy fighting is to be expected in Flanders, where the enemy is likely to make further efforts to carry the heights west of Kemmel, it remains certain that the great mass of German troops is concentrated further south, and there is a widespread opinion that the near future may witness another colossal drive on the same scale and in the same general direction as that of March 21.

According to the latest calculations, about seventy German divisions, of whom some forty, mostly of quality, have not yet been engaged, are awaiting the order to begin a new attempt for the decision which the German leaders seem to regard as necessary.

The violence of the German bombardment also has been steadily increasing from the Arras region southward during the last fortnight, as if the enemy was hoping to counterbalance the absence of the surprise, which served him so well in the previous attack, by the sheer weight of men and metal.

It is idle to deny that an advance upon the Amiens railroad or in the direction of Compiègne might procure for the assailants greater advantages than a corresponding gain in the waterlogged desolation of Flanders, where even the abandonment of what is left of the Ypres salient would cause the Allies little embarrassment.

But the French view the future without anxiety. A staff officer recently said, "We feel that we are masters of the situation."

Details which are now coming out of the past fighting show that, once the battle is stabilized, the poilus have literally "fought better" than their opponents.

This assertion was made to THE TIMES correspondent by an experienced soldier who judged without bias on purely professional grounds. He added that the comparative superiority of the French over the enemy appeared to be progressive—a certain proof that the French morale is strengthening as his weakens.

How vitally the fate even of great modern battles hangs on the morale and fighting quality of the units, or in some cases even of individuals, only experienced soldiers can realize. A feature of this "position warfare" is that if the line breaks at a single point the neighboring forces are outflanked and forced in turn to uncover others, so that the breach widens almost automatically.

Under the shock of a very heavy attack it cannot be expected that the line will not bend here or there to some extent. It then depends upon the courage and initiative of the units on the spot to maintain the connection and continue the resistance, often to the death, so that the barrier may be built up again behind them.

The French leaders know that their men can be relied on to do both, and that is the principal reason for their confidence, no matter what may be the violence of the enemy's attacks.

The very fact that an attacks is almost certain is another source of their optimism. The chain of reasoning is simple. The first assault failed, despite the enormous advantages of surprise and the initial success. That the enemy risked it at all made the French think that fear of America and internal difficulties made the need for a decision outweigh the danger of defeat. Now the fact that he renews it, despite his unprecedented losses and in face of the Allies being tenfold stronger, as a result of complete unity of action and direction, proves that his need was far more urgent than was imagined.

If one accepts this theory that the enemy is continuing the attack be-

Continued on Page Two.

Maher's "The Shadow of a Certain Soldier," Best Novel Stands and Bookstores, 25c.—Advt.

Lieut. Rosenwald, Once Noted as Football Player, Killed

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 6. — (Associated Press).—Lieutenant John Rosenwald of the Medical Corps, who was formerly one of the best known of the Western football players, has been killed by shellfire in the Luneville sector. Lieutenant Rosenwald, whose home was in Minneapolis, was a guard of the University of Minnesota eleven a few years ago and made a brilliant record. On the field of battle his record was still better. He distinguished himself two or three times in bombardments, notably in the engagement in which heroic Sergeant Peterson was killed a short time ago.

FOE CAN'T REPEAT HIS BIG SURPRISE

In Any Event, It Would Require a Similar Period of Preparation.

NO LESSER ATTACK FEARED

His Striking Power Is Still Great, but British Observer Thinks It Is Impaired.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, May 5.—Twelve days have passed since the last considerable action on the Somme front, the abortive German attack on Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard. The interval has been occupied here and further south in strengthening defenses and improving positions by local attacks, and throughout the French front in raiding, after information as to the enemy's plans and effectives. At a time of less grave preoccupation these affairs would deserve more than passing notice, for they often exhibit remarkable daring and skill.

In Hangard Wood, where the Franco-British line has been advanced and improved, tanks have been used with good effect to clear out the remaining enemy machine-gun posts.

The first American division to take a section in the present battle has done well in the Leintrey region of Lorraine. Three hundred American soldiers carried out a very successful raid, reaching the third German trench. This was the first time the American infantry had depended upon the protection of its own artillery.

By a well-conducted operation the French have recaptured the whole of Hill 82 east of Hailles, at the junction of the Luce and the Avre, taking 110 prisoners and a number of mine throwers and machine guns.

These are but scenes—settings of the entr'acte, longer than the previous pause, perhaps, because the third act is intended to be the proper dramatic culmination. Berlin is visibly perturbed. The failure of the submarine campaign has been found out, and the Deputies ask why lying figures have been given them. The Ukraine is a disappointment. Worse still, hundreds of thousands of men have gone down, and victory is as far away as ever. Hindenburg would in any case wish to go on. Now he must do so from fear. The shadows are gathering, but he still has means to strike more than one hard blow. Where and how? In an altogether different sector? That is possible, though I think it unlikely, except as a subsidiary operation, because the best objectives are those already chosen, and the shifting of the stress of battle would raise many difficulties without giving any new prospect of success. Is some new surprise impending? That also is possible, though not very likely, because surprises are not invented in a day, and it can hardly be supposed that the German staff held back anything in designing its great adventure.

Germans Have Done Their Worst.

What we can say with some certainty is that nothing the enemy can do now will be quite as bad as what he began on March 21. Preparations for this effort had been going on for six months, with all the energetic application to detail of which the German is capable. As early as last January the French Staff knew that the Eighteenth German Army, that of von Hutier, by which the counteroffensive in Galicia last July and the subsequent attack on Riga were made, had been brought over to the western front. It was known the enemy would above all aim at a surprise, and that the Riga operation presented a new tactical model of the greatest interest. We knew that at least 200 German divis-

Continued on Page Two.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful cuisine. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

DEATH IN SNEEZING POWDER

Germans Now Use Shell to Make Men Take Off Masks

THEN INHALE LETHAL GAS

Foe Tries Innovations Every Month or So, but Finds the Allies Prepared.

SCOFF AT KAISER'S ORDER

Entente Officers Believe He Fears Reprisals if Airmen Drop Poison Fumes.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From a Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 6.—The Germans introduced gas warfare, forcing modern soldiers to wear gas masks. Now after the use of masks has proved an effective weapon against gas he is using a new weapon to force the allied soldiers to take off masks that they may be easily killed by his lethal phosgine and diphosgine gases.

The weapon is nothing more or less than sneezing powder fired in high explosive shells. This sneezing powder percolates through mask respirators and brings on sneezing spells which lead the men to take off their masks and to receive the full effect of lethal gases. It has been used against the Americans. The method in use is to fire a number of sneezing powder shells just before a gas attack or to scatter them along among lethal gas shells.

Allied soldiers get the ordinary gas warning, put on masks and go on fighting, disregarding gas shells. Then along come the sneezing shells, and the soldier who cannot resist taking off his mask receives the full effect of deadly gases.

Composition of New Shell.

I can state that effective methods have been devised against this weapon as against other war traps of the heinous Hun. Today I examined one of the sneezing shells which was captured complete. With a cartridge in, the affair was about three feet in length and in diameter about four and a half inches. The interior of the shell was filled with a substance which when dug away showed a glass container embedded in a high explosive and containing poison in the form of a very fine powder, which, when the shell explodes, scatters like dust. The range of such a shell is up to seven miles.

Experiences of allied soldiers and captured material show that the enemy is unceasingly trying new tricks in gas warfare. It is not permitted to give many details, but it is seldom a month passes without his trying some new gas. Most of his recent efforts have been ineffective and allied experts have been successful in making gas masks effective against all gases tried so far.

The German now uses his gases in four methods: First, clouds, which depend on a favorable wind; second, projectors, also depending on the wind; third, long-range artillery gas shells, and, fourth, hand grenades. Deadly gases, such as phosgine and diphosgine, are used in short-range guns, while neutralization gas, intended only to prevent activities of allied soldiers far back of the lines, is used at long range. Mustard gas is much used in this way. The latest perfection in the use of lethal gases is to fire twelve or more mortars shooting large calibre shells at the same time by an electrical arrangement, thus producing great concentration.

The four methods of use of gas by the Germans mark stages of development in gas warfare which promise to become more important as the war goes on. However, the first means of cloud attack, which had its first demonstration against the Canadians at Ypres, is still used, but not so often. In the employment of short-range weapons is included the use of gas hand grenades, to which Americans are becoming accustomed.

Much interest was aroused here by a reported declaration by Dr. Davis, American dentist to the Kaiser, that Wilhelm had boasted of a deadly gas used from airplanes. Allied experts have been watching for German use of gas from airplanes which is practicable, but which has not yet been done on any front. There was much amuse-

Continued on Page Two.

Heavy Gas Attack on Our Lines in Picardy; Pershing's Men Prepare for New German Assault

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH FRONT, May 6, (Associated Press.)—The Germans launched a heavy gas attack against the American troops on the Picardy front in the night. Early in the evening they sent over 15,000 shells, composed chiefly of mustard gas, within a brief period. These shells were followed by an intense artillery fire, and at midnight several hundred gas shells were dropped into the American lines.

Enemy airplanes appeared over the American lines about the same time. Anti-aircraft guns brought down one German machine and damaged another.

The extreme activity of the artillery and aviators, the rifle fire and night flares, and the reported movements behind the enemy lines in this sector may forecast a new attack, but General Pershing's men are ready for any emergency. They are countering the enemy preparations blow for blow, keeping up a harassing artillery, rifle, and machine-gun fire, and are actively patrolling.

The spirit of the Americans is excellent. They are eager to fight, and a typical expression is, "Let Fritz start something. He'll get all that is coming to him."

A young French Captain who trained the men now in the Picardy lines told The Associated Press today he never had seen finer material.

"All are of one mind," he said, "to fight fast and hard and to finish the war quickly."

CRUEL TO OUR MEN, EX-PRISONER SAYS

Frenchman Who Escaped from Germans Tells of Treatment of Americans.

WRECKED BY SEVERE LABOR

New Yorker Lost 33 Pounds in Salt Mines—Men Are Half Starved and Beaten.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 6, (Associated Press.)—American prisoners of war are being shamefully treated in German prison camps if all have had the experience of an American interviewed by a French soldier, also a prisoner in Germany, just before he escaped. The Frenchman's story, as told to American officers, follows:

"A short time before I left Hameln, Hanover, I was able to have a few minutes' interview with an American soldier who was taken prisoner several months ago on the French front. Being unwounded, he was assigned directly to a prison camp. Weakened by excessive work he was forced to do in the salt mines and being unable to stay longer, he was sent to Hameln.

"I do not remember the name of the man or the number of his regiment, but he had been among the first Americans in the trenches, and his home was in New York. He told me that during the three months he was in the Harz mines he had lost thirty-three pounds. He had been solidly built, and it could be easily seen that he had been vigorous and healthy, but when I saw him he was incredibly thin and so weak that he could hardly cross a room without stopping repeatedly, leaning on pieces of furniture or supporting himself on boxes piled there.

"Englishmen are also badly treated in the mines. I found out that three of seven who were sent back to Hameln died.

"Package service does not exist in the mines and the prisoners receive practically nothing. Their only nourishment is from thin soup made of barley or cabbage, sometimes salted codfish eggs and those of other fish which it is impossible to eat. There are few potatoes and very little bread. It is impossible for a man to work without becoming sick or weakened to the point of falling.

"The men are struck with rifle butts and the flat side of bayonets and are placed in dark cells on bread and water. These cells are known to the mine prisoners as 'hot chambers,' as they are heated by steam to a high temperature. After the men are held in these cells they are turned out in the snow, where they are required to stand at 'attention' for a certain length of time. Needless to say, deaths are frequent.

"This American had been punished several times in this way, and told me all that I am relating to you. I am able to confirm his story, because other Englishmen and Frenchmen I saw at Hameln did not have the strength even to hold a cigarette."

FRENCH LOOK TO US TO FOIL PEACE PLOT

Believe America, Firm for Victory, Will Strengthen the Allies' Will to Win.

KAISER COUNTS ON DISUNION

But Indications Are That He Realizes Power of Foch's Sole Command.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 6.—During the lull in the great battle there has been much discussion in Paris of other factors second only in importance to men and guns. It is agreed that the Germans launched their offensive with a double objective. They hoped to break through. Failing that, they thought that the pressure of their onslaught would be great enough to find a weak spot in the Entente alliance and bring about its disintegration. In connection with the Hindenburg offensive the Germans started undermining movements of all kinds behind the lines, and one never knows when he is spreading German propaganda in repeating what he hears.

The impression prevails here that the Allies have stood the early shocks of battle satisfactorily, and that they should now be on guard against influences calculated to produce division among them. Germany has always reckoned their divisibility as one of her elements of strength, believing that if she could hold out long enough the Entente alliance would be loosened by inherent separatist tendencies.

Paris takes the view that America early set the example of maintaining the principle of union when she stripped her navy of destroyers and dispatched them to Europe to fight the U-boats. It was urged then by some persons that Washington was making a big blunder in leaving New York and other seaboard cities unprotected against a German attack.

Later Germany attempted to divert the movement of American destroyers from Europe by spreading reports that German submarines would be sent to American waters. Such arguments appeal strongly to the parochial national spirit, but America refused to be fooled, and her solid destroyer strength became the backbone of the anti-submarine organization.

America's detachment from European relations and her consequent impartiality are part of the basis of the optimism now prevailing in France. The largest single element of this hopefulness is the unity achieved under Foch. If the Allies had a higgledy-piggledy management under three separate commands, French opinion, which is coldly mathematical and analytical, would take an opposite course.

Expect Us to Hold Allies in Line.

French commentators, however, recognize the inevitable drift toward separatism, and it is only their faith in America's disinterestedness and horse sense that produces such confidence here. They believe that we are out to win, and are not going to sacrifice success to sentimentalism, and that, being of that mind ourselves, we will see to it that our partners do not yield to the temptations which we resist.

To bring the discussion from the abstract to the concrete, it is thought here that the Germans have been surprised at the Allies getting together and staying together on the question of Foch's command. They had hoped to have their battle won for them by

Continued on Page Two.

DASH OF THE AUSTRALIANS

Unheralded by Guns in Middle of the Night It Filled Foe with Terror.

GERMANS TRAPPED IN PITS

Antipodeans Swarmed All About the Isolated Units with Bayonets and Bombs.

KILLED 150 WHO RESISTED

And Sent Back 200 Prisoners, with Several Machine Guns and a Big Trench Mortar.

British Official Bulletins.

LONDON, May 6.—Today's official bulletin reads as follows:

A successful minor operation was carried out by us last night between the Somme and Ancre Rivers, west-southwest of Morlancourt. Our line in this locality has been advanced on a considerable front in spite of strong opposition from the enemy, whose losses were heavy. Over 150 prisoners, two machine guns, and a trench mortar were captured by our troops. Our own casualties were slight.

Local fighting took place last night to our advantage in the neighborhood of Locon and the Lawe River. Our positions in this locality have been improved.

On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged.

Tonight's report from Haig's headquarters reads:

More than 200 prisoners were captured by us in the successful local operation carried out during the night in the neighborhood of Morlancourt.

Raids attempted by the enemy last night and early this morning south of Locre were repulsed by French troops.

The artillery activity on both sides continued during the day on both battlefronts. North of the Lys a number of fires were caused behind the enemy lines by our artillery.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Monday, May 6.—The lull continues, and yesterday was the quietest day on the front perhaps that we have had since March 21.

I described yesterday how the intense harassing fire of the Allies in Flanders and elsewhere caused much damage to the enemy and undoubtedly interfered a good deal with his organization behind the lines, making it difficult for him to relieve and reorganize his divisions, to bring up ammunition and gather all the supplies he needs for the next phase of the offensive. This destructive fire is causing the same effect down across the Somme, where the Australians, especially during recent days, have made life very wretched for the German troops.

An Australian achievement about 2 o'clock this morning was a very daring and successful enterprise, which must have been extraordinarily annoying to the German command in that district. Annoying is too mild a word to use for the German troops themselves, because for an hour or more it must have been a time of terror for them, and many poor wretches were killed before the light of day.

The Australians went over in no great numbers for such a wide front of attack, which was about 2,500 yards, and without preliminary bombardment, though as soon as they were away their guns were active, neutralizing the enemy's batteries and keeping his roads and tracks under fire to prevent supports getting up. The German garrison on this front belonged to the 199th Division and 145th Division, and they were scattered about not in any definite trench system, but in rifle pits and rifle trenches just big enough to give cover to small groups and outposts and machine gun crews.

The Australians went over and round about the German pits and

GUNFIRE CHECKS FOE'S MOVES.

Correspondents Suggest That Mont Kemmel May Be Recovered.

LONDON, May 6, (via Ottawa.)—Correspondents in France state that the British gunfire in Flanders during the last three days has completely prevented any enemy movement on the British lines, while the French prevented an attack that was undoubtedly being prepared on their front by attacking first.

Experts emphasize the difficulty of the enemy finding the target, which is to take the Allies by surprise.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

holes with bayonets and bombs. The Germans fought for their lives in some of these places, but at least 150 were killed, according to the estimate of Australian officers, and the prisoners now number 200 of the 114th and 257th Infantry Reserve Regiments. They include two officers, whom I saw this morning and who looked very haggard and worn young men, with gaunt cheeks under their big shrapnel helmets, which reached down to their shoulders. Among the trophies brought back by the Australians, whose own losses were extraordinarily light, were several machine guns and a big trench mortar.

It was more than a raid, for the Australian line is now advanced on this side of Morlancourt to a depth of 84 yards on that wide front of 2,500 yards, and this enterprise will remind the enemy that initiative and offensive spirit are not entirely on his side. It was, however, only a minor action compared with the battles of last month and those which will come this month when the enemy is again ready to try another big push.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 6, (Associated Press.)—Most of the contested positions won by the Australians lay on the crest of a considerable ridge running east and west below Morlancourt. The ridge not only overlooks that place, but gives observation for a long distance in the valley of the Ancre and the Somme. By their two attacks the Australians greatly improved their situation on this high ground.

LACK OF SHELLS CAUSED LULL?

British Mission Suggests Last German Drive Used Stock in Dumps.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The situation for the Allies on the western front has improved considerably since the failure of the German drive last Monday, according to the view of the British Military Mission here. The enemy cannot renew the offensive, it is held, until he replaces with fresh divisions those that suffered so heavily in the last battle, and renews his ammunition supply.

A statement issued by the mission today says in part:

"The enemy has not renewed his attack in France since his fifth costly failure on April 29, when the divisions engaged suffered so severely that they had to be withdrawn and fresh divisions will have to be substituted before the enemy can renew the offensive.

"Since the first few days of the present battle the German casualties have been increasing as quickly in proportion as the allied casualties have decreased, and now with the French and fresh British reserves available, the situation, though bound to be an anxious one for some time yet, has considerably improved.

"During the recent fighting the enemy's expenditure of ammunition has been enormous. The intense bombardment, previous to the attack on April 29, lasted for over fifteen hours, and carried out as it was, with the utmost intensity and concentration ever yet achieved during the war, must have emptied his dumps and caused the present lull in the fighting, while he replenishes his depots."

REPORTS TAKING AMERICANS.

Berlin Also Tells of Success in Flanders Operations.

BERLIN, May 6, (via London.)—The statement issued by the War Office today reads:

In the Flanders fighting area we carried out successful operations.

A local attack by the enemy south of Locre failed. Early this morning there was a temporary violent artillery duel between Ypres and Bailleul. Throughout the day only the village of Kemmel was subjected to the strongest fire.

On the northern bank of the Lys, at La Bassée Canal and in some sectors of the battlefield on both sides of the Somme artillery activity revived in the evening.

Reconnoitring engagements and advances into the enemy's lines near Hangard and to the southwest of Brimont brought in some prisoners.

During forefield engagements with the Americans southwest of Blamont and with the French at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf we took some prisoners.

In the other thatres there is nothing to report.

CANADIANS TAKE OVER 3 MORE MILES OF FRONT

They Have Been Keeping the Foe Busy from New Quarters Southeast of Arras.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 6, (by Canadian Press, Limited.)—The Canadian army has taken over trenches in the vicinity of Neuville-Vitasse, Mercatel, and Boisleux-St. Mare, in addition to its front from Hill 70 to Gavrelle.

In their new quarters, as well as north of the Scarpe, they have been keeping the enemy constantly on the alert. Prominent in the operations in this area was the raid Friday morning, when the Saskatchewan troops, under the cover of artillery and machine-gun barrages, penetrated the enemy outpost line on a 600-yard front to a depth of 400 yards. The raid, which was carried out on the Arras road north of the Cojeul, was conducted at only light cost, but both sides of the road were marked with enemy dead. His casualties could not be less than 400 and the Canadians captured seven prisoners and four machine guns. On the extreme right of the Canadian attack the enemy offered little resistance, but heavy fighting took place on the left.

Again on the morning of April 29 a very successful raid was carried out by Ontario troops against positions in the vicinity of Neuville-Vitasse. They captured ten prisoners and four machine guns. The Canadians remained in the enemy lines twenty minutes, inflicting many casualties on the foe, who, in places, offered stubborn resistance. Despite the hand-to-hand fighting, the Canadians returned to their lines with only nine killed or missing.

The new section of battlefront taken over by the Canadian troops lies to the southwest of Arras and is about three miles in length.

VON ARNIM'S ARMY HAS BEEN REINFORCED

More Guns Have Arrived—Paris Observers Believe a New Stroke at Ypres Is Imminent.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 6.—It has been noted here that after each of their recent checks, which have been satisfactorily numerous of late, the Germans have ceased their attacks for at least five days.

French opinion, which has shown such little interest in the great battle during the past week that even the military critics ceased in several cases to write about it for two or three days, has now again begun to manifest curiosity as to where the expected new attack will take place. It is recognized that the Germans are such a methodical people that the resumption of the battle is about due.

Since their bloody defeat last week in Flanders the enemy has shown no intention of wasting more men in another fruitless attacks there. It is unthinkable, however, that von Hindenburg will content himself by resting on such a dangerously exposed position as Mont Kemmel without making a further desperate effort to gain the rest of the line of heights in that region, for without these the Kemmel position must sooner or later become untenable.

It is known beyond a doubt that the much-tried divisions of Von Arnim's Sixth Army have already been greatly reinforced with new effectives and that many fresh batteries have been brought up between the Lys and the Yser. The resumption of the intense bombardment before Ypres yesterday leaves little doubt that it is in that direction that the renewed German efforts will be made.

Major de Divrieux in Le Matin and Marcel Hutin in Le Echo de Paris are agreed on this point, although the former does not allow himself to overlook the possibility that the enemy will simultaneously attempt a second great attack which, under the present circumstances, can only be looked for on another part of the British front. Major de Divrieux predicts that this second offensive may be launched against Hazebrouck and Bethune by von Quast's Army or against Amiens by von Marwitz, or between Lens and Albert by Otto von Below, or perhaps by any two of these armies in combination.

Hutin from One po'nt seems to be fairly certain: The coming stages of the battle will be fought out on the British part of the front so far as the Germans are concerned. Whether Foch will take a sudden initiative and transfer the struggle to another part of the front is the secret of Foch alone.

Assuming, as seems to be the general idea, that the Germans will direct the full weight of their coming onslaught against the Ypres salient, it is pointed out here that this salient has now become extremely difficult to defend.

Hutin, in The Echo de Paris, hints very plainly that the possibility of the evacuation of the pitiful heap of ruins which is all that remains of Ypres has already been seriously considered.

At the same time both the British and French artillery on the Flanders front has been reinforced enormously and with such good effect that the enemy's preparations for a renewed attack have been rendered terribly difficult.

The allied counter-battery fire has proved extraordinarily effective and the damage done to convoys of supplies on the way to the German front line is reported to have been unusually serious.

All these must have had a considerable effect in delaying the expected renewal of the German onslaught, for on this occasion Germany has greater need than ever before of a spectacular victory, if on only a small section of the front, and her preparations, therefore, must be complete before she strikes.

It is believed here that the five serious checks that Germany has received on the western front in the last five weeks have had an extremely grave political effect at home and particularly in Austria. The situation is such that she dare not risk her next attack on this front, unless she is almost absolutey are of scoring at ueast a map victory, while it is impossible for the same reason for her to refrain from a further great effort in the very near future.

Austria is now regarded as Germany's weakest spot. It is believed here that internal conditions there are such that at the first real check suffered by Germany on the Western front during the next two or three weeks the whole Austrian machine will burst in pieces through sheer rottenness of the material. From that to the end of the war would be only a single step.

AVRE GUNS ARE KEEPING BUSY

PARIS, May 6.—Again today there has been heavy artillery action north and south of the Avre River, but the infantry have not clashed.

A successful raid was made by French troops during the night west of Hangard. Near Anchin Farm, in this same area, southeast of Amiens, a German attempt to approach the French lines was repulsed.

Reconnoitring detachments of Pétain's men penetrated the enemy's front northwest of Rheims and in Lorraine near Abaucourt.

The night report of the War Office reads:

The opposing artilleries were quite heavily engaged north and south of the Avre, but there was no infantry action.

SCANDAL IN BERLIN OVER RUSSIAN FEAST

AMSTERDAM, May 6.—The Embassy of the Bolshevist Russian Government in Berlin will open for business today at the old Russian quarters on Unter den Linden.

Meanwhile the German capital is scandalized over the goings on at a housewarming party held there, and which lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning. An opulent banquet, said to have cost 40 marks a head, exclusive of beverages, was served. On the wine list figured champagne, hock, claret, and vodka, all of which flowed in streams.

Among the guests were numerous independent Socialists, whose leader, Herr Haase, in fervent terms toasted "The Red Internationale," to which Ambassador Joffe replied "suitably."

It is asserted the entire cost of the feast was defrayed by the Imperial German Treasury, which excites angry comment among the populace, which already has been irritated by stories of more than ample fare enjoyed by the Russian Embassy staff while staying at an élite hotel under special arrangements of the War Food Bureau.

DENIES RECEIVING A PEACE OFFER

Balfour Says No "Tentative or Informal Suggestions" Have Been Made to Him.

BERLIN ALSO DENIES IT

Report That Dutch Envoy Had Gone to London Called Complete Invention.

DUTCH VERSION OF TERMS

Germany to Renounce Western Conquests, Give Alsace Autonomy, but Keep Grip on Russia.

LONDON, May 6.—Arthur J. Balfour, the Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today that no peace offers had been made recently by the enemy. He added:

"There is no representative of a neutral nation in this country who has made tentative or informal suggestions of peace negotiations."

Germany's peace emissary, according to The Daily Mail, has been busily working here, but has made no progress in any direction. There is reason to believe, it says, that the German agent, who has been reported to be a Dutch financier, returns to Germany to report that we is "nothing doing."

Dutch Version of German Terms.

A Central News dispatch from The Hague says the Dutch intermediary is reported to be Jenkheer Colyn, former Minister of War. His proposals are said there to have been as follows:

1. Germany to renounce all claims in the west.
2. Restoration of Belgium.
3. Alsace-Lorraine to be autonomous, within the German Federation.
4. The status in the east to remain as at present.
5. Austria to make certain concessions to Italy in the Trentino.
6. Balkan questions to be solved by an international conference.
7. All colonial questions affecting Africa and Asia Minor to be settled by a conference of all the belligerents.
8. Germany to abandon all claims to her former Chinese protectorate of Kiao-Chau, but in exchange to receive certain economic concessions in China.

AMSTERDAM, May 6.—The report that a Dutchman had gone to London to make peace proposals on instructions from Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann, an official statement from Berlin says, is a complete invention.

Another dispatch from Berlin says that the complete peace agreement with Rumania will be signed either Monday or Tuesday.

Jonkheer Colyn arrived in England last week at the head of a mission whose purpose was said to be to explain to the British Government the difficulties caused by Germany's demand on Holland concerning the transfer of German materials across Dutch territory to Belgium.

"THE SWORD HAS TO SPEAK."

German Foreign Office Comment on Rumors of a "Peace Offensive."

AMSTERDAM, May 6.—"The assertion of Lord Robert Cecil that Germany will undertake a 'peace offensive' if she does not succeed in overcoming the Allies is the latest means whereby Entente statesmen are seeking to stimulate the war ardor of their people, whose belief in the justice of their own cause is vanishing," says Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in an interview published in Berlin newspapers in reply to the statement of the British Minister of Blockade last week.

"Let the British people deal with such manoeuvres as they will," says the German Under Secretary. "The sword first has to speak. Our task is to break with hard steel our enemies' destructive aims against our existence and our integrity. We have attained gigantic successes. We can face the future with firm confidence."

WASHINGTON IS CAUTIOUS.

Officials Regard The Hague Rumor as Part of a "Peace Offensive."

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Officials and diplomats here, on reading Germany's purported peace terms, as outlined today in dispatches from London, recalled that British officials recently predicted a "peace offensive," and said, furthermore, that they expected that terms to be offered in behalf of Germany would be framed so as to appear most attractive to Great Britain.

Today's dispatches, officials said, seemed to fulfill that prediction. Every peace move made by Germany since her first offer has been promptly branded by the allied statesmen as subtle propaganda to sow dissension and discord among the allied peoples, weaken their resistance, and lead to what has been characterized as a German-made peace.

Ambassador Page reported the points of this latest peace feeler to the State Department by cable, but it was said that the communication was regarded by the Department as news, rather than as something requiring official attention. As a matter of course, however, it probably will be the subject of private consultation between the Entente Governments and America.

It is known that from time to time the State Department has been informed through unofficial sources that influential persons in Holland were in a position, whenever the American Government cared to discuss the subject, to submit the outlines of a possible peace plan which would correctly represent the extent of the concessions which Germany was willing to make.

DOWNED 106 TEUTON PLANES

Six Weeks' Record for a British Squadron on Amiens Front.

LONDON, May 6.—Wounded British airmen back from France report that the squadron operating in an important sector on the Amiens front has probably established a record by bringing down 106 enemy machines in six weeks, including twenty-one in one day.

The only member of the squadron known to have been wounded up to the time this man returned to London said it was hard work getting the German airmen to fight. Practically the only times they would come out, he said, "were about 9 o'clock in the morning, when the glare of the sun would be in our faces, and in the evening. Even then they would slip away if they had half a chance."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Another day has gone by, and still the Germans have held back from a renewal of their attacks, either in Flanders or in Picardy. Part of this delay has been caused, no doubt, by weather conditions. As has been noted before, the Germans in Flanders must bring their supplies into the salient along the Lys River over absolutely flat ground, which is readily mired and in heavy rains is turned into a quagmire. Add to this condition the fact that the ground has been torn up by shell fire and filled with craters, which in turn rapidly fill up with water, and it can be readily seen that insurmountable obstacles are imposed upon a transportation system. Nor is this condition confined to the interior of the salient itself. On the contrary, it reaches far east of the salient into the whole of the Flanders country held by the Germans before the attack on the Armentières positions. It extends, too, to the Picardy front before Amiens, where much of the ground over which the transports must come—whether they be rail of dirt roads—is that which was torn to pieces by the Germans in their retreat from Noyon. Until they can re-establish their supply system and insure a constant flow of munitions and food to the fighting front they cannot go on.

This condition placed the advantage for the time being with the Allies. In Flanders the Allies' supplies come over high ground, not so easily mired as the low country. Except for such interruption as may be incident to the German artillery fire, the Allies can keep their supplies coming at a more or less constant rate. The French have taken advantage of this situation to push their way southward along the road which separates Mont Scherpenberg from Mont Rouge, and have improved their positions locally. It must be remembered that the French and British plan here is defensive, purely and simply. There is nothing to be gained by an offensive movement of any magnitude in this section. It might snuff out the salient if completely successful, but even this would be but a minor affair as compared to the total problem with which the Allies are confronted. To sacrifice any great number of men for such a local object would be indefensible. The problem here, then, is to force the Germans to wear themselves out in the attack, and then, when the time is ripe, to gather together all available forces for an attempt at victory.

As a local operation for defensive purposes the French attack between Locre and Dranoutre appears to be entirely successful. The most important action of the last few days took place, however, not in Flanders but in Picardy. Both north and south of the Somme the British attacked on a front of about two miles and pushed their way forward nearly a mile. This is also a move for betterment of local positions. The angle between the Somme and the Ancre is centred by a narrow plateau about 325 feet high, the river itself being about 185 feet above the sea. From this plateau, both toward the Ancre and the Somme, the ground slopes sharply to the valley floor, the slope being generally steep.

This plateau is not the key to the possession of the angle, but overlooks considerable ground on the other side of both streams. In the German drive in this angle the battle lines were finally established within five miles of the apex of the angle, which is quite acute, and only a small portion of this plateau was left in British hands. It is along this plateau that the British advance has been made. Apparently Morlandcourt has been reached and the lines fixed on the western outskirts of the town.

South of the Somme the general situation is the same. There is the same character of plateau with steep sides, from which the Germans tried to eject the British when they drove at Villers-Bretonneux some days ago. The situation then was redeemed by the Australians, who retook the ground lost during the night. Now the British have attempted to extend their positions on the high ground between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme. This operation has also had a measure of success. There is a not inconsiderable object to be attained in this attack. It was the British failure at Villers-Bretonneux that opened the way for the German attack against Hangard in the valley of the Luce Brook. As soon as the former town was taken the French position was exposed and had to be vacated. Nor did the subsequent success undo the damage. But by pushing east along the plateau the French positions can be restored, as the Germans will be completely turned from the north side of the Luce. This little stream has played a not unimportant part in this fighting, as it has for nearly a month served as a defense for the northern flank of the French line at its junction with the British.

In addition to this, every yard that the British north of the Luce can advance clears so much of the northern bank and sharpens the Amiens salient between the mouth of the Luce and Montdidier. At the same time it sharpens still more the point which juts out along the Avre directly toward Amiens, a mile above Morisel. The general situation in Picardy must be considered satisfactory when the Allies deem it advisable to seize the initiative.

FRENCH LOOK TO US TO FOIL PEACE PLOT

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

allied dissensions, and going up against a great General clothed with full powers is not at all to their taste. As measures have been taken from time to time to enable Foch to handle all allied material and plan ahead into the Summer months the Kaiser has shown an increasing reluctance to "hog" all the credit for the western offensive.

A Frenchman said to me today:

"France might have claimed the generalship on other grounds, but the selection of Foch was so clearly marked out by fitness that there was no getting away from it. The Allies were supremely fortunate to have such a man directly in the line of promotion and with the threads of management already in his hands. In France, where we apply military terms to all our thoughts of the war, we regard the allied victory as turning on the quality of support given Foch by the allied powers.

"Among European nations questions are rooted deep in centuries-old relationships which do not arise between them and America. We, therefore, depend on America to hold us all to those principles of military unity which our Generalissimo represents and symbolises. President Wilson helped put him there.

"The President, Secretary Baker, and Generals Pershing and Bliss have given him the strongest possible indorsement and support, and American man-power has been guaranteed him to administer the finishing stroke to the enemy."

BELGIAN COAST POINTS BOMBED BY SEAPLANES

LONDON, May 6.—Naval aerial contingents, working from Dunkirk, have carried out bombing operations against Ostend, Westende, the mole, lock gates, and seaplane base at Zeebrugge, and enemy shipping in the vicinity, the Admiralty announced tonight.

The raids were carried out from April 29 to May 5 inclusive. Direct hits were obtained on the mole, the seaplane base, and the docks at Zeebrugge.

In the course of the offensive one enemy two-seater airplane was destroyed and another was driven down out of control. One British machine failed to return.

U C-39 ON FIRST TRIP WHEN SUNK BY BRITISH

Commanded by Ehrentraut, Friend of Prince Henry — Overwhelmed by Depth Bombs.

LONDON, May 6.—An account has just reached London from a Dutch correspondent of the destruction of the German submarine U C-39 and the capture of seventeen of her crew by a British destroyer. [The U C-39 was sunk in the North Sea in March, 1917.]

The submarine was commanded by Otto Ehrentraut, who was a close friend of Prince Henry of Prussia, and a frequent visitor to Prince Henry's castle at Kiel. Before Ehrentraut left Kiel in command of this new mine-laying submarine, Princess Henry went to the pier to wish the boat bon voyage.

The U C-39 left her base at midnight carrying several torpedoes and a large quantity of gun ammunition, but no mines, as this was her first trip and in the nature of a tryout for the officers and men. All of her personnel had seen service in other submarines.

The submarine secured her first victim by sinking the Norwegian steamship Henshh mk (formerly the American Saitila,) the crew of which escaped in boats. Next midnight the 39 sighted the British steamer Hanna Larsen, which was sunk by bombs after her Captain and chief engineer had been taken aboard the submarine as prisoners.

The next morning the Norwegian steamship Ida was sighted, and although the Ida stopped immediately, Ehrentraut gave orders to continue firing. When the German gun pointer saw that the ship had stopped and several direct hits had already been made, according to this account, he asked if he should cease firing, and was told by the commander to keep on. Twenty-five rounds in all were fired, the last few at a range of less than 3,000 yards.

When the Germans finally ceased firing one of the Ida's boats came alongside and announced that two wounded men had been left aboard the steamer. The submarine commander sent a boat over and found that both men were already dead, having been killed while lowering the boats. The Germans left the bodies where they lay and proceeded to sink the ship by bombs.

Two hours later the 39 opened fire on a steamer and trawler, but on diving lost them in the mist.

About 1 P. M. the 39 came to the surface again and sighted a steamer, on which she opened fire, but was answered almost immediately by a salvo from a British destroyer. The 39 had evidently met a sterner order of things and she dived, but too late.

DEAL DEATH NOW IN SNEEZE POWDER

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

ment also over a story from Switzerland that the Kaiser had forbade the use of a new deadly gas to be dropped from the air.

It is believed that the real reason this weapon has not been used is that the Kaiser considers what would happen to the German people should he start such methods of carrying gas warfare to civilian populations. There is every promise that in a few months the Allies will have a greater number of airplanes, which would mean that gas warfare from airplanes could be carried to almost every part of the German Empire. This means that if the Kaiser undertakes to make the people of Paris and London wear gas masks he might as well begin manufacture on a large scale for the people of Berlin.

GERMAN TANKS DISAPPOINT.

Unwieldy and Vulnerable, They Have to be Manned by Volunteers.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 5.—Further details are now available from various sources regarding the German tanks, several of which made such a poor showing at Villers-Bretonneux on April 24.

The machine weighs forty-five tons, and is so unwieldy that it is unable to negotiate broad trenches, and cannot move over ground torn heavily by shells. The tank is pointed at both ends, and is approximately 23 feet long, 9½ feet wide and 11 feet high.

The armor is of a poor quality of steel, and varies in thickness up to 30 millimeters. A direct artillery hit will put one out of action, and they are also vulnerable to machine gun and rifle fire at various points. The armament consists of a 2.2 inch gun forward, which fires high explosives and case shot, and six heavy machine guns, two on each side and two in the rear.

The tank is equipped with two 100-horse power four-cylinder poppet-valve engines, with an electric starter, and one man can control and drive it. Its top speed on good ground is ten miles an hour. A crew of nineteen is carried, consisting of one officer, three gunners for the forward gun, two drivers, two mechanics, ten machine gunners and one signal man.

The drivers and mechanics are volunteers from motor transport units, and the gunners are drawn from the artillery and infantry. These have double pay and rations.

70 DIVISIONS READY FOR A NEW DRIVE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

cause he does not dare do otherwise, there follows the corollary that the consequences of failure, when it can be no longer postponed or hidden from the German people, may well be overwhelming.

The French Army chiefs still hardly dare to admit such a possibility, but I venture to suggest that it is already present in their minds.

Huge Forces Before Arras.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, May 6, (Associated Press.)—The opinion is virtually unanimous that the next great blow which the German Staff must deliver, if it intends to try to execute the promises made to the German nation, must come soon.

Many hold the view that the next move must come from the German armies concentrated under General von Below, fronting Arras. Some of its divisions were borrowed by other German armies for attacks to the north and the south, but these have since been replaced by others and the force gathered there is very powerful. From Arras, in the event of a German success, it could turn toward the coast or toward Amiens.

Since the breakdown of the first German rush the Allies have had time to strengthen their positions. The unity of command which fused the allied armies into one and the terrific losses suffered by the enemy seem to have caused the Germans to hesitate, but it is impossible for them to content themselves with their present positions, which are unfavorable for defensive tactics.

Another factor in compelling them to seek a rapid decision is the transparent fear of the increasing strength of the American forces, displayed in the deluge of German propaganda decrying the American effort. These forces they foresee may become a powerful instrument against them before long, and they are certain to seek success before the transatlantic army becomes formidable.

The Germans are fully aware that it is America's intention to throw her whole energy into the cause of winning the war and, despite their attempts to belittle American help to the Allies, they are wide awake to the danger to themselves.

LUDENDORFF MASSES MANY FRESH TROOPS

Austria Weakens Italian Front to Replace German Garrisons Sent West, Dutch Hear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 6, (Dispatch to London Daily Telegraph.)—Reliable information compels the conclusion that the whole energies of the rulers of Germany are still concentrated on the effort to end the war by the gamble in the west and that that effort is of a magnitude and determination which it is dangerous to underestimate. In all secrecy Ludendorff is proceeding with measures designed to increase the resources at his disposal for a resumption of the series of battles, whose objectives still are the separation of the allied armies, driving the British from the Channel ports, and the destruction of France's fighting power.

Tremendous as were the initial measures, they have been widened and strengthened ever since the beginning of the offensive. I learn, for instance, that the German General Staff has made still greater demands on Germany's allies. Austria has been called upon to place more of its resources at the disposal of its masters. Although so far as is known, no Austrian infantry has actually been on the western front a very large number of Austrian troops have been brought into Germany, where they are doing garrison and other duties in place of Germans.

From the by no means inconsiderable number of Huns thus freed, there have been weeded out all men capable of any sort of military service at the front, and it is in these ways that the constitution of some of the many new divisions now in or behind the front has been completed.

In the other theatres of war there are only left sufficient numbers of Germans to keep up appearances. Especially is this the case with the Italian front, which in the last month has been depleted in order to help swell the great stream flowing toward the west. Bulgaria, also, has been made a minor tributary, though, so far, Bulgarian soldiers, as also a certain number of Turks, are held back in German garrisons. Supplementing all this, there has been a further combing out, which is still in progress, of the civilian population in Germany.

My informant, who has been in touch with all classes of Germans, puts the position thus:

"The German people have already lost so much during the war that they have become hardened also. In the weeks before the offensive they were carefully prepared by a newspaper campaign to pay a heavy price in blood. They are certainly disappointed with the results obtained so far, but here again you ought not to count too much on any immediate psychological effect. They believe that victory was so nearly within their grasp a month ago that the next time their leaders will be able to seize it."

So far as the military chiefs are concerned, my informant, who is in a good position to know, says that while they hoped for a complete break through in March, they had ready alternative plans, which are now being put into operation, in case such a decision should not be achieved. This view is supported by other well-informed opinion here, which holds that Ludendorff is prepared to maintain the struggle into the Autumn if necessary.

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FOE CAN'T REPEAT HIS BIG SURPRISE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

ions could be thrown into the offensive on the western front.

I reported the remarkable strengthening of the most important part of the French front, which had been completed just before the offensive broke out. Whether the defenses of the St. Quentin sector had been similarly doubled and tripled will doubtless be revealed by a commission of inquiry.

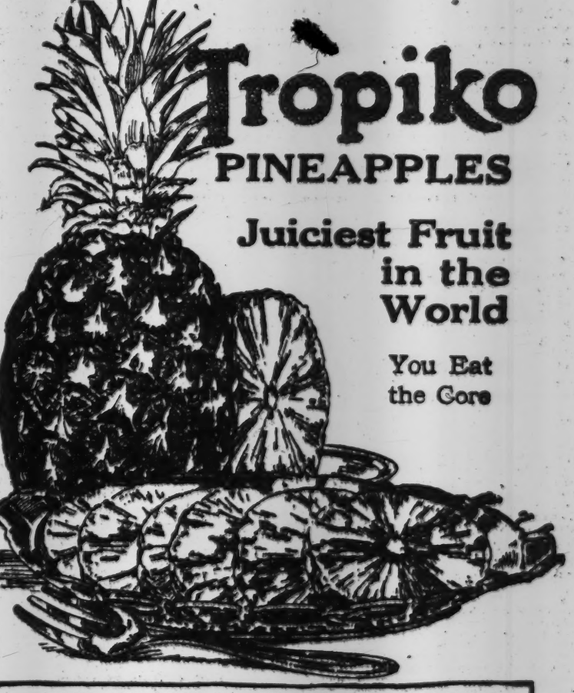
Advised of the gathering of reserves in the region of Hirson and Mezières—a concentration which might threaten either the Champagne or British front—as well as of certain symptoms of activity in Alsace, General Pétain took all the measures possible in such a case. When the enemy has a Winter to prepare in and a whole front liberated, as was the case after Brest-Litovsk—an opportunity such as the Allies have never had—it is absurd to suppose that he cannot pull off a serious surprise blow. A certain measure of surprise was, indeed, inevitable.

Difficulty of Repeating the Offensive.

The way to meet it was: First, by the deepening of defenses to break the shock; second, by the thinning of the front to give a larger mass of reserves in hand; third, to organize railway and motor transport so that this mass of reserve, or part of it, could be instantly thrown upon ahe point in danger. All this was effectually done on the French side. No doubt the lesson is learned. Assuming that, would it be possible for the German command to effect again what von Hutier's army of Riga manoeuvre effected in March? To begin with, though the Germans still have large numbers, they probably have no such body of first-class troops available, nor have they any such secure line behind which to make their preparations and from which to start. Least of all could they recreate the moral atmosphere which led the Prussian infantry to accept the cry attributed to the Crown Prince: "The Easter bells shall ring out the news of our victory!"

Riga and the counterattack at Cambrai were small trial trips. It is possible that the Artois front had already been chosen for the eventual offensive when the experiment was made last August in the Riga sector, for there is a certain resemblance between the two fronts, and the same aim of seizing the main line of communications and pushing its defenders against the sea. The Winter months gave an excellent opportunity for drilling the immense forces concerned in the Riga tactics and for elaborating the vast mechanism necessary. The chief features of the plan were dissimulation of the attack till the last moment, a brief but very powerful bombardment—two hours of gas shells against the allied batteries, three hours of explosive and gas shells on the first lines, an overwhelming infantry assault by deep masses with limited objectives, and, finally, the systematic overpassing of these first waves by fresh divisions in succession and with frantic speed, so as to give the Allies no time to rally.

Nearly a million men must have been trained for this prodigious manoeuvre. A third of these were brought from the rear to their positions and thrown into battle within ten days. For three months the most minute precautions were taken lest anything should leak out. Every man was told that success depended on his prudence. The slightest sign of new military works was camouflaged. Troop movements were microscopically regulated behind the front. Only so many men must pass within sight of the allied observatories on fine days, and rather a larger number on gloomy days. Medical visits must take place indoors. No extra aviation must be shown. The artillery must get its ranges without exciting suspicion. Leave and letters home were completely stopped. Even the officers did not know exactly whither they were going, and, finally, the armies of the offensive reached the ground at the last moment. It was seriously and literally colossal, but, if at all, it could be repeated only with a like preparation, and the men who have broken this flood need fear nothing less.



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WON'T OUST CONSUL AT LENINE'S BIDDING

State Department Satisfied Caldwell Has Done Nothing Wrong at Vladivostok.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL SEIZED

Vice Consul and Also President of Japanese Association Arrested at Irkutsk as Spies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—An official report of the demand made by the Bolshevist authorities in Moscow for the removal of John K. Caldwell, the American Consul at Vladivostok, was received by the State Department today from David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia. The ground for the demand was that Mr. Caldwell and the Consular officers of the other allied powers had sought to interfere in Russian internal affairs in connection with the movement for an autonomous Government in Siberia.

It is not the purpose to remove Consul Caldwell, as the Government here is satisfied, as is Ambassador Francis, that Mr. Caldwell has acted with strict propriety and has not interfered in Russian affairs. "Our Consul at Vladivostok," it was explained in a statement made at the State Department, "has done nothing in any way that was not entirely proper. Of course, all the warring factions come to him, and it is his duty to report. He has not given any encouragement to any of them."

The demand made by the Soviet Government is looked upon as a move to force the United States to recognize it. There was no indication at the State Department today of early recognition of the Soviet Government. The traditional policy of the United States has been not to accord recognition of a Government until it had proved its ability to discharge its international obligation.

LONDON, May 6.—A Reuter dispatch from Tokio says that the Russian authorities at Irkutsk have arrested the Japanese Vice Consul and also the President of the Japanese Association on the charge of being military spies.

Official denial has been made by Japanese Consul Uyeda to the Russian Foreign Office to rumors that the Japanese are placing machine guns in Vladivostok and are arranging to increase their forces there.

MOSCOW, April 28, (Associated Press.)—Bolshevist demands that the American and French Consuls at Vladivostok be recalled have brought no official statement from American Ambassador Francis and French Ambassador Noulens. The definite demands made by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin were coincident with the arival of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, in Moscow.

Regardless of the strong pressure put on the Entente embassies in the last few weeks to recognize the Soviet Government, which is making full use of the Siberian incident, the position of the embassies remains unchanged.

The Bolshevist demands on Ambassador Francis were: First, the removal of John K. Caldwell, American Consul at Vladivostok; second, investigation of his part in the alleged negotiations with the American Legation at Peking, and, third, the attitude of the American Government toward the Soviet republic.

Ambassador Francis has sent a communication to the Bolshevist Government regarding the alleged participation of Americans, French, and British in a Siberian counter-revolt plot in connection with which the Bolsheviki put plainly the question of the recognition of their Government. The American Embassy, the note says, carefully scrutinized the documents submitted by the Russian Government. In the American viewpoint, the documents failed to show any connection of American officials in these plots.

The American Embassy, the Ambassador continues, interprets the documents to show only that persons planning a counter-revolt contemplated asking the assistance of Consul Caldwell, Admiral Knight, and the representatives of the Allies in Peking, including the American Minister, but failed to show either the consummation of the hopes of the revolutionaries in this direction, or that the Americans participated or promised aid in any way. It is deemed unfortunate, in the present state of Russian international relations, that such flimsy charges should arise.

JAPAN'S HESITATION.

Doesn't Know What to Do In Siberia While America Opposes Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7.—A dispatch to The London Times, dated Tokio, May 1, says:

"The chaotic situation in Siberia is to some extent reflected in Tokio, which is suffering from a sort of political paralysis, for the Government is plainly puzzled how to deal with the problem of rampant Bolshevism, although Japanese refugees from all parts of Russia, at Irkutsk and farther east, have fallen victims to the Bolshevists and have been subjected to indignities and arrest.

"The cause of this stagnation is undoubtedly to be found in the American stand against intervention. While the apparent success of American dealings with the Bolshevikt seems to incline the Tokio Government to go to extremes in the effort to conciliate the Russians, politically Japan at the present moment is in a state of suspended animation. She is prepared to restore order in Siberia, but the Allies' mandate must give her an absolutey free hand. The Japanese strongly resent the tone of recent messages from Europe exhorting Japan to intervene in Siberia and so worded as to suggest that Japan would be acting in obedience to the Allies' bidding."

GERMANS WORRIED OVER THE UKRAINE

Puppet Government They Made Peace With Couldn't Last—Not Confident Of New One

A LESSON FOR THE ALLIES

Russian Patriots Described as Waiting for a Sign Now to Rally to the Entente's Cause.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—The Germans are worried about the Ukraine. They made peace with the Ukraine and the peace is inconclusive. They anticipated large food supplies from this granary of Russia, but the supplies are in the hands of the peasants, who refuse to give them up.

The puppet Government which under German protection made peace at Brest-Litovsk, and then was reinstated in Kiev by the German arms, has been unable to enforce the terms of the treaty. More than that, the German commander, General Eichhorn, has accused its members of conspiring to assassinate German officers and has had three of the Ministers arrested.

This government was overthrown by what is described in German telegrams, which are our only sources of information, as an insurrection of peasants under the leadership of General Skoropauski.

All this news is extremely interesting and not wholly intelligible. The origins of Skoropauski's movement are obscure, and the important question is whether and it is pro-German or anti-German.

The Germans themselves, judging by their press comments, are by no means certain on this point, although the Vice Chancellor stated in the Reichstag that the new Government had promised to observe the Brest-Litovsk treaty and the terms of the food agreement.

From what I know of the personnel of the new Government, I should say it is distinctly anti-German and trying to make the best of a very bad job. Skoropauski was the commander of the Chevalier Guards Regiment in the Russian Army, was an excellent fighting officer and a patriot, but wholly innocent of politics.

Vasilenko, the new Premier, is a cadet, a Federalist, and a Russian patriot, entirely opposed to the permanent separation of the Ukraine from Russia. I spent an evening with him at his house in Kiev early in December. He is a gentle, amiable man in the late fifties, with a gray beard, a slight stoop, a quavering voice, and the general appearance of a typical Russian "intelligent" of the old school.

Vasilenko did not strike me as possessing the qualities of a leader. I should imagine he was chosen as Premier because of his conciliatory manner and breadth of view, which made him a useful mediator between the various groups; but the fact that the groups with which Vasilenko is most closely connected, the cadets and Ukrainian Federalists, have consented under the circumstances to form a government is very significant.

These groups are moderate in their national aspirations. They are firmly convinced of the necessity of union with Russia, and in internal politics they are radicals and as such should in the long run command the support of the peasant proprietors, who form the bulk of the population of the Ukraine and could hardly in the nature of things sympathize permanently with the extreme socialist schemes of the government that was deposed last week.

If these groups decided under German occupation to form a government, it certainly was not with the object of furthering German schemes, but with the idea of undertaking a patriotic duty to reduce suffering, restore order, and save what can be saved for the future.

The situation is very instructive for the Allies. The cadets have been the most consistently pro-Ally party in Russia. Shortly before I left Petrograd a few weeks ago, when the German troops were expected there, the cadet Central Committee indignantly rejected the suggestion that they should form a government under German protection. The cadets and the groups akin to them hate the Germans with an intense hatred and were hoping against hope that the Allies would give a sign, would declare a policy in regard to Russia that would give all patriotic Russians an opportunity to rally in support of the allied cause.

But if the Allies wait until the Germans gain firm control over European Russia, will the Russian patriots continue to refuse to participate in the internal organization of Russia out of platonic affection for the Allies? Time passes. The changes in the Ukraine are by no means encouraging for the Germans, but at the same time they suggest a warning to the Allies.

RISINGS OF PEASANTS HARASS THE GERMANS

Hostile Sentiment Shown in Exploits of Revolutionaries Who Seize Trains of Food.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, May 4.—The Rada in Ukraine that has been ousted found itself losing the support even of the better bourgeoisie. The anti-German feeling in Ukraine showed itself in the difficulties of collecting grain, (even now Austria is unable to raise the bread allowance,) in a thousand exploits of small bands of revolutionaries who sometimes were able even to seize and make away with whole trains of food already on the way to Germany, in an endless series of sporadic peasant risings which made it unsafe for the Germans to move except in considerable companies, and in arrests by various associations of persons prominent in helping the Germans.

On April 26 General Eichhorn issued an order forbidding meetings, threatening the newspapers and promising offenders the justice of German courts-martial. This was too much even for the subservient Rada, who were not consulted. April 28, during a sitting of the Rada, after a stormy discussion of the incident it was found that the Germans had surrounded the building and that nobody was allowed to leave it. A German Lieutenant walked up to the praesidium. German troops filled into the hall. A German Lieutenant shouted "Hands up!" and "Sit still!" Then he called the names of certain Ministers. One answered and was immediately arrested. Reports agree that he was the War Minister and was accused of being concerned in peasant risings.

A conference of landowners and rich peasants sitting in Kiev was summoned by a conservative peasant, Kovalenko, a member of the first Duma. This conference declared its sittings permanent, and turned out those of its elements with Left sympathies, who were instantly arrested by the Germans. This body is definitely reactionary. It is likely to meet even more hostility than the Rada among the poorer peasantry, and the working classes of the towns are necessarily against it.

The net result of all this is to confirm the anti-Germanism of the bulk of the Ukrainian population and to insure that that population will look not to its own bourgeoisie for salvation, but to Russia. The Germans have camped in a hornets' nest, and the more they seize the bigger will be the area of revolutionary discontent within Germany's military frontiers, the more troops they will have to use, the more unpopular they will become, and the more certain the eventual unity of the Russian and Ukrainian democracies.

COLLECT FOOD BY FORCE FROM UKRAINIANS

Photograph in German Paper Shows Austrians Menacing People with Machine Gun.

AMSTERDAM, May 6.—The Government instituted in the Ukraine under General Skoropauski as Hetman, in succession to the Rada Government, is a virtual dictatorship by this descendant of an old Hetman of the Cossack Republic, it would appear from an account of the events leading up to the assumption of power by the General given in the Berlin Vossiche Zeitung.

"The entire comedy," says the newspaper, "was staged on April 29 at Kiev in the congress of Ukrainian peasants, who expressed their desire for a dictatorship. At this moment Skoropauski, attired in a Circassian uniform, entered a box in the hall, amid great enthusiasm. The General then walked to the stage, where, bowing his acknowledgment of the loud applause, he proclaimed himself Hetman of the Ukraine in these words:

"'Only a strong Government can help us. I shall rely upon your oath.'

"General Skoropauski afterward issued this manifesto:

"'The Ukrainian State arose, thanks to the powerful help of the Central Powers, which, loyal to their promises, will continue to fight for the security of the Ukraine.'

"The manifesto also dismissed all the Ministers and re-established the right to private property."

The friendliness of the new Ukrainian Government to Germany was asserted with emphasis also by Friedrich von Payer, the Imperial German Vice Chancellor, in his speech before the Reichstag Main Committee last Saturday, in which he sought to justify Germany's recent drastic measures in the Ukraine by declaring that prominent Ukrainians had been caught planning the assassination of all German officers.

The German action had nothing to do with the recent change in the Government of the Ukraine, which was chiefly due to the dissatisfaction of the peasant population with the communistic theories that the old Rada had followed, Herr von Payer insisted.

"What effect the change will have cannot be foreseen, and it is purely a Ukrainian affair," continued the Vice Chancellor. "We can only wish that under the protection of our arms and with our diplomatic assistance the Ukraine may speedily succeed in attaining normal political conditions.

The removal of the old Government, the Vice Chancellor stated, had been effected peacefully. Premier Holubowicz and M. Grewshewki, the President of the Rada, had personally renounced the supreme power, and had left to their colleagues free choice as to whether to join the new Government.

Experts agree that there is grain in the Ukraine, the Reichstag was told on Saturday by Under Secretary of State von Braun, who returned recently from Kiev, in reply to questions whether the grain expected from the Ukraine really existed. He added:

"The experts informed us that in a small part of the Ukraine there are at least 100,000,000 poods, (about 2,000,000 tons.")

He said that it had been arranged that in the first two months Austria should receive two-thirds of the entire imports from the Ukraine, and that from June 1 Germany would receive two-thirds.

At present, he added, it was exceedingly difficult to make any forecast regarding the quantity the Ukraine would supply. According to the latest reports, about 4,000,000 poods had been found, but they had not yet been delivered.

A sensation was caused among the Reichstag members by Gustav Noske, an anti-Government Socialist, when he read a circular denouncing the democratic parties in the Reichstag which has been circulated in the army.

HATRED OF GERMANY IS GROWING IN RUSSIA

Soviet Government Not Overthrown, but Reorganizing—Kerensky Followers Back at Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, May 6, (Dispatch to Th eLondon Times.)—On the basis of the fragmentary news lately received from Russia through independent Swedish and Danish channels, the situation as described in the Norwegian press may be summarized as follows:

Rumors of the overthrow of the Bolshevist government are unfounded. They probably are due to the fact that the Soviet administration contemplates consolidating itself in a moderate direction. Trotzky has developed into an advocate of a sort of a general compulsory service, including also the workers and peasants. The Committee of the All-Russian Soviet Congress at Moscow agreed to these proposals, which, however, are still being resisted by the proletariat at large.

Trotzky now is accused of the same treason of which he himself formerly accused Kerensky. The People's Commissioners are now being compelled to fight the anarchists in the street just as Kerensky's Government had to fight the Bolsheviki during the July revolution last year.

Next to the establishment of a new army, the most reassuring feature is that the officials of the Kerensky régime, who at the downfall of his administration refused to serve under the new masters, have resumed work. This has had the effect of restoring order to a remarkable extent, which is especially visible in the distribution of foodstuffs. The feeling that underlies this work of reconstruction seems to be a growing antipathy for Germany.

Many things which no amount of exhortation and speechifying could formerly induce the people to do are now being done under the inspiration of a steadily growing hatred on the part of the Russian nation for the German oppressor.

LENINE DISARMS UKRAINIAN REFUGEES

LONDON, May 6.—A Russian wireless message received here today says:

"The ex-Chief General Commander Ovseinko Antonoff has sent a declaration to the Government of the Russian Republic stating that the Soviet troops have retreated beyond the frontiers of Ukraine and have been disarmed, in accordance with the Brest-Litovsk treaty. General Antonoff announces the cessation of hostilities against the Germano-Haidamack troops, and resigns the rank of Commander in Chief of the southern republic.

"Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky, in a joint declaration, have ordered single detachments in the southern republic to be disarmed immediately they pass the frontier of the Russian Soviet Republic, and that the advancing Germano-Haidamack troops be informed of this disarmament and that there is no justification for the transference of the fighting into the Russian Republic.

CZERNIN BULLIED KING AT JASSY

Made Secret Trip from Bucharest to Deliver Central Powers' Ultimatum to Ferdinand.

THREAT TO DEPOSE HIM

Also to Divide Up Rumania—Queen and Crown Prince Bitterly Opposed to Peace.

LONDON, May 6.—Count Czernin, then Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, paid a secret visit to Jassy in the latter part of February and delivered in person and orally the ultimatum from the Central Powers to King Ferdinand of Rumania, in which they threatened to dethrone him. This became known with the arrival here of the American Red Cross mission to Rumania. Count Czernin's visit to the new Rumanian capital was known only in the highest official circles, and the fact that it was paid is revealed now for the first time through a correspondent of The Associated Press, who accompanied the mission.

The reason for the visit was that the Germans and Austrians had determined to bring to a speedy conclusion the negotiations with Rumania, and had decided that a threat delivered in person by the head of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office would be more effective than reams of documents. So Count Czernin was sent on the errand.

He arrived in Jassy about Feb. 25 and went straight to the King. His manner was stern, unbending, ruthless. He told the King bluntly that Rumania must conclude peace on Germany's terms and do it immediately. There must be no further delays, and unless Rumania consented to this program the Central Powers purposed issuing a ukase deposing the Rumanian royal house and dividing the entire country between Austria and Bulgaria. The Rumanian King saw no way out, and a week later the formal peace negotiations were begun.

The last days before the departure of the allied missions from Rumania, on March 9, were a gloomy period in Jassy. The peace pourparlers had been initiated in Bucharest on March 5, and news of the signing of the preliminary articles was expected momentarily. The Court and Cabinet had been in a state of dejection from the date of Count Czernin's mission.

Queen Marie had fought bitterly against any and all peace talk from the beginning, and she had the support of the Crown Prince and a considerable body of the Rumanian public. The King and the Cabinet, however, saw no possibility of escape. Three days before the negotiations were opened there was a Crown Council, at which the subject of peace was fully discussed.

King Ferdinand spoke of the inevitability of peace and the hopelessness of Rumania's position. Most of the Cabinet Ministers agreed with him, some reluctantly, others almost too enthusiastically.

The Crown Prince listened to them impatiently. Finally he arose, and, addressing the King, said:

"I realize, Sir, that you speak for the Government, the army, and a considerable body of our citizens, but I speak for the Queen and every loyal woman in Rumania when I say that to accept such a peace would be humiliating and dishonorable and would cast a shadow on the hitherto unsullied page of Rumania's history."

The populace of Jassy showed great animosity against the Rumanian General Averescu, who became Premier of Rumania a short time before Count Czernin made his visit to Jassy, and who was generally responsible for the course taken by the peace negotiations. They could not forget that General Averescu was a former school chum of Field Marshal von Mackensen and a great admirer and student of German military methods.

It was generally believed that Count Czernin's visit to the Rumanian King was suggested to the enemy by General Averescu, who, a few days before, had paid a secret visit to Field Marshal von Mackensen, without the approval of King Ferninand or the Rumanian Cabinet. Averescu immediately afterward became the acknowledged leader of the "peace at any price party."

The initialing of the Rumanian treaty, announced from Berlin today, will be a bitter experience for Queen Marie, who persisted for months in hoping against hope that it would be possible to avert the conclusion of what she regarded a dishonorable peace. She has never wavered or faltered in her devotion to the cause of the Entente Allies and in her hostility to the Central Powers.

The Queen received The Associated Press representative on the evening before the departure from Jassy of the mission. She expressed, as she had done many times before, her warm sympathy and admiration for the American people, her thankfulness for what the United States had done for Rumania, particularly the work of the Red Cross, and her hope that a fuller and better friendship would come with the end of the war.

As the Queen mentioned the end of the war she could not refrain from expressing her firm belief that the only possible end would be victory for the Entente and the reconsruction of Rumania. Her Majsety had expressed a desire that the correspondent take with him a formal statement in her own handwriting of her sentiments toward the American people, and she had planned to have this delivered to the correspondent before his departure. At the last moment, however, it was explained that the Queen had been so deeply affected by her farewells to all the Entente allied military and Red Cross missions that she had been unable to write the message.

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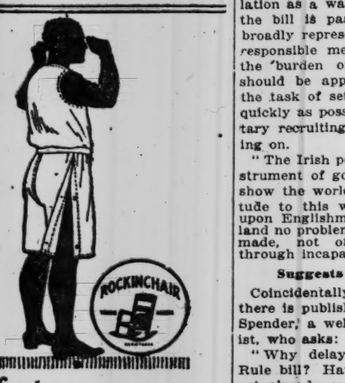

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FEARFUL OF NEW MEASURE

Shortt's Appointment Considered Offset to French's—Report Cabinet Is Divided.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—New phases of the Irish situation are arousing considerable interest and on the whole are believed to be making for betterment.

The selection of Lord French for the Lord Lieutenancy was a surprise, and London is anxiously awaiting news on how Ireland will take it. Its military flavor is offset by the appointment of Edward Shortt as Chief Secretary, the latter having voted against the application of conscription until home rule had been extended to Ireland.

The purely political developments of the situation are particularly interesting. Irish newspapers and one English paper, The Manchester Guardian, today printed a letter from Sir Horace Plunkett which is, broadly, a summons to the British Government to abandon its "two-fold Irish policy of conscription and home rule." They cannot achieve both, says Plunkett, who proceeds to say:

"There is one and only one alternative to the disastrous policy upon which the Cabinet has embarked and that is to set up at once a responsible Government in Ireland. The report of the Irish Convention has shown that it could do this with the support of a large body of Irish Nationalist and Unionist opinion.

"They should pass through Parliament without delay the necessary legislation as a war measure. The moment the bill is passed an Irish executive, broadly representative and composed of responsible men who would not shirk the burden of their brief authority, should be appointed and should have the task of setting up a Parliament as quickly as possible, of promoting voluntary recruiting and generally of carrying on.

"The Irish people, given their own instrument of government, would quickly show the world what is their real attitude to this war. It may then dawn upon Englishmen that we have in Ireland no problems except those they have made, not of malice prepense but through incapacity to understand us."

Suggests Revising Old Bill.

Coincidentally with Plunkett's letter there is published another from Harold Spender, a well-known Liberal journalist, who asks:

"Why delay to pass a new Home Rule bill? Have we not a Home Rule act already on the statute book which can be put into operation by the repeal of the suspensory act? I put it to those who have studied the proposals of the Irish Convention, Is there any difference between those proposals and the Home Rule act of 1914 sufficiently grave to justify the stress and strain of a new parliamentary struggle? Is it a light thing at this moment to revive all those dormant passions of race and religion? Is it fair to throw upon statesmen conducting this war the tremendous labors of so great a legislative undertaking or to occupy Parliament with a task so perilous and gigantic?

"Beyond drafting amendments required by the lapse of time and financial adjustments necessitated by changes in Ireland, the home rule act could be put in force at once without any vital or essential alteration."

There is a strong strain of Liberal feeling in favor of some such course.

Hear of a Divided Cabinet.

The new Home Rule bill which the Government is drafting is already surrounded by an atmosphere of suspicion. It has been publicly stated in the press that the new measure will satisfy neither the Irish Nationalists nor the English Liberals. The predominating influences in the Cabinet in this matter are assumed to be Unionist rather than Liberal, and it is believed that the Prime Minister has had to make concessions to his Unionist colleagues.

The Westminster Gazette believes that the two parties in the Cabinet have come to a compromise between two policies which spoils both, and that if Lloyd George had been left to himself he would never have started out with a mixed policy of Home Rule and conscription.

The method by which the two measures have been handled from the Treasury bench, conscription being given precedence at first and then Home Rule being shoved forward, justified the theory of divided councils.

Dunraven Offends Limerick.

If the Irish question could be strictly confined within the limits of politics, the Prime Minister's political strategy, of which he himself has spoken in appreciative terms, might achieve success. There are, however, other factors which complicate the situation. Lord Dunraven, who was once a Freeman of the City of Limerick, has had the honor withdrawn by a vote of the Municipal Council because he approves conscription. The grounds on which Dunraven upholds conscription are summed up by himself in a few sentences.

"Many Irishmen," he says, "do not see that the possibilities of the future for Ireland are bound up with the issue of the war. They do not realize that if Ireland is to gain herself in future she must sacrifice herself now. I think that the Irishman who takes the larger view, who, while protesting against conscription without the assent of an Irish Parliament, accepts conscription as necessary for the successful conduct of a righteous war, will prove to be not necessarily the most fervent, but certainly the wisest and truest friend of his country."

COUNT ON VICEROY'S FIRMNESS TO IRISH

Dublin Papers Fear Vigorous Repression — Dillon Urges Anti-Draft Unity.

LONDON, May 6.—The appointment of Field Marshal Viscount French as Viceroy of Ireland comes somewhat as a surprise. It was known that the Government was experiencing considerable difficulty in finding a successor to Baron Wimborne and that this was the reason for the delay in announceing officially the appointment of Edward Shortt as Chief Secretary, which was known unofficially many days ago.

No one, however, anticipated such a purely military appointment as that of the celebrated Field Marshal. His name had been mentioned, but only in connection with a scheme far placing the Lord Lieutenantship in a commission as a way out of the difficulty, and even in that case the name of General Mahon was generally favored as a likely member of the triumvirate.

Viscount French is of Irish extraction. He has a seat in Ireland, is Colonel of Irish Regiments, and a popular figure in the country, but that is hardly likely to reconcile the Irish people to his appointment, for they will see in it nothing but a threat to put conscription into effect.

The Dublin papers generally treat Lord French's appointment as an evidence of the Government's intention to be firm. The Freeman's Journal says:

"Now all disguise is dropped and the rule of force begins."

The same newspaper hotly repudiates the suggestion which it says has been conveyed to America that Ireland is pro-German.

"Seven per cent. of Ireland's population has been given to the war," it says, "and when America has put 7,000,000 men in the field she will have equaled Ireland's effort."

Dillon Asks Anti-Draft Unity.

Anti-conscription speeches were made from the same platform by John Dillon, Nationalist leader, and Professor Edward de Valera, head of the Sinn Fein, yesterday at Ballaghadereen, in Dillon's constituency of East Mayo. Good humor and enthusiasm characterized the demonstration, which was attended by 15,000 persons.

Mr. Dillon said that if the Irish kept united and determined for another two weeks they would defeat conscription. It was an atrocious form of oppression, he asserted, to try to compel a people to fight for a country not their own. He personally opposed conscription, whether in Great Britain or in Ireland, and believed it was a great blunder to depart from England's settled policy against compulsory service, especially when it was not to defend the soil of Great Britain, but to send huge armies to the Continent.

It was impossible and unthinkable, the Nationalist leader declared, to attempt to apply conscription to a free and democratic people unless there was agreement amounting almost to unanimity. He earnestly appealed for a spirit of frank and friendly co-operation throughout Ireland. Without this unity was impossible. Committees throughout the country must be organised, he said, with a sincere desire to give fair representation to all sections.

If the nation's unity were impaired in the face of the present terrific danger, Mr. Dillon continued, the Government would be encouraged to pursue their "wicked and insane policy," and the discipline of the people, which was essential to the defeat of conscription, would be broken. Then the whole game would be thrown into the hands of the military authorities. The Nationalists and Sinn Feiners, he said, actually agreed that the whole struggle for Ireland's rights was based on the principle of her rights as a nation.

There was an impression in the country, Mr. Dillon asserted, that all danger was over, and this was a terribly false impression. There was no question that the Government had been staggered and no longer were so confident about the practicability of their policy as had been professed when the bill was introduced.

A powerful section of the House of Commons and organized labor of England had declared against conscription in Ireland, Mr. Dillon added, unless and until an Irish Parliament and an Irish Government were established. These things, combined with united opposition in Ireland and the action of the county bishops had given the Government pause, but it would be a disastrous mistake to suppose that danger had passed. He suggested the formation of Irish committees attached to every church and chapel, so that, in the event of a struggle being forced upon them, the church could be the rallying point. If the central organization were destroyed, instructions would reach the people through the national organization, and, above all, through the priests and the great organization of the church, which, at this hour of supreme danger, had come to the rescue of the Irish people.

The Nationalist leader declared that he was convinced that it would take an army such as England could ill spare to carry out successfully conscription in Ireland. He was also convinced that the Government would split on the Irish rock, and, instead of destroying the Irish nation, the Irish would destroy them.

Professor de Valera said that his followers would unite with those of Mr. Dillon, to defeat conscription. With reference to the issue raised in East Cavan, he said, there was only one arbitrator to whom the Sinn Fein would submit, namely, the free choice of the electors.

FRENCH'S IRISH STAND IN 1914.

Resigned with Seely When Officers Evaded Action in Ulster.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—One of the most striking incidents in the career of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland occurred in March, 1914, when he was Chief of the Imperial General Staff. There had been trouble in Ulster, and troops at the Curragh camp had been ordered to Belfast.

A number of officers resigned, and General Paget, who was in command of the division stationed at Curragh, urged on the Government that officers who had family connections in Ulster should not be sent there with their regiments. The officers who resigned were ordered to rejoin their regiments, and General Gough, who had been involved in the affair, was reinstated without any condition except that he would do his duty as an officer.

General Paget came to London, and, following his visit, a pledge was given as to optional obedience, which General French, as Chief of the Imperial Staff, felt that he could not support, and he therefore resigned. Colonel Seely, who was then Secretary for War, also sent in his resignation, and it was in these dramatic circumstances that Mr. Asquith, then Prime Minister, stepped into the breach and took on his shoulders for a time the additional responsibility of the office of Secretary for War.

Robertson for French's Post.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 7.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says that it is expected that Sir William Robertson will succeed Lord French as Commander 'n Chief of the home defense force.

GERMANY GIVES PROMISE TO HOLLAND

Will Not Transport Military Supplies and Limit Amount of Sand and Gravel Sent.

THE HAGUE, May 5, (Delayed.)—In announcing to the Dutch Chamber today that Holland and Germany had reached an agreement, Foreign Minister Loudon explained the settlement of the German demand for transport over the Dutch railway by way of Roermond. Germany, he said, had agreed to exclude from transport airplanes, arms, and munitions, while there had never been any question of the transport of troops.

The Foreign Minister said that Germany had undertaken to limit sand and gravel sent through Dutch waterways to a maximum of 1,600,000 tons and had promised not to use the material for military purposes.

DISTRESS STILL ACUTE.

Appeal Renewed by Cable for Relief of Armenians and Syrians.

Although $2,650,198.91 has been cabled to Constantinople in the last fourteen months for the relief of war-stricken Armenians and Syrians in Turkey, many women are still starving, and destitution and beggary are common on every hand, according to a cablegram received here yesterday by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

"Greatly encouraged that American people are doing so nobly for relief," read the dispatch. "Much accomplished, but prices are enormous. Our agents forced to curtail credits to women, many of whom die for the lack of nourishing food. Large number in absolute destitution and beggary."

WILSON ORDERS AIRCRAFT INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

in seeing that all charges are probed and the truth got at.

WOODROW WILSON.

Simultaneously with the sending of his telegram to Mr. Coffin, the President forwarded this letter to Senator Thomas:

The White House,
Washington, May 6, 1918.

My Dear Senator:

You were kind enough to consult me the other day about the wholesale charges in regard to the production of aircraft which have been lodged by Mr. Gutson Borglum. I take the liberty of writing you this letter in order to say more formally what I said to you then informally, namely, that every instrumentality at the disposal of the Department of Justice will be used to investigate and pursue charges of dishonesty or malversation of any kind, if the allegations made by Mr. Borglum are considered worthy of serious consideration, and I sincerely hope that the matter will be treated as one for searching official investigation by the constituted authorities the Government. Only in this way can the reputations of those whose actions have been perfectly regular and blameless be protected and the guilt, if there is any, definitely lodged where it should be lodged.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Charles S. Thomas, United States Senate.

The Letters to Borglum.

In connection with the Borglum report, it has been freely stated that Mr. Borglum was the "President's investigator" and that his investigation had the sanction of the President. The seven letters made public by the White House throw light on this phase of the matter. The first of the letters reads:

The White House.
Washington, 5 December, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Borglum:

Your letter of November twenty-second to Mr. Tumulty (the President's Private Secretary) he was kind enough to show me, and I had meant to write to you sooner about it. Of course, what you say disturbs me not a little, and I write to ask you if you will not do me the great favor of indicating as specifically as possible the weaknesses you see in our present organization in the matter of aeronautics. I would also appreciate it very warmly if you would tell me what men of practical gifts not now connected with the service of the Government you think could be serviceable to us in working towards a successful result.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Gutson Borglum, Stamford, Conn.

The White House, Washington,
January 2, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Borglum:

I have your letter of December 25. Knowing the earnest and loyal purpose with which you have written me I have conferred with the Secretary of War, and at his request and with my own hearty concurrence, I urge you to come at once to Washington, lay the whole matter frankly and fully before the Secretary, and by your own investigation discover the facts in this business. The Secretary of War assures me that he will be delighted to clothe you with full authority to get at the bottom of every situation, and that he will place at your disposal the services of Mr. Stanley King, a member of his own personal staff, if you desire to have his counsel in your inquiries. The Secretary further says that he will bring you into personal contact with General Squier, whom you doubtless already know personally, and will direct that every facility of inquiry be placed at your disposal. When you have thus investigated, if the other experts whom you suggest in your letter of December 25 still seem desirable to be appointed, you can say so to the Secretary; and, in the event of any difference of judgment between you, which seems to me impossible, I would be most happy to have a report from you personally to me on any phase of the matter which remains in the slightest degree doubtful in your mind.

Cordially yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Gutzon Borglum, Borgland, Stamford, Conn.

Report Referred to Baker.

Mr. Borglum's report was completed in January and submitted to the President, who, on Feb. 1, sent it to Secretary Baker, with this note:

The White House, Washington,
Feb. 1, 1918.

My dear Baker:

Here is Mr. Borglum's preliminary report. Is there not some one entirely disconnected from aeronautics and from those who are prominent in carrying out the aeroplane program whom you can ask to go over this thing with an unbiased mind and give us his naive impressions of it? There may be something worthy of our consideration and suggestions worthy to be adopted.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.

A letter written on March 15 to Mr. Borglum by the President read:

The White House, Washington,
March 15, 1918.

My dear Mr. Borglum:

I have your letter of March 11 and thank you for it. I am writing in great haste to say that the whole aircraft matter is undergoing a very thorough review.

In haste,
Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Gutzon Borglum, Stamford, Conn.

At the end of March President Wilson sent this letter to Mr. Borglum:

The White House, Washington,
March 29, 1918.

My dear Mr. Borglum:

In view of your telegram of yesterday I am very glad to explain to you what my telegram to you meant. It meant this, that I have now instituted a very systematic inquiry into the whole aviation situation and think it wise that all processes of investigation should be in the charge and under the direction of the gentlemen to whom I have committed this task. I have placed at their disposal the material you were kind enough to furnish me with and can assure you that they will go to the bottom of it all.

I know your own judgment will approve of this.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Gutzon Borglum, Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, Mich.

On April 4 the President sent this communication to Mr. Borglum:

The White House, Washington,
April 4, 1918.

My dear Mr. Borglum:

Thank you very much for your letter of yesterday. You may be sure that the whole matter will be and is being gone into to the bottom.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Gutzon Borglum, care Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.

Not an Official Investigator.

The seventh of the letters made public read:

The White House,
Washington, 15 April, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Borglum: I am afraid that you have for some time been under a serious misapprehension. You call my attention to the fact that you were not supplied with suitable expert assistance in the investigation which you, of your own motion, undertook of the aircraft production.

You will remember that at the beginning you wrote to me saying that you feared and believed that there were very serious errors not only, but serious bad practice, in the aircraft production, and after consulting with the Secretary of War I wrote you that, if it was your impression, you were, of course, at liberty to examine any evidence that was in our possession. *I never at any time constituted you an official investigator. I merely gave you the right to look into the matter of your own motion, and I am sure that the letter which the Secretary of War provided you with he gave you with the same purpose and idea. We have wished at every point to assist you and to make possible for you what you wished to do, but we have at no time regarded you as the official representative of the Administration in making the investigation. If I had so regarded you, I would, of course, have supplied you with such assistance as you feel you have lacked.*

You will understand, of course, that I write this in the most cordial way and only because it is evident from your last letter that you have been laboring under a misapprehension.

I hope that you will be willing and that you feel that it is your duty to put at the disposal of those whom I have constituted official investigators all the evidence that may be in your possession.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Gutzon Borglum, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.

The italicised matter in the above letter represents, according to the Committee on Public Information, matter underscored in copies of the letter furnished by the White House.

Mr. Borglum tonight gave to the press two letters which he had sent to President Wilson, one of them written today, after the announcement that the President had ordered an investigation of the aircraft situation by the Attorney General. The other was dated January 21.

In both letters Mr. Borglum contended that he had been hampered in his work of investigation and had been obliged to conduct his inquiry without aid. He accused the President of not having given him proper help. Among his allegations were that "officials who should have aided me had intercommunicated, attempted to mislead me and block every avenue I approached." He charged that General Squier had hindered him, and that he got no assistance when he told the Secretary of War of his difficulties.

The letter written to the President by Mr. Borglum today follows:

Text of Mr. Borglum's Letter.

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1918.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President U. S. A.:

My Dear Mr. President: It is something more than a shock that I noticed today the publicity which I could hardly interpret in a friendly manner, considering the order of the statements given and the meaning of your empowering letter to me, and I am taking, therefore, the only course open to me, that of addressing to you a reply, republishing your empowering letter, together with my first letter to you, accompanying my first review of the aeronautic situation.

In this I refer to the difficulties I met with in carrying out your wishes that "I go to the bottom of this business." Beyond that I spared you the record of petty intrigue, espionage, and a general system of official bullying that is carried on by, if not at the direction of, great departmental officials, certainly with their knowledge and approval. I had not been in the office assigned to me in the War Department forty-eight hours before I met with the intrigue of that department. Requisitions that I made for data brought untrue or valueless reports, and Mr. Stanley King, whom you had named to be my aid, and whom Assistant Secretary of War had turned over to assist me, began to systematically block the work I was undertaking, to the extent even of threatening witnesses who came to my office, Room 225, War Department, to give me information, and warned that they would give information to me at their peril. General Squier acted in a like manner, and every official that I approached and from whom I had the right to receive aid and courtesy, had, apparently under general instructions, entered into a common conspiracy to deceive, to mislead, and prevent learning the truth about the aeronautic situation. I do not presume to give the reason for this, although I fully realize the sources the periodical statements, false in contents and in purpose, emanating from the War Department regarding aeronautics, would not look with favor upon any inquiry that dealt with the true situation, and so within a week, on January —— I abandoned the War Office and secured an office without the building that my investigation might be less prejudiced, and might get more accurately and quickly at the truth of the situation. Nor did I fail to inform Mr. Baker of the serious condition that prevailed, and demanded correction, without avail, this constituted my first grievous offense—I had demonstrated *I* at least would not WHITEWASH. The reports that I sent to you were true, and if they erred at all, they were not strong enough in statement, which a subsequent inquiry has proven and placed amply before the public.

My investigation was a preliminary inquiry. It was so agreed between us, and, further, should I deem it necessary to have two assistant experts they would be appointed, and if there was any difference in opinion between Mr. Baker and myself, you agreed that I should deal directly with you. These experts never were appointed, your promise was not kept and my request, frequently urged upon you, only brought the appointment of men without knowledge, without information and wholly unfitted to inquire in a subject that had failed largely because it was conducted without information and knowledge; that is, had there been a few informed men even remotely connected with that huge appropriation, a few planes would have reached Europe.

I have pleaded for investigation, consistently and persistently, and I still plead for investigation. I have asked for nothing else but investigation. I have given months and months of valuable time, hoping that investigation would finally come. There has been a great deal of talk and a great deal of noise, but for some strange, unaccountable reason, it is impossible to get official action that will really investigate the aeronautic group. The nation knows its billions, or such part of it as they could possibly manage to use, is gone. The nation and all of our boys know that there are no planes to protect them, although Colonel Deeds told the National Press Association recently in great confidence that "we had 1,200 fliers with 1,200 planes, all ours, flying over our lines." An officer who has arrived in this country within the week, straight from our troops, informs me we have less than twenty. That they are French school planes. That they are not allowed near the German lines, and that our single balloon is hastily pulled down out of danger as the enemy planes appear.

I was among the first to call official attention to specific weaknesses in the Liberty motor. In spite of the resentment at the time the justice of these criticisms has been admitted by the Chairman of the Aircraft Board, correction made, and they are rebuilding the engines on those lines at this moment, but I had sinned in daring to criticise, and, as some of your most important and prominent associates in our Government have said, Borglum "blundered in telling the truth." I have said the Aero Department is full of profiteering, that hundreds of millions have gone, that factories have been created where there were no factories necessary, and contracts to the extent of fifty millions given to men who had neither rhyme nor reason for the remotest connection with the emergency of airplane production, but who had the pull of deeds and who are still floundering in their ignorance and incompetency, unable and incapable of fulfilling their contracts, still drawing under the cost plus system upon the Treasury of the nation. I have said that aeronautic men of ability of the nation have been snubbed and ignored, unemployed, and that factories, or nuclei of factories, that could have been developed into producing institutions, who knew the art of airplane building, are even at this writing without the slightest consideration by the group who dealt out the colossal funds for their purpose. I have said the Liberty motors should never have been undertaken until other available motors had been put in production sufficient for an emergency fleet of airplanes built that our army could have used when it was ready, and I have said that this was not done because the group who were interested in the production of the Liberty motor were interested in the establishing and controlling of the monopoly of that engine for aeronautic work, and were not interested or at least have never shown interest that protected the troops they were charged to protect. I have also said that there has been gross profiteering in the methods of contracts, and that millions could be saved if the Government would act quickly, even by the consent of the manufacturers themselves. I have pointed out that although the engine was still an experiment there were no planes, there can be no planes and there will be no planes until an engine or the engine is done and a perfect and completed thing, so the country "believed that when the Liberty motor would reach its production we would have thousands of planes."

This is another gross fallacy; we cannot really begin the construction of airplanes until our engine and its working horsepower has been established. In other words, except for the acquired material experimentation carried on under various producers and paid for by the cost-plus contract system, enjoyed by manufacturers who are agreeable and acceptable to the ring, we have accomplished nothing in our aeronautic program. Charges more grievous could not be made against a department or a group of men. Seven or eight investigations have been made besides my own and there is no single, definite denial of anything I charge. Why is it then that this offends? Why is it that placing the truth before the authorities fails for months to meet with response and finally with brusque rebuke, and why after the work is done and delivered a month or more should I receive a letter from you refuting the authority which alone brought me to Washington and under which I have worked so long?

Little can I add to what I have said, and there is little that I wish to add. I am now certain my services have at least compelled some kind of an investigation, and I have at least informed the country of its needs and the camouflage deliberately planned by a group of men entrusted with a great arm of our military machine has come to an end—I hope it has come to an end, but the chart of reconstruction which I saw the day before yesterday fills me with definite alarm.

GUTZON BORGLUM.

Complained Early of Obstruction.

The other letter to the President made public by Mr. Borglum follows:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1918.

Mr. Dear Mr. President:

I am placing in your hands today a report upon the aeronautic situation, entering as deeply as I have been able to do considering the circumstances.

The statements, grave as they appear, are based upon a mass of information available to you or to any one you may hereafter designate to receive it, except those who have used their official position to delay, mislead, and obstruct the nation's work and my effort to get the truth and so give value to my inquiry.

Before I had been here twenty-four hours I found that my presence and purpose were known; that I was watched; that officials who should have aided me had intercommunicated, attempted to mislead me and block every avenue I approached. I was in a quandary as to what was best to do, resort to the authority of your letter and demand vesture of such authority from the Secretary of War as was necessary to secure data, or to hoe my row alone. I informed the Secretary of War of my difficulties—with the result that I have made my investigation without aid.

Further than this, I have disturbed no one. My own large personal acquaintance stood me in good stead; I gained entrance and secured evidence everywhere, and fortunately have been able to connect the broken links of a chain of dishonesty and disorder that runs throughout our production department. I have seen records, received copies of reports, been the centre of information volunteered from officers, members of Congress, merchants and manufacturers. I have sent agents to the factories, was refused or equally hindered by delay by General Squier, and so what I send here has been wrung from official Washington from men sworn to help, men whose whole lives would be benefitted by frank service in the work they are engaged upon for you and for the nation.

I am speaking in this way because I have only the faintest hope that what I have done will be or can be quickly and constructively applied to our departmental government. What I suggest will require men of courage, fearless prosecution, almost immediate seizure of the manufactories engaged in the work here investigated, without reference to the unhappy men who have crept into regular army officers' uniform and who will get in time a regular army officer's court-martial. I fear, unless something of this nature is done, failure in this great department and publicly investigated scandal will result, which, stepping upon the heels of preceding scandals, will accomplish little of a corrective nature—but further delays in this important work.

I believe that you might seize this whole bankrupt program, present the situation to the Senate Military Committee, request abeyance of its investigation, complete what is being begun, and then, under your own guidance, urge the Military Committee to prosecute its inquiry to the end—with your aid and direction.

This has seemed to me to be the constructive plan to be the harmonious plan, that would result in rebuilding, would give us time to correct the present ills, and with men who desire it we can still deliver some machines in Europe. Sincerely and faithfully,

GUTZON BORGLUM.

To Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, the White House, Washington, D. C.

WAR WILL OPEN TRADE, KAISER TELLS GERMANS

Hindenburg Holds Out Hope of 'Fresh Prosperity'—Zimmermann for Forcibly Extending Colonies.

AMSTERDAM, May 6.—"The last few months have brought us successes which will materially influence the world's development in the next few decades," says a telegram sent by Emperor William in reply to an address of homage from a convention of German Chambers of Commerce. "They insure our right to a strong peace, which will open new roads to German commerce and give us complete freedom for the development of our industries. Our sacrifices of blood and treasure shall not be made in vain."

Field Marshal von Hindenburg also sent a message, saying:

"If all the German people stand united, a peace will be won which will assure fresh prosperity for commerce and industry."

LONDON, May 6, (via Ottawa.)—With reference to cable messages announcing Germany's commercial preparations for after the war, the newspapers of that country are dwelling upon German dependence on raw materials controlled by the Allies and the consequent necessity of making the question of raw materials one of the most important at the peace negotiations.

Herr Ditmann, a former German Consul, advocates playing off the Allies against one another, telling America, for instance, that she cannot have potash unless supplies of cotton and copper are guaranteed to Germany and influencing Australia through her interest in maintaining her German wool market.

Herr Zimmermann, a well-known colonial enthusiast, in a remarkable article, goes further, and says that the remedy is a vast colonial empire. "We shall have to make our deductions ruthlessly from our military superiority after further great events in the west," says Zimmermann. "Our colonial demands must not be confined to the Belgian and French Congo."

Proceeding in this strain, he draws attention to Nigeria's exports of palm kernels and palm oil, and says that Nigeria, the Kamerun and the Congo territories are in a position to deliver immediately more than 300,000 tons of palm kernels and palm oil. He would conceive a German colonial empire in Central Africa and the South Seas which would supply immediately 400,000 tons of fruit and more than a million tons at an early date, thus making Germany almost entirely independent.

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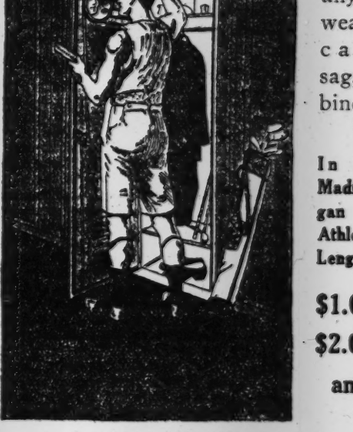

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We earnestly request that finished garments be returned to us for distribution, although they may be given direct to the men in the service.

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NOT ENTIRELY LOST.

In the hurry and scurry of New York life articles are frequently mislaid. An article is often dropped somewhere and a reader of The New York Times may have found it. Speak to him through an advertisement in the Lost column of The Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

BELL WARNS AGAINST A HALF-WAY PEACE

General Says Only Unconditional Surrender by Germany Will End Kaiser's Tyranny.

OPEN OFFICERS' NEW CLUB

Hughes Declares American People Must Back Our Boys at Front with Optimism.

Charles E. Hughes and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding at Camp Upton, in speeches they made yesterday afternoon at the opening of the new club for officers of the American and allied services, uttered solemn warning to the people of the country to beware of German-made peace terms and to settle down to a realization of the fact that the war can only be brought to a just end through a complete allied victory. General Bell said that the Germans must be beaten to their knees and made to beg for peace, a peace such as in all history, he added, they had never before agreed to.

The new club, which occupies the old Princeton Club Building at Twenty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, is a unit of the Union League Club and is officially known as the Officers' Unit of the Union League Club. Its financial support is guaranteed by the Union League Club.

Just before Mr. Hughes began his speech he read a telegram from President Wilson, addressed to George M. Woolsey of the War Camp Community Service, who it was who brought to the attention of Elihu Root the great need of such a club for officers in New York. The telegram from the President read:

May 4, 1918.

The White House, Washington, D. C.
George M. Woolsey, 15 Broad Street, New York.

Please convey to the gentlemen who will assemble at the Officers' House on Monday evening my cordial greetings, and express to them my very sincere interest in the success of an undertaking which seems to me admirable in its conception, and which I hope will meet with the happiest results.
WOODROW WILSON.

"I think that we all feel," said Mr. Hughes, "that it is a very high privilege to have a share in this foundation. Just now our attention is directed to the use of every means to provide as quickly as possible an adequate force to make victory sure. We are not counting the number of men, we want all the men that are needed. We are not thinking of a particular limit on the amount of money. We propose to supply all the money that is required. One cannot but be impressed with the present state of feeling throughout the country. The splendid success of the Third Liberty Loan is but an indication of an inflexible resolve. We hear reports on every hand that the people of the United States have settled down to a very firm determination that they will see this war through to a complete victory. With all that, we are placing emphasis on efficiency in the organization of resources, in the production of man power backed by adequate supplies of munitions and equipment, and every sort of provision that is needed to produce a force at the front that will insure a military decision in favor of the Allies.

"If I may be pardoned in the presence of these officers to make a suggestion, and it is an echo of what I believe I heard General Bell say some little time ago, that nothing will contribute in such great degree to the morale of the American forces abroad as to send over to them in every way that we can messages full of personal interest. We do not wish to send them our troubles, we do not wish to communicate to them anything in the nature of controversy which may go on on this side. When we look to the front in France we look with smiling faces of hope and personal interest and good-will; we look unitedly, without the suggestion of a division in the American people. In that way we can back up our boys over there in a way which will make every one feel not simply that he is fighting for the flag, but that he is fighting for those men and women represented by the flag, who, he knows, take a direct personal interest in all his experiences."

General Bell was the only other speaker.

"As the senior officer of the army present," he said, "it gives me great pleasure to express, not only on behalf of the officers at Camp Upton, which I command, but on behalf of those officers commanded by my associates, their profound appreciation of your kindness and courtesy. It is not probable that you gentlemen realize fully what a benefit you are conferring upon the service.

"There isn't the slightest doubt on earth that if Germany were permitted to militarize the whole of Russia and Middle Europe, Turkey, Bulgaria, and such other allies as she will be able to make in the future, the time would soon come when no power and no combination of powers on earth could stand up against her might. A thoughtful man who reads the history and the literature of Germany cannot help but realize that Germany's dream or ambition is to dominate the earth—there is no question about that, there is no question but that Germany is responsible for this war, at least the German Emperor—not the slightest—and nobody else is responsible for it. Other people may have wanted it, but he could have prevented it, and he not only didn't do it, but he failed to do it intentionally. He had the best opportunity in the world at least to postpone it, if not to prevent it entirely. He failed to take advantage of it. He wanted the war.

"I said that Germany expected to profit, and I say that we are fighting for ourselves. I mean just what I say, and the only successful conclusion from our viewpoint to this war is that Germany shall be completely conquered, and shall be compelled to surrender unconditionally. She has had a seven years' war, a ten years' war, a thirty years' war. She has never in her history surrendered unconditionally. She has always persisted and held on and fought her enemies, on more than one occasion fought against the whole of Europe in coalition against her, and persisted and fought long enough to compel her enemies to make a compromise peace. Nothing on the face of the earth but unconditional surrender will convince the German of today that he is not only unable but unfit to dominate the earth. He has got to be conquered, he has got to be brought to his knees as a suppliant for mercy. Otherwise, he will claim that he has been successful, and there is no telling what the result may be. Germany must be conquered. If Germany is permitted to continue her career of rapine and spoliation of other nations, solely on the theory that might makes right, there is no telling to what extent Germany will extend her power and build up her military oligarchy to such an extent that no free nation on earth could possibly hope to compete with her."

The first officer to register at the club was Lieutenant George E. Jones of New Orleans.

AMERICANS GET WAR CROSS.

Four, Including Brooklyn Man, Decorated at Hospital Near Verdun.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 6, (Associated Press.)—One American officer and three privates received the Cross of War at a hospital near Verdun last evening for gallantry displayed in the recent raid by German shock troops on American positions. The awards were made by a French General, who was accompanied by an American General.

The soldiers decorated are: Lieutenant Harry J. Kelly, Ottawa, Ill., and Privates Dewey D. Smith, Steens, Miss.; George A. Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., and Aloysius Brown, 316 East Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieutenant Kelly and Private Brown are cited in an army order, receiving a palm with the medal. The other privates are cited in the corps orders. Lieutenant Kelly and Privates Brown and Hopkins each lost a leg. Kelly's citation reads:

"Wounded in both legs and made prisoner by five of the enemy, he bravely defended himself and escaped with the aid of a few men who had run to his assistance. Wounded again, he had to spend the entire night at a trench end before it was evacuated."

Lieutenant Kelly was a reserve officer at Fort Sheridan. Private Hopkins is a Spanish-American War veteran and has a son in France. He was cited as a model of bravery. Private Brown's citation reads:

"He valiantly performed his duty during the German assault. He killed two Germans with his own hand when seven surrounded him and demanded that he surrender."

Private Smith was wounded while bravely defending his post.

The presentation took place in the ward of the hospital where the men are being treated, the medals being pinned upon their pajamas.

AGREE ON NEW DRAFT BILL.

New Registrants to be Put Low on List—Medical Students Exempts.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—An agreement on the bill extending the selective draft law to youths 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, was reached today by Senate and House conferees. The amendment of Representative Hull of Iowa, providing that the additional registrants shall be placed at the bottom of present eligible lists, was retained.

The House conferees accepted the Senate provision for exemption of theological and medical students.

Immediate ratification by the Senate and House of the conferees' agreement on the measure will be sought, that there may be no further delay in its use in connection with the new draft.

Provost Marshal General Crowder opposed the amendment placing the new registrants at the bottom of eligible lists. The conferees adopted another amendment, which General Crowder opposed, requiring the registration of men already in the military service who have attained their majority since last June 5. General Crowder thinks this work unnecessary, costly, and that it would be resented by some of the men in the service.

Knighthood for Ex-Secretary Duke.

LONDON, May 6.—Henry Edward Duke, who resigned recently as Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been knighted.

POINCARE GREETS OUR LABOR MISSION

Says France Fights the Battle of Democracy Against Militarism.

SOCIALIST PRESS CRITICAL

Reports Party Leaders Dissatisfied with the American Delegates' Attitude.

PARIS, May 6.—President Poincaré in receiving the members of the American Labor Mission today said it was a great advantage that so many branches of industry were represented by the mission. In speaking of the war, he said:

"France is a peace-loving nation, believing in the triumph of right over might. It is not a question of Alsace-Lorraine, but a question of militarism against democracy."

Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins University, replying in French, said:

"America has learned a great lesson and is now wholeheartedly in the war. The efforts of France shall not be in vain. The American youth mustered into the army will fight to retrieve the losses. There can be no peace until the end of German militarism."

Members of the American delegation representing labor organizations had a conference extending over an hour and a half this morning at the headquarters of the Labor Federation with Léon Jouhaux, Secretary of the Federation; Albert Thomas, ex-Minister of Munitions, and other labor and Socialist leaders. The meeting was private, but it is understood from conversation with the members that the rôle of labor delegates in the eventual peace conference and the question of an international labor conference were discussed.

James Wilson, one of the American party, said that after hearing the views of French leaders he had been impressed by the unity of the ideas among Socialists in the different Allied countries on the subjects under discussion. He said he would report the views expressed to the American unions on his return to the United States.

Socialist party leaders are said by the Socialist press to be dissatisfied with the attitude of the American labor delegates, but the press generally is most favorable in its comment on the declarations made by James Wilson and George L. Berry, members of the American delegation, that the Germans must abandon autocratic rule before the Americans would talk to them.

The American delegates were received at the Embassy this afternoon by Ambassador Sharp, after they had lunched with the workers at the canteen of one of the immense munition plants.

BELGIANS' HEARTY WELCOME.

American Delegates Assured of Sincere Gratitude and Affection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Belgian Legation made public today a dispatch received from the Belgian Government headquarters at Havre dealing with the character of the reception that was accorded the American Labor Mission on its arrival at Ste. Adresse, a seaside resort near Havre.

At the luncheon given in their honor by M. Carton de Wiart, the Minister of Justice, acting for the Belgian Government, at which about 150 guests were present, M. Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke, in the name of the Government, said in part:

"When the United States a year ago declared a state of war with Germany, another bond of sympathy was formed between our two countries. The decision of President Wilson and of the American people did not take us by surprise. We knew that the people shared in the President's deep sense of righteousness and wisdom. We felt that the declaration of war was the normal outcome of a mature study on the part of both the President and the people of the moral aspects of the last year's events. We felt also that the case of Belgium, so ably described in a well-known book written by Attorney General Beck, had been of some weight in forming the judgment of the American nation. Confirmation of this was gathered last year by Baron Moncheur, our special envoy to the United States, whose reception all over the country was really splendid and touched us greatly.

"America's well known steadfastness in her resolutions appeared to us as new guarantees that the end could not come without Belgium being restored to her complete freedom and without the enormous damage she has unjustly suffered being made good to her."

Professor Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins University, thanked the Ministers for their hospitable reception. In his speech he said that the first condition of peace, on which the United States would insist, would be the complete restoration of Belgian independence and full reparation and indemnification from Germany.

CEYLON PLANS GREATER AID.

Considers Further Man-Power Contributions to the Empire.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, May 6, (via Ottawa.)—The Ceylon Government has requested the Chamber of Commerce and Planters' Association to consider what further European man-power on the island can be spared. The Government considers that every man between 20 and 40 should be with the fighting forces unless it is decided that his present work is indispensable to the empire.

Lieut. Townsend Dies of Wounds.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—Word of the death of Lieutenant W. H. Townsend of the Royal Flying Corps, who was wounded in action, has been received from the British War Office by his family here. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1915, and previous to his enlistment had been connected with a New York advertising agency. He trained in Canada, receiving his commission last October, and has been at the front only three weeks. Lieutenant Townsend was a brother of Captain Harry Townsend, one of eight artists sent to France recently by the United States Government. He was 26 years old.

Lieut. Keep Dies of Injuries.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 6.—Lieutenant Fred A. Keep of East Milton, Mass., flying instructor at Taliaferro Field, died today of injuries received last week when his machine fell. He had been located here since November, coming to Texas after having received his commission at a Canadian field. This was his second accident.

Porto Rico Subscribes $2,332,000.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 6.—Incomplete reports from the various districts of this island show that the subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan will exceed $2,332,000. Honor flags were won by twenty-one towns.

Few Liberty Bonds Lost or Stolen.

President William B. Joyce of the National Surety Company sent out a statement yesterday saying that the number of losses and thefts of the unregistered Liberty bonds that were as negotiable as gold or gold certificates were insignificant, although billions of dollars in bonds had been handled in the three campaigns. Some cases of losses in transmission by messengers, misplacements, and burglaries were reported, he said, but the total was small. About $47,000 in unregistered bonds was stolen from a fireproof safe, he said, while about $65,000 had been lost by misplacing the packages.

ALVORD AND BRADLEY LOSE POSTS ABROAD

Adjutant General and Chief Surgeon of Pershing's Forces Relieved for Ill Health.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 6, (Associated Press.)—Brig. Gen. Benjamin Alvord, Adjutant General of the American expeditionary forces, and Brig. Gen. A. E. Bradley, chief surgeon, have been relieved of their posts on account of ill-health, and are returning to America.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Davis will act as Adjutant General, and Colonel Merritte W. Ireland as chief surgeon.

Brig. Gen. Alvord is one of the best known officers in the Adjutant General's Department. He was with General Pershing in Mexico and was also Adjutant General on the staff of General Funston at Vera Cruz. He was serving on the staff of General Leonard Wood when he was detached and ordered to report for duty as Adjutant General of the expeditionary forces in France. General Alvord is 58 years old and a native of the District of Columbia. He has served two tours as a member of the General Staff in Washington. He is an infantryman and a West Pointer of the class of 1882.

Brig.-Gen. Bradley, who went to France with General Pershing as the Surgeon General of the American Expeditionary Force, is a New Yorker. He served as a brigade surgeon in the Spanish War, and as surgeon general of several of the army departments in this country at various times. He is 54 years old, and has been in the army for about thirty years.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Davis, named as Acting Adjt. Gen. on General Pershing's staff, is a former Adjutant of the Military Academy at West Point and was an aid on the staff of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, when the latter was in command of the Eastern Department on Governors Island. He is forty-two years old and a native of Pennsylvania. He is a West Pointer of the Class of 1898, and has always been in the infantry.

Colonel Ireland, the new Surgeon Gen. of the forces in France, entered the army as an assistant surgeon in 1891. He is a native of Indiana and fifty-one years old.

DR. GOLDSCHMIDT REMOVED

German Scholar Taken to Prison at Wethersfield, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6.—Dr. Richard Goldschmidt, a German scholar, who was arrested at Yale University Wednesday, under President Wilson's proclamation regarding enemy aliens, was transferred today from the Hartford jail to the State prison at Wethersfield. On Saturday afternoon United States District Attorney Spellacy ordered the transfer at the request of Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale, and some of Dr. Goldschmidt's friends, including Prof. Yandell Henderson, who went to Washington to intercede in behalf of better quarters for the prisoner.

Miss Phodda Erdman, another Teuton scientist who was arrested with Goldschmidt, is supposed to be held in New York City.

Brought to the Hartford County jail Wednesday night, Dr. Goldschmidt, who was formerly professor extraordinary in the University of Munich, and is now connected with the Kaiser Wilhelm's Institute of Berlin, was kept until morning in a cell.

Sheriff Dewey, learning that Dr. Goldschmidt was among his prisoners, and being informed by the United States Marshal that the prisoner was not a dangerous alien and should be treated with such consideration as the circumstances warranted, transferred Dr. Goldschmidt to a room in the jail hospital. The professor said he appreciated the change, as he had been extremely nervous locked up in the cell.

Degas Painting Sold for $80,000.

According to a cable from Paris, the painting called "La Famille" in the Degas sale went to the Louvre for the sum of 400,000 francs ($80,000) plus the tax and war tax amounting to 20 percent. of the price paid. The picture was painted comparatively early in Degas's career, and represents the artist's brother and his family.

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UNUSUAL DESIGNS.
EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS

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REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
& MAIDEN LANE

Athena Underwear
For Women and Children

Because it is tailored to conform to the lines of your figure Athena Underwear gives you the comfort that you have already wanted and never have been able to find in underwear. It affords freedom, in moving your arms and body, that you will enjoy.

All Athena garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back.
Cut low in front.
Straps cannot slip down.
Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

When you put on a suit of Athena Underwear you will find to your delight that it fits you exactly, without being stretched at any point and with no loose fabric to wrinkle under the corset.

Select your exact size in buying Athena Underwear—it is cut to your measure.

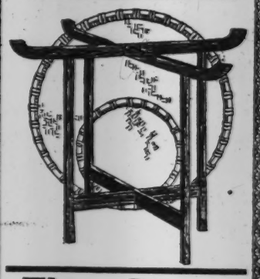
It has taken many years to bring Athena Underwear to its present perfected state. You will realize when you put it on that it is exactly right in every detail.

PRICES:
Vests and Tights
Reg. Sizes.....75c Extra Sizes.....85c
Union Suits
Reg. Sizes....75c to $2 Extra Sizes 85c to $2.25
For Boys and Girls
Separate Garments.....50c to $1.10
Union Suits.....85c to $2.00

Athena Underwear is sold in New York exclusively by Saks & Co. Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, makers.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Macy's
Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only



Three Piece Table
This Tiffin Tea Table is just the thing for the porch, lawn fetes, sick room or sun parlor. A sociable, adaptable table. Made of heavy Chinese rattan, stained in fumed or weathered oak, or enameled in black, red, yellow stripe, or in your own color scheme.

Collapsible
Unlike most tea tables this one is furnished with two trays, the upper one 27 in. wide, the lower 15½. Light enough to carry in one hand, yet securely rigid when set up.
Or you can use the trays singly, the smaller one being readily handled about a bed. Taken along in the auto, the single trays make excellent grass tables. Stained, $4.96. Enameled, $10.49.
Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Men's Belts
At this time, when leather is at a premium, belts may not go begging, especially when made up from good hides. We have these leather belts in tan, gray or black with buckles of brass or gun metal to suit, 30 to 44, at 48c
Others of Morocco and pig skin finish, all sizes, at 94c.
Better quality belts made from selected hides in several new ideas, sizes 30 to 44, at $1.44.

Men's Khaki and Olive Drab Flannel Shirts
These shirts are cut on the regulation Army pattern, made in the best quality flannel in Olive Drab. Lower than elsewhere, at $4.89.
Other good flannels on the Army style, at $3.29. The soldier will find these shirts satisfactory in form, material and workmanship. And if they meet the Army requirements they should need no other recommendation to the sportsman, outing man and camper.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Shoe Philosophy
Look a man over from tip to toe, and where does the eye finally rest? On his shoes.
The first consideration in buying shoes is comfort. Then wear and price.
SUPRE-MACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Shoes
meet all requirements. Workmanship conspires with price to set a charm on these SUPRE-MACY models. And having sold themselves to you, their one aim is service.
It is human aspiration to wish to remain young. But you may not aspire inside an old man's shoes, or in shoes that bind and pinch.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony 35th St., Rear.

We Should Save
A little self-denial now may prevent a lot of enforced denial later on. Save a quarter here and there, even if it entails some privation.
Invest these quarters in Thrift Stamps.
The quarters will come back to you plus a goodly interest. It's a case of casting bread upon the waters—nothing lost, for you shall find it again.
Shoppers this week are urged to use some of their change in the purchase of Thrift Stamps.
Use the Thrift Banks on every floor.
W. S. S.

All-Wool
Norfolk Suits
With Extra Knickerbockers
for Boys
Sizes 8 to 18 years
$9.75

The price gives only a poor idea of the quality

THIS Norfolk Suit is an exceptional value, every inch of it. It is made in all-wool tweeds and homespuns, and cut, tailored, and finished just as carefully and skillfully as any suit ever made. In fact, all our Boys' Clothes are made that way. That is their chief point of superiority. But in this instance there is the added attraction of a price which frankly ought to be more.

Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

Franklin Simon & Co.
Announce
Their First Exclusive Presentation
From Boue Soeurs, 9 Rue de la Paix, Paris
French Hand-Made
WOMEN'S LINGERIE GOWNS, WAISTS
NEGLIGEES and UNDERWEAR
Just Received from this World Famous Paris House

BOUÉ SŒURS
9, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS

This first shipment will be augmented by frequent importations from Boue Soeurs which will be sold exclusively in New York by Franklin Simon & Co.

WOMEN who delight in specimens of finest hand needlework, who are familiar with the beauty of real laces, and who appreciate the skill required to produce hand-embroidered designs of unusual effectiveness, will marvel at these superb examples of Parisian handiwork.

Every Gown, every Waist, every Negligee or piece of Underwear, expresses the highest artistry of design. The elaboration of hand-embroidered motifs and real laces, so artistically and effectively applied, reveals the exceptional creative ability of Boue Soeurs.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Four Remarkable "Baby Week" Specials in
Fine Hand-Made Apparel for Infants

At $1.35—Short, Bishop style dresses, with neck and sleeves finished with Val. lace and veining. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

At $2.75—Long hand-made dresses of fine Nainsook, trimmed with cluster tucks and feather stitching.

At $1.25—Long and short hand-made shirts, trimmed with tucks and feather stitching. Sizes up to 3 years.

At $1.45—Hand-made gowns neatly trimmed with embroidered sprays, Val. lace finished neck and sleeves. Sizes 6 mos. to 2 yrs.

Fur Storage and Insurance
2%
Send for Storage Booklet—"Fur Value and Beauty Conserved."
A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

THE BATTLE OF PICARDY.
Review of the Battle of Picardy by a military observer. A striking and graphic account of this long conflict in Current History for May. Now ready. Published by The New York Times Company, 25 cents—$3 a year. Times Square, New York.

BAIRD CONTROLLED ARMY WIRES ABROAD

Major Now Dead Was the Chief of the American Phone and Telegraph Service.

TRAINED 413TH BATTALION

Installed Signal System of Pennsylvania Station—Others on Day's Casualty List.

Major Charles G. Baird, Signal Corps, U. S. A., reported dead from disease in yesterday's casualty list from General Pershing, was the chief of the entire telephone and telegraphic service of the American Expeditionary Force in France. He entered the army immediately after Congress declared war on Germany and organized the 413th Telegraph Battalion, one of the first of the Signal Corps units ordered overseas.

For a number of years Major Baird has been recognized as one of the leading experts in America on matters pertaining to signal equipment for railroads. For twenty years he was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and from 1910 until he entered the army he was in charge of the signal department of the railroad.

Major Baird's most important work in the railroad service was in connection with the opening of the passenger station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the tubes under the Hudson and East Rivers. He was appointed Division Operator at New York in 1910, was placed in complete charge of the construction and installation of all the signal, telegraph, and telephone lines and every electrical equipment required. He also built the overland lines and equipped ten interlocking block stations, and then organized the operating forces, consisting of train dispatchers, train directors, telegraph operators, and signalmen. He remained in charge of those forces until he got a furlough from the railroad employ to enter the military service of the United States.

The 413th Telegraph Battalion, which Major Baird recruited and trained for service abroad, consists very largely of employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who volunteered from all parts of the lines from New York to Cape Charles, Virginia, and from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, with a few from the lines west of the latter city. All but one of the officers are Pennsylvania Railroad men.

Leaves Widow and Son.

Major Baird is survived by a wife and a young son. Mrs. Baird received a cablegram of condolence from Brig. Gen. Edgar Russell, Chief Signal Officer on General Pershing's staff, in which he referred to Major Baird as a "most able and competent officer, who bore the respect of all who knew him." Major Baird was 38 years old and was born in Philadelphia. Information received in New York is that he died of heart disease.

Sergeant W. P. Laffin, slightly wounded in action, is a nephew of Charles W. Laffin, Principal of Evening School 17, in Brooklyn. He was a traveling salesman when this country declared war. He immediately gave up his job and joined the regular field artillery. The battery in which he is serving is said to have been included in one of the first divisions ordered to France. A telegram to Mr. Laffin in Brooklyn stated that Sergeant Laffin was wounded on April 21.

Private Frederick L. Bittman, also reported slightly wounded, is a Brooklyn man, whose parents live at 454 Bergen Street. He was a soldier in the same field artillery unit as Sergeant Laffin. He is 21 years old and joined the regulars last June.

That the battery in which Laffin and Bittman are serving was the object of a successful attack by the Germans is indicated by the fact that Private Lawrence Listing, also reported slightly wounded, is in the same unit. His parents live at 78 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn. Ludwig Listing, father of Private Listing, is a German born citizen of this country, who has been active in all patriotic works in the neighborhood of his home.

Private James Puntillo, reported missing by General Pershing, was a prize fighter, whose ring name was "Kid" Fitzsimmons, when he enlisted in the army shortly after Congress declared war. He lived before he entered the army with his uncle at 103 High Street, Newark. He came to the United States from Italy eleven years ago.

Jeremiah Lehane, also reported missing, has two sisters living at 921 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn. His parents still live in Ireland. He came to this country eleven years ago. He is a volunteer who enlisted in the Ninth Regular Infantry in the first weeks of the war.

The name of Private Chandler Waterman, reported dead of wounds, and whose address is given as Montclair, N. J., does not appear in the Montclair directory. No trace of him could be found in that city yesterday.

Daniel Willard, Jr., in Fight.

It was said yesterday that Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, had received word that his son, Daniel, Jr., who is in France, was in the thick of the battle at Seicheprey. Young Willard, it was said, served a machine gun for five hours under the hottest kind of fire. He came through the fight unwounded.

Private William Blake, reported yesterday as having been slightly wounded, is a brother of J. A. Blake of 1,826 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx. His parents live in Troy, where he was employed as an electrician when he enlisted in the army last December.

LOW VISIBILITY HALTS ACTIVITY NEAR TOUL

American Lines Toward Seicheprey Bombarded — Germans Nervous South of Verdun.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 6, (Associated Press.)—Low visibility prevailed over the Luneville and Toul sectors, as well as south of Verdun today, restricting operations by both sides. There was virtually no activity during the daylight hours, but during the night the enemy heavily bombarded the lines in the direction of Seicheprey and those northwest of Toul, while south of Verdun the Germans displayed great nervousness, throwing up many flares. It has been established that the troops in that section came recently from Flanders.

Along the lines near Luneville the American patrols have been active and have penetrated the enemy lines once more. They found that the enemy had not reoccupied raided parts of their positions and that the town of Anservillers, with the exception of one stone house, had been completely demolished by the American artillery fire. Many German dugouts under the buildings had been made useless.

Prisoners captured from an observation post divulged much useful information and said that they had just come to this front from Russia.

Cut in Ships Going to Jamaica.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, May 6.—It is learned that there is likely to be a further curtailment in the number of ships trading between America and Jamaica, and that this will affect the food supply of the island. The time is not far distant, it is believed, when no ship will come to this island with foodstuffs from America except on application from the Governor and a license from the American Food Controller.

Major C. G. Baird of Richmond Hill Named Among Dead in Pershing's Casualty List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The War Department today announced 88 casualties received from General Pershing, bringing the total casualties in our overseas forces to 4,967. The list contains the names of 6 killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 9 died of disease, 2 died of accident, 1 died of other cause, 4 severely wounded, 48 slightly wounded, and 15 missing in action.

The names of seven commissioned officers appear in the list. Major Charles G. Baird of Richmond Hill, N. Y., died of disease. Lieutenant Joseph Quesenberry died of wounds. Lieutenants Robert P. Cross and Chester A. Pudrith died of accident. Lieutenant Joseph W. Wilson died of cause not given. Lieutenant Clifford R. Livingston was wounded severely. Lieutenant William L. Staggers was missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported May 6.	Total.
Killed in action	387	6	393
Killed by accident	215	2	217
Died of disease	990	9	999
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Died of wounds	133	3	136
Gas and other causes	57	1	58
Civilians	7	0	7
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Total deaths	2,027	21	2,048
Wounded	2,744	52	2,796
Captured	49	0	49
Missing	59	15	74
Grand total	4,879	88	4,967

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED MAY 5.

Casualties made public today, including the names of the next of kin and emergency addresses, are as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION—6.

Sergeants.

BRUCE, HARRY G.; Richard Bruce, R.F.D. 2, Elkton, Va.

STEFANIK, ALBERT; Miss Nellie Stefanik, 188 Church St., Lowell, Mass.

Corporals.

CHRETIEN, GUS; August Chretien, Phillips, Okla.

LA FLAMME, DAMASE J.; Mrs. Rose La Flamme, 24 Kelly St., Bristol, Conn.

Privates.

ERICKSON, GUSTAF; Carl Erickson, Gardner, Mass.

WISEMAN, CHARLES F.; George Wiseman, Ewing, Neb.

DIED OF WOUNDS—3.

Lieutenant.

QUESENBERRY, JOSEPH; Jainer S. Quesenberry, Las Cruces, N. M.

Cook.

WATERMAN, CHANDLER; Mrs. A. F. Swanson, 17 Waterbury Road, Montclair, N. J.

Private.

BERNADINO, NICHOLAS; Joseph Bernadino, 214 Elm St., New Britain, Conn.

DIED OF DISEASE—9.

Major.

BAIRD, CHARLES G.; Mrs. C. G. Baird, 2,366 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Cook.

RODGERS, HAROLD P.; Mrs. Pheoby Rodgers, 194 Kerwin Av., St. Clair Heights, Mich.

Privates.

ERSKINE, LESTER DEWEY; L. H. Erskine, Jacksonport, Wis.

HALL, CHARLES F.; Mrs. Alice F. Hall, 28 Emery St., Attleboro, Mass.

HENDERSON, RICHARD; Melbourne Henderson, Laurens, S. C.

JOSEPH, ABRAHAM; Mrs. Luella Dennis, Moss Point, Miss.

LOVEJOY, PHILLIP S.; Abmon Lovejoy, R.F.D. 1, Gaylord, Mich.

MANNIE, CANADA; Mrs. Hanna Williams, Blue Bluff, Ark.

SMITH, JAMES W.; George W. Smith, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—2.

Lieutenants.

CROSS, ROBERT P.; E. H. Cross, Huntington, Mass.

PUDRITH, CHESTER A.; A. F. Pudrith, 62 Longfellow Av., Detroit, Mich.

DIED—OTHER CAUSE.

Lieutenant.

WILSON, JOSEPH W.; W. T. Wilson, 200 Broadway, Logansport, Ind.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—4.

Lieutenant.

LIVINGSTON, CLIFFORD R.; Mrs. Elsie A. Livingston, Merrill, Wis.

Sergeant.

WEIGEL, ROY; August Weigel, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, Cal.

Cook.

PETTIT, WILLIAM L.; Mrs. Mary Pettit, Doylestown, Penn.

Mechanic.

DRESSLER, HARRY W.; Leslie F. Dressler, 829 Dayton St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—48.

Sergeants.

BATES, ROYAL; Benjamin G. Bates, 24 Worthington St., Roxbury, Mass.

CLEARY, JOHN D.; Elizabeth A. Cleary, 34 Herbert St., Lynn, Mass.

LAFFIN, WILLIAM P.; Charles W. Laffin, 95 Lee Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

O'BRIEN, MATTHEW C.; Mrs. Tessie G. O'Brien, 383 Haverhill St., Lawrence, Mass.

WARREN, CLARENCE W.; William B. Warren, Knoxdale, Penn.

Corporals.

BERMINGHAM, THOMAS E.; Mrs. Julia Bermingham, 25 Hampden St., Roxbury, Mass.

DOBSON, DAVID; Charles A. Cronin, 9 Holton St., Lawrence, Mass.

EDWARDS, WALTER; Mrs. Annie Edwards, 189½ West Lippincott St., Philadelphia.

HERRON, JAMES A.; Mrs. George M. Herron, 268 South Tremont St., Kansas City, Kan.

HIGHT, EDWIN E.; Mrs. Mary E. Hilton, 1,019 Ash St., Davenport, Iowa.

SAMUEL, RUSSELL P.; Mrs. Charles Reicheneacher, 3 Wright Av., Medford, Mass.

SHOWERMAN, IRVING W.; Edward M. Showerman, 210 Spruce St., Dowagiac, Mich.

Mechanics.

LALONDE, EDWARD; Mrs. Emma Lalonde, 609 East Blaine St., Iron Mountain, Mich.

MARKLEY, GROVER C.; Mrs. A. G. Markley, Route 6, Abilene, Kan.

SHONER, MARLIN; Mrs. Margaret Shoner, Haag, Germany.

SULLIVAN, MICHAEL A.; Mrs. Michael A. Sullivan, 89 Eustis St., Boston.

WHIPPLE, RICHARD W.; Mrs. Mary Whipple, 108 Castle St., Boston, Mass.

Cook.

MULLIS, GEORGE J.; Mrs. Gerge H. Mullis, 28 Cotten St., Roslindale, Mass.

Privates.

ALLAN, ROY; J. J. Allan, 282 Geneva Av., Dorchester, Mass.

ANYS, GLEN H.; Mrs. Charles Anys, Route 8, Petoskey, Mich.

APPLETON, ERNST H. R.; Mrs. Ada Appleton, Brightwood, Mass.

ARNOLD, FRED L.; Ed. D. Heckerman, Bedford, Penn.

BECKER, KINGSLEY; Mrs. W. J. Becker, 135 South Chapin St., South Bend, Ind.

BITTMAN, FREDERICK L.; Frederick Bittman, 454 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLAKE, WILLIAM; John A. Blake, 1,826 Bathgate Av., New York.

BROWN, FRANK J.; Mrs. J. J. Brown, Jamestown, Mo.

BRUNS, ROBERT; Frank Bruns, General Delivery, St. Henry, Ohio.

CARLSON, CHARLES L.; Mrs. Justina Palm, 1,439 N. Irving Av., Chicago.

GIBBONS, JOHN J.; Joseph T. Gibbons, 134 Holly St., Framingham, Mass.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM F.; Mrs. William F. Graham, 46 Creighton St., North Cambridge, Mass.

HAYES, CHARLES A.; William C. Hayes, 1 Gibbs Court, Waltham, Mass.

HOFFMAN, JOHN J.; Michael J. Hoffman, 15 Mason St., Hudson, Mass.

HOKANSEN, CARL A.; Mrs. J. P. Hokansen, 18 Centennial Av., Plymouth, Mass.

HOLLAND, DAVID M.; Mrs. Jellie Dempsey, 625 Leonard St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOYCE, JOHN J.; Mrs. M. P. JOYCE, 232 Main St., Lawrence, Mass.

KEELEY, JOHN M.; Patrick J. Keeley, 63 F St., South Boston, Mass.

KESSELER, FRANK J.; Mrs. Alice Kesseler, Box 500 Mahnomen, Minn.

KLANN, EMIL; John Klann, 2,040 West 44th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

KLECHA, MIKE; Gabriel Klecha, East Granby, Conn.

LEACH, LESTER C.; Mrs. Bertha Smith, 74 West St., Worcester, Mass.

LISTING, LAWRENCE; Mrs. Mary Listing, 78 Miller Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

McDONALD, ANGUS J.; Jule Pease, Jackman, Me.

NEHRING, HENRY F.; F. D. Nehring, Route 3, Valparaiso, Ind.

PEER, PAUL; Mrs. Charles Parr, Route 1, Dana, Ind.

ROSING, ALBERT H.; G. H. Marr, Route 1, Wheatfield, Ind.

HARRIS, STANIFORTH; Irwin Harris, 3,147 Denver Place, Denver, Col.

SWISHER, RAYMOND G.; Frank M. Swisher, Brighton, Iowa.

THOMAS, CHARLES L.; Mrs. Marion Thomas, 41 Pierce St., Malden, Mass.

MISSING IN ACTION—15.

Lieutenant.

STAGGERS, WILLIAM L.; R. J. Staggers, Benton, Lowndes County, Ala.

Privates.

BENNETT, EDWARD; Mrs. Julia Wallace, Williamsburg, Ky.

BRETSCHNEIDER, FRANK; Anton Bretschneider, 1,612 Loomis St., Chicago.

DEFAGO, Michele; Patay Ritz, 4 Pine Grove Terrace, Roxbury, Mass.

DOUGHERTY, OWEN; Mrs. Roger Dougherty, 722 Bouville Av., Chester, Penn.

HARGER, MELVILLE S.; Bertha Harger, 47½ East Main St., Battle Creek, Mich.

LEHANE, JEREMIAH; Katherine T. Lehane, 921 Sixtieth St., Brooklyn.

MARQUIES, WILFRED; Mrs. Elida Marquies, 1,069 Lavaue St., Fall River, Mass.

MEYER, FRANK V.; John Meyer, 321 Dousaiter St., Reading, Ohio.

NEWTON, CLARENCE E.; Mrs. Barbara Newton, 226 69th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PERLMUTTER, LAWRENCE; Mrs. Lena Perlmutter, 61 East 103d St., New York.

PROSSER, EMMITT J.; Mrs. Martha M. Prosser, 209 North Sheridan St., Minneapolis, Kan.

PUNTILLO, JAMES; Joseph Bangenajo, 103 High St., Newark, N. J.

PUOPOLO, CARMENILE R.; Mrs. Jennie Puopolo, Box 339 Page St., Avon, Mass.

WATKINS, DAVID L.; Dr. G. E. Watkins, Glasgow, Ky.

CASUALTIES IN MARINE CORPS.

Five Deaths in France announced by by General Barnett.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Major Gen. Barnett, Commandant of Marines, today announced five more casualties in the American Marine contingent serving with General Pershing's expeditionary force. One man was killed in action and four died of wounds. The casualties, with the names of the next of kin and emergency addresses are:

Killed in Action—1.

CLARK, WILLARD FRANKLIN, private; Mrs. Celesta Clark, 71 East Eagle St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Died of Wounds—4.

DORIAN, GREGORY ALAN, private; Annie F. Dorian, 1,222 East 65th St., Chicago.

GARDNER, JOHN MARTIN, corporal; Rufus Gardner, Dunn, N. C.

PETERSON, ERNEST PETER JOHN, private; Christine Peterson, 6,937 South Aberdeen St., Chicago.

ROBERTS, LEON JOHN, private; Fred L. Roberts, 148 University Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

GERMAN AIRMEN TRY TRICKS.

Use Unsportsmanlike Means to Outwit American Fliers.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 3, (Associated Press.)—German aviators are now resorting to unsportsmanlike tricks in an endeavor to outwit American fliers. The trickiness of the German soldier afoot is emulated by enemy airmen who are marking their machines to make them look as much like allied markings as possible.

The Germans have taken to rounding off the corners of the cross on the wings of their planes to make them look like allied badges. The game of the German airman is to play around, get in a shot if he can and then run. American fliers, for fear of attacking a probable friend, must get up close to an enemy machine, usually after considerable manoeuvring, before opening a fight.

Here is what happens at an airdrome to which Americans are attached when an alarm come in: The telephone bell rings at the hangar, and the location of the enemy is repeated in a loud voice by the Sergeant. A number of young Americans, overalled, helmeted, and booted, swing in to their machines, the propellers are turned over and one after another the machines dash across the field. They take the air quickly and in less than five minutes from the time the bell rings the airplanes look like mosquitos in the sky.

In three-quarters of an hour they are back again and compare notes.

"Did you see anything?" one yells to another..

"One Hun away back in Germany," comes the reply.

"What were those three machines north of ——?" is the next question.

"They looked like French—you never know," was the answer on this particular occasion.

The Americans climb out and sit around and wait for the end of their tour of duty or for another alarm. The weather is getting warm now, but in the air it is still cold, so the pilots still must wear heavy clothing. Because the clothing is cumbersome, the airmen usually sit around perspiring rather than waste a second should a hurry-up call come.

The American airmen are using the machine guns which have been found most effective by the Anglo-French army. Some of the Americans are completing their training in flying in formations on patrol in fast chasers, while others are learning observation and photograph work.

The photographing machines are getting full opportunity to work freely, for the same youths who go out on the alert calls take turns in protecting the photographers while they are at work. And while the men in the machines taking pictures desire to be let alone, their protectors in fast chasing planes hope that they will not be, for if a boche comes near that gives the fighting airmen a chance for which they are waiting.

HONOR SIX POLICEMEN.

Three Mentioned for Valor; Others for Meritorious Service.

A general order in the Police Department was sent out last night giving three policemen honorable mention for valor in their duties, and commending three others for meritorious service.

Policeman Michael J. Morgan of the Fourteenth Inspection District in Brooklyn received honorable mention for bravery in pursuing a man who had attacked him. Morgan was wounded so seriously that he was absent from duty for four months.

Detective Sergeant Gustave Schley received honorable mention for bravery in saving the life of a stevedore, who was buried for several hours in a pile of coal at St. George, S. I.

John E. Ryan, a detective, who was going off duty when he heard calls for police in Clarkson Street, Brooklyn, received honorable mention for killing a burglar in a duel.

Conrad K. Walter was commended for stopping a runaway horse in Seventh Avenue, near 126th Street; Francis Miele for rescuing several persons in a fire at 65 East Fourth Street on March 18, and Policeman James J. O'Connell for pursuing and arresting a negro who had shot other policemen.

FIGHT ON ANDERSON AMONG 'DRY' FORCES

Prohibition Leaders Vote for His Deposition as Head of the Anti-Saloon League.

HE WINS A VICTORY FIRST

Blocks Attempt to Ask Governor to Call an Extra Session to Reconsider Federal Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—For eight hours today representatives of various organizations committed to immediate ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment wrangled behind closed doors at a conference held in the Young Men's Christian Association Building here and then adopted a resolution demanding that Superintendent William H. Anderson of the New York Anti-Saloon League be deposed from the influential position he now holds.

Before this action was taken Superintendent Anderson had succeeded in blocking a proposal to adopt a resolution calling upon Governor Whitman to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature to consider anew the resolution providing for ratification of the Federal amendment, which was sidetracked at the regular session.

This was the ostensible purpose for which the conference had been called. Instead, the conferees, without the formality of a vote, named a committee to call on the Governor tomorrow and inform him that if he should think well of the proposal for an extraordinary session the temperance forces in the State would support him in his attempt to force a favorable vote on ratification.

Anderson Calls It Political Move.

That the conference here today is the beginning of a wide split in the forces that fought unitedly at the regular session of the Legislature for ratification of the Federal amendment is the general opinion here. With the elimination of Superintendent Anderson, in the event that the Anti-Saloon League should act favorably on the resolution adopted at the conference, the advocates of ratification would lose the most aggressive leader that ever appeared at the Capitol in a battle for prohibition.

Superintendent Anderson came to the conference determined to block the proposal for an extraordinary session, which he pronounced an attempt to embarrass Governor Whitman, and "to play him against Speaker Sweet," who has been talked of as a rival aspirant for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Republican primaries. Speaker Sweet, while the session was in progress, consistently urged that the Legislature bring the resolution to ratify the Federal amendment out into the open and vote upon it.

After Mr. Anderson had seen the resolution calling for an extra session of the Legislature tabled he went to the Executive Mansion, where he had a long talk with Governor Whitman, the nature of which neither Mr. Anderson nor the Governor would discuss. After his visit to the Executive Mansion Mr. Anderson returned to the conference to find the men and women debating a resolution flaying him unmercifully and demanding his official scalp.

"I think you will feel far more comfortable debating the matter if I am not here, ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Anderson, who left the room and boarded a train for New York City.

The resolutions denouncing Superintendent Anderson and demanding his dismissal were introduced by Clinton N. Howard of Rochester representing the National Dry Federation, of which William Jennings Bryan is the head. They recited an attack Mr. Anderson had made on Mr. Bryan and the Dry Federation as part of the reason that Mr. Anderson be deposed.

Resent Attitude Toward Bryan.

The resolutions, after commending Governor Whitman for his attitude on ratification and disavowing any desire to embarrass him, commending Speaker Sweet and the lawmakers who favored the Federal amendment, sailed into Superintendent Anderson. They read in part as follows:

"We unite with Dr. F. A. Baker, Superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League, in repudiating the recent unjust and uncalled for attacks upon William Jennings Bryan by William H. Anderson, who has for years rendered yeoman service in the fight against the liquor traffic without pecuniary remuneration. We regard these all but criminal assaults, their advance distribution to the press of the State with sensational headlines, and their distribution to the members of the Legislature while ratification was pending, as a most unworthy example of ingratitude for the splendid service rendered by Mr. Bryan at the great hearing upon the measure but a few days before as arranged by Mr. Anderson himself. We regard his article in the American Issue of April 27 with its base accusation of a political alliance between Mr. Bryan and William Randolph Hearst in his campaign to foist the beer amendment upon the State and to turn it over to Tammany Hall, without adducing facts to support it, and in the face of Tammany's opposition to Mr. Bryan and his unbroken opposition to Tammany, as beneath the contempt of honorable men.

"We condemn the methods employed by Mr. Anderson in the name of the Anti-Saloon League of this State. We believe that he contributed largely to the failure of the ratification of the prohibition amendment in the late session of the Legislature by his assaults upon its members by his persistent and unprovoked attacks upon the Speaker of the House.

"In view of these long repeated and continued offenses which grow in violence and untruthfulness, the contempt in which we believe him to be held by the temperance leaders of the Legislature who have denounced him in open session, we, the conference of organizations here represented, do hereby repudiate the self-assumed leadership of the said William H. Anderson and declare that we can no longer hope to cooperate with him as one of the temperance leaders of the Empire State, and that in the interest of the cause to which we have devoted our lives, we petition the State Board of Trustees and the National Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League to remove him from this State and to appoint as his successor a man of known character and worthy methods, to whom we pledge ourselves to work toward one common victorious end."

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It's URGENT that you attend this wonder-working sale, the like of which has never been held here, and whose equal won't come for a long time, if at all.
IT'S GOING WITH A RUSH,—and no wonder, for it comprises the ENTIRE STOCKS OF THE FAMOUS "PEQUOT" SHIRTS FOR MEN, universally known for quality of workmanship and excellence of fabric.
Patterns that have been sold under the private labels of America's best haberdashers in all sizes 13½ to 17, and all sleeve lengths 33 to 35.
Superb Silk Shirts, Tub Silk Shirts, Fibre Silk Shirts, Imported Flannel & Madras Shirts
Shirts at 97c
Intended to Sell at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.65
Mercerized pongees, fancy striped Oxfords, fine count percales, white Oxfords, corded madras, Sport Shirts, etc.
Shirts at $1.35
Intended to Sell at $2, $2.50 and $3.00
Fine madras, silk striped madras, Russian cords, striped flannels, poplins, cotton crepes, etc. Sport Shirts. Also a large variety of stiff cuff negligees in white and colored stripes.
Shirts at $2.95
Intended to Sell at $3.65, $4 and $4.50
Fine fibre silks, all silks and summer "tub" silks. The patterns are all you could ask.
Shirts at $3.85
Intended to Sell at $5, $6, $6.50 and $7.50
Fine fibre silks, heavy all silks, imported Viyella flannels, finest fabrics that are put in shirts.
Many of the Shirts come with separate collars to match; some with collars attached; a great group of Sport Shirts with lay-down collar.
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You will find here not mere criticism but a constructive idea—an idea that will enable America to confine the Zeppelins to German soil—to protect Allied positions from enemy observation—to supply the final blow that will bring the German war lords to their knees.

Every American who has longed to see our airplanes swarming the skies of France—and of Germany too—should read this article.

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Breezes broad blown across the fields summon us to renew our faith in Nature, mother of us all!

Let us be patriots to ourselves as well as to our country.

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Tweeds from the hand-looms of Scotland and Ireland—and hand-made clubs carefully turned out by our own club-makers.

Golf suits, coats, breeches, shirts, shoes and stockings—waistcoat, caps, sweaters, made to meet the demands of the foremost metropolitan players.

The new "Englewood" golf suit for women—tweed vest piped with leather and skirt to match, $60.

Women's leather golf waistcoats worn with plaid tweed skirts.

Golf brogues and Oxfords—America's largest assortment of golf shoes for both men and women.

Golf balls, from the "Radio" and "Silver King" at $12 a dozen, to an A. & F. Special 29-31, at $6 a dozen.

Golf instruction on the premises.

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Two new models—the "Avoncourt" at $45 and the "Chadworth" at $55—are splendid examples of all purpose war-time utility.

Suits for travel and for all Spring and Summer sports, $45 to $100.

Hats and boots for every suit.

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Also a custom-made department unique in this country, offering a choice of imported materials not to be found in any other establishment

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Well balanced rods and the best of tackle—to soothe you in your enjoyment of the pines and flowers.

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As an old fisherman or a novice, you will enjoy the completeness of this fishing tackle department.

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SALVATION ARMY HAS 40,000 MEN IN WAR

$28,000 Given Here on First Day of Campaign to Raise $250,000.

DRIVE WILL LAST A WEEK

Members of Organization Fighting with Allies Described as Individual Chaplains.

The Salvation Army War Fund campaign in this city was opened last night with a dinner at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, in which several hundred workers who will be engaged in raising funds during the coming week met and heard the need for the work and the methods that were to be followed as set before them by the leaders of the campaign. Of the $2,000,000 to be raised in the entire United States, the New York City District is to be responsible for $250,000, and advance subscriptions for a total of $28,000 were announced last night.

Colonel W. A. McIntyre, head of the Salvation Army work in the Central Province, said that 40,000 members of the organization were fighting in the allied armies. "There is not one man of that 40,000," he said, "who gets drunk or swears or leads an unclean life. They are all devoted to right living and are under solemn obligation to press that way of life on their fellow-soldiers. Every one of them is practically a chaplain in himself. You can't have men of that kind in the army without a mighty influence for sustaining moral, purity, courage, and fighting fitness among the men about them.

"They ask why the Salvation Army is butting into this war. We've been in every war since we came into existence. The first American soldier who put our flag on the wall of Peking was a Salvation Army soldier, who later was sent to West Point, and is now an officer. We were in the Philippines, in Cuba, and Porto Rico. The first recreation hut was put up by the Salvation Army in Cape Town during the Boer War.

First Relief in Belgium.

"Our people were the first in Belgium under Colonel Mary Murray, daughter of a British Brigadier General, who was there when the Germans invaded the country, and began caring for the refugees from the very first day.

"We have 400 huts, rest rooms and reading rooms, with 800 Salvation Army officers looking after the men. We are catering in the huts to 300,000 men a week and preaching to 100,000. We cooperate with all other organizations. There is no time for anything but cooperation. We should all boost and not knock. We have all respect for the work of the Y. M. C. A. The Government is looking after the moral welfare of its soldiers as was never done before in the history of war, and when this war is over the Y. M. C. A. will deserve great credit for aiding in the work; but there is work for the Salvation Army, too. There are not enough religious workers to go around. It is no question of duplication; if you wanted to duplicate you couldn't, the field is so large."

Adjutant Raymond C. Starbuck, who was gassed while working for the Salvation Army in France, and Sergeant Barrie of the 18th Infantry told of the work that the organization was doing; and a statement was read over the signatures of a group of the American soldiers who are back from the front with service records saying: "We are glad to testify that the influence of the Salvation Army workers is cheering, uplifting, and altogether welcome with us, and of distinct advantage to the fighters. We have been there and we know and we are going back hoping to have the Salvation Army with us until the war is ended."

Elks Give Assistance.

Assurances of co-operation were also given by Harry A. Greene, Deputy Grand Ruler of the Elks, and by Frederick E. Goldsmith, Exalted Ruler of New York Lodge No. 1, who said that a committee of twenty-five Elks was organizing the entire membership of the brotherhood in New York to contribute and to do their utmost to raise contributions for the Salvation Army.

The plan of campaign was explained to the workers by H. M. Spalding, who will be in charge of the work. There are to be daily lunches of the workers at the borough headquarters. In Manhattan K. B. Conger is Chairman, with headquarters at 91 Liberty Street; in Brooklyn Lewis H. Pounds, with headquarters at the Central Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place; in Queens Judge Burt Jay Humphrey, at the Butler Building in Jamaica; in the Bronx John G. Borgstede, at 885 East 149th Street, and in Richmond William G. Willcox, at 4 Van Duzer Street, Tompkinsville. George Gordon Battle is General Chairman of the General War Work Committee in charge, and the other members are Commander Evangeline Booth, George T. Brokaw, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Frank L. Dowling, Abram I. Elkus, John H. Finley, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Adolph Lewisohn, Colonel W. A. McIntyre, E. E. Olcott, James H. Post, William A. Prendergast, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Henry W. Taft, Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, George T. Wilson, and William M. Kingsley, Treasurer.

A cable message received yesterday at the National Headquarters from Colonel William S. Barker, in charge of the hutment work with the troops in France, announced that full arrangements have been made whereby the hundreds of Salvation Army women, now engaged in relief work over there, will place fresh flowers and an American flag on Decoration Day upon every grave of an American fighter, soldier or sailor, who has been buried in France since the war began.

DRAFTED MAN LOSES SUIT.

Supreme Court Upholds Right to Send Men to France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Supreme Court today, in deciding the case of Robert Cox vs. Leonard Wood, held that under the 12th Clause of the 8th Section of Article 2 of the Constitution Congress may raise and support armies by drafting the militia of the country into the regular army, which may be ordered anywhere in the world.

The case came up from the United States District Court of Kansas. The plaintiff, Robert Cox of Missouri, having applied for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that he believed he, in common with many thousands of other drafted men, was to be ordered beyond the boundaries of the country in violation of his constitutional immunity long recognized by the courts and by Congress, Judge Pollock, in his decree, said that he would grant the writ but for the fact that the constitutional question involved would have to go sooner or later to the United States Supreme Court.

EXPOSES BONNET ROUGE.

French Witness Shows That German Propaganda Influenced Its Policy.

PARIS, May 6.—Lieutenant Marchand, an interpreter in the French Army and an expert in German propaganda, was the principal witness at the trial of the Directors of the defunct Socialist and Germanophile newspaper Bonnet Rouge today.

He showed the similarity between the policy pursued by the Bonnet Rouge and that of the Gazette of Ardennes, a paper which the Germans publish in the occupied districts of Northern France, using the French language. The purpose of the Gazette, Lieutenant Marchand stated, was to influence the French population remaining in the occupied districts. Some articles which the censor had prevented appearing in the Bonnet Rouge nevertheless appeared in the paper issued by a German agency at Zurich.

Many articles that appeared in the Gazette and were reprinted in the Bonnet Rouge showed a tendency to ridicule the idea that German spies were working in France to discourage soldiers and dishearten the civilian population.

Lieutenant Marchand pointed out fifteen different press campaigns in which the Gazette, the Bonnet Rouge and the Germanophile newspaper at Zurich all used the same arguments, cited the same facts, and even showed the same style in composition and the same errors in citations.

FELIX WARBURG OUT OF JUNIOR RESERVE

Banker Resigns from the Advisory Board of Naval Organization.

SAYS IT NEEDS DIRECTION

Dr. Hornaday's Resignation, Secretary Declares, Was Reconsidered —William C. Kies Also Retires.

The resignation of Felix Warburg, the banker, as a member of the Advisory Board of the United States Junior Naval Reserve, an organization which advertises itself as "dedicated to the training of American boys for sea service," was announced yesterday. At the same time it was learned that Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, had tendered his resignation as President of the reserve, though Dr. Hornaday was said to have later reconsidered his action. The resignation of William C. Kies, Vice President of the American International Corporation and a member of the Advisory Board, also became known.

In explaining the reason for his withdrawal, Mr. Warburg said that the reserve was in need of business management, and that inasmuch as he was out of touch with the actual operation of the organizatin he had decided to get out. He added that he made it a rule not to lend his name to any movement unless he was active in the direction of it. Practically the same motive inspired Dr. Hornaday, it was said, but at his home, 2,186 Loring Place, the Bronx, confirmation could not be had, as the doctor was away for a week of work in the North Woods.

"While I think the idea of training men for the merchant marine a very good one," said Mr. Kies yesterday, "I am convinced that it is a matter which should be handled by the Government through the United States Shipping Board, rather than by private interests. I tendered my resignation some time ago, but up to present have not been notified of its acceptance."

At the offices of the Naval Reserve, located at 218 West Fifty-eighth Street, a former stable donated by Frank Jay Gould to the organization, Edward A. Oldham, Executive Secretary of the reserve, was at first reluctant to admit that Dr. Hornaday or Mr. Warburg had quit the organization. He finally conceded that the resignations had been received, but added that Dr. Hornaday had consented to take back his resignation.

Mr. Oldham said that the reserve maintained a Summer vacation camp at New London, Conn., and a Winter course at Camp Josephus Daniels, West Palm Beach, Fla. He said that the last course at Camp Dewey, the Connecticut post, had been attended by about 600 youths, the tuition fee for some students being as high as $150 for two months. Major Willis J. Physioc, U. S. A., retired, a former Rough Rider, was in charge.

Mr. Oldham admitted that when he and Will L. Finch, President of the Town Development Company, in the Flatiron Building, had assumed charge of the reserve last October, the organization was in a bad way financially. Mr. Oldham said that debts aggregating $42,000 had accumulated when he took over the organization, but he was emphatic in declaring that everything had been settled, and that "the reserve now faces the future in fine shape."

Asked whether voluntary contributions sent in by patriotic persons to fit young men to serve the nation had been diverted to paying off the debts incurred through the management of the previous administration, Mr. Oldham declared that they had not. He said that all camp contributions were put into a trust fund but that contributions helped to pay the "very conservative salaries of the office staff of six people." Mr. Oldham exhibited documents showing that the idea of preparing sailors for the mercantile marine had been indorsed by Colonel Roosevelt, Charles M. Schwab, Edward N. Hurley, and many other prominent men.

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NAME MRS. J. E. COWLES.

Californian Nominated for President of Federated Women's Clubs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 6.—The nominating committee of the fourteenth biennial convention of the Federated Women's Clubs reported today the following names to be voted on as officers for the coming term:

President—Mrs. JOSIAH EVANS COWLES, Los Angeles, Cal.

First Vice President—Miss GEORGIE A. BACON, Worcester, Mass.

Second Vice President—Mrs. THOMAS G. WINTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. ADAM WEISS, Del Norte, Cal., and Mrs. LACY, Kentucky.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. H. WILKINSON, Shreveport, La., and Mrs. MARY L. WOOD, Portsmouth, N. H.

Treasurer—Mrs. BENJAMIN S. CLARK, Iowa.

Auditor—Mrs. WILLIAM P. HARPER, Seattle, Washington.

These nominations will be voted on by secret ballot tomorrow.

The final report of the Credentials Committee was as follows: General Federation officers present, 125; delegates, 777; total officers and delegates, 902.

LUSITANIA DAY ABROAD.

American Seamen to Join in Observance at Queenstown.

LONDON, May 6.—Tomorrow, the third anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, will be observed by special prayers in many English churches, and by services at the Lusitania Cemetery in Queenstown.

An American naval detachment will take part in the observance at Queenstown.

MANTON ADOPTS CHILD.

Baby Girl Placed in Charge of Circuit Court Judge.

Judge Martin T. Manton of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and his wife, Mrs. Eva M. Manton, got permission yesterday from Surrogate Cohalan to adopt Marion Gliasa, a girl baby who had been cared for by Mrs. Don C. Seitz of 239 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, and placed in Judge Manton's home some months ago. The child was born March 27, 1917. Judge Manton and his wife told the court they have become greatly attached to the child and will care for her as their own.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Browning received permission from the Surrogate to adopt Josephine Herbst, the three-year-old child of Jacob Herbst, a truckman of 1,027 Tiffany Street, the Bronx, who told the Surrogate he earns only $195 a month and found it impossible to support three children properly on this income. For this reason Mr. and Mrs. Herbst gave up their daughter to the Brownings, who are well-to-do.

Professor Garlan E. Lewis, teacher of chemistry at Rutgers College, adopted Marjorie L. Naylor, 7 years old, daughter of Mrs. Louise Naylor, a widow with two other children. Mrs. Naylor told the court she was obliged to travel from place to place to earn a living and found it impossible to care for the three children properly.

Mrs. Jessie May Burgoyne, a widow, of 315 West Seventy-ninth Street, became the foster mother of William I. Hay, a soldier, who is about to sail for France, and who lived at 355 Macon Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Burgoyne told the Surrogate that she had known Hay's parents, both of whom are dead, for fifteen years, and holds a feeling of deep affection for their son.

TWO WOMEN SPIES DIE.

Put to Death After Court-Martial Sentence in France.

NANTES, France, May 6.—Two women spies, Josephine Alvares and Victorine Faucher, condemned to death by court-martial on Jan. 25, were executed this morning.

TO RUN BOWMAN HOTELS.

B. L. M. Bates Corporation Formed to Conduct Business.

The name of the new company which will operate the Hotel Belmont and the Murray Hill Hotel, which passed under the control of John McE. Bowman on Saturday, will be the B. L. M. Bates Corporation, of which Mr. Bowman will be President and James Woods Vice President and Managing Director, it was said yesterday at the offices of Mr. Bowman.

The hotels under the direction of Mr. Bowman are each to be operated by a separate company, it was asserted, although Mr. Bowman will be the President of each company. Paul B. Bodan will be Vice President and Managing Director of the Hotel Manhattan, and George W. Sweeney, who is at present Vice President of the Hotel Biltmore, will be Vice President and Managing Director of the Hotel Commodore when it is completed.

Mr. Bowman and Mr. Bates denied yesterday a rumor that a union of their hotel interests was contemplated in the immediate future with other large hotels in this city.

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A Breath of the Countryside at the Hampton Shops

AN air of friendly restfulness seems to hover about the typical old English Country Home, so that the stately carved Furniture, brought home from his Italian journey by the Seventeenth Century heir, dwells in harmonious ease and comfort with the Walnut of Queen Anne or the Georgian Mahogany of a later date.

So, too, at the Hampton Shops you will find a succession of little groups—it may be merely a Table, a Chair and a Settee—which strike no jarring note but rather offer the kindliest of suggestions for the furnishing of your own Country Home. This is but one instance of the decorative skill and sympathetic knowledge which are here at your service.

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75 Fine bulbs, mixed kinds, mailed free for..... $1

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Mrs. F. Pendleton, Pink	1.25	8.00
Mrs. F. King, Scarlet	.50	3.00
American, Fine Pink	.50	3.00
STANDARD MIXED, Fine	.35	1.25
RAINBOW MIXED, Extra	.50	3.50

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AURATUM—the gold-banded Lily of Japan; each 20c, 25c and 40c.

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OUTLOOK FOR COTTON.

The yield and price of cotton forecast in The Annalist this week. On all newsstands 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LEWIS DECIDES NOT TO RUN AGAIN

Attorney General Will Not Seek Re-election, and So Notifies Whitman.

MAY SEEK GOVERNORSHIP

Refuses to Give Reason for His Action—First Break in Republican Third-Term Slate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—Attorney General Merton E. Lewis tonight sent a letter to Governor Whitman informing him that he would not seek renomination to the office he now holds, to which he was elected by one of the biggest pluralities ever received by a Republican candidate in this State.

Mr. Lewis was unwilling tonight to shed any light on the reasons which prompted him to take his name off the Whitman primary slate, on which, the Governor recently announced, were to go the names of all the present elective State officers. It is believed here that a statement will be forthcoming from Mr. Lewis before many days announcing that he will enter the Republican primaries to contend with Governor Whitman for the gubernatorial nomination. The Attorney General issued this statement tonight:

"The question as to whether or not I am to be a candidate for renomination in the September primaries for the office of Attorney General has been a matter of some discussion and of much thought on my part. After careful consideration of the matter, I have concluded that I will not be a candidate for the office, and I have so advised Governor Whitman in a letter which I have written to him today, which reads as follows:

"'My Dear Governor: Some time ago you asked me if I would again become a candidate for Attorney General. I told you at the time that I had not given the matter sufficient consideration and that I would not be able to give you my answer until later. I am sorry that the delay has occurred, but I have now reached the conclusion that I cannot accept a renomination for the office. I am sorry that I have not been able to advise you of my conclusion earlier.'"

Mr. Lewis was asked gether he was retiring as a candidate for Attorney General in order to enter the Gubernatorial race.

"I do not feel that I should add anything to my statement at this time," was his reply.

Governor Whitman, when asked tonight what he thought of the decision reached by Mr. Lewis, said:

"Attorney General Lewis has made a splendid record in his present office, and would have made a strong candidate. I am very sorry that he has decided not to seek a renomination."

The Governor was asked if he thought the Attorney General's action was due to a determination to become a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Whitman said he could not speak for Mr. Lewis. The Governor, however, does not believe his action to be fraught with such significance.

The action of Mr. Lewis marks a break in the "office holders' entente." Early in the year Governor Whitman, after talking matters over with the present elective State officials, caused the statement to be made that all of them would enter the Republican primaries and make their fight together. With the Governor, all would be third-term aspirants, with the exception of Attorney General Lewis, who was first elected to his present position by joint vote of the Senate and Assembly after Egburt E. Woodbury retired as Attorney General on account of illness early last year, and who was elected by popular vote to the office he now holds only last November.

There was a report at the Capitol tonight that other members of the "office holders' entente" would follow the example of Mr. Lewis. The political relations between Governor Whitman on the one hand and Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo and State Treasurer James L. Wells on the other are known to be less cordial than earlier in the year.

Should Mr. Lewis determine to seek the nomination for Governor his action undoubtedly would have an effect on the Democratic prospects. William R. Hearst would be encouraged to make a determined drive for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and, failing, enter the fight as an independent candidate.

Mr. Hearst's aspirations to become a candidate for Governor this Fall are known to be largely the outgrowth of attacks made on him in connection with the disclosures in the Bolo Pacha case. The investigation of the treasonable activities in this country of the French adventurer, who since has gone to a traitor's death, was conducted by the Attorney General's office. Mr. Hearst, it is known, felt keenly the free use that was made of his name in the Attorney General's report, and after he had failed to obtain from Mr. Lewis or Governor Whitman any statement to offset inferences that were drawn in some quarters from what was said in the report, let it be known that he would seek vindication at the polls if Mr. Lewis should become a candidate for re-election.

SOCIALIST AID FOR I. W. W.

But Their Party Denies Raising Funds for Chicago Defendants.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Benjamin Schrager, editor of publications issued by the Industrial Workers of the World, and a defendant at the trial of 112 leaders of the organization for violation of the Espionage Act, announced today that an agreement had been entered into with the National Socialist Party whereby that body was raising defense funds for the I. W. W.

The I. W. W. defendants who are on trial for seditious conspiracy suffered two defeats today in rulings by Judge Landis on admission of evidence presented for the Government. Pamphlets ordered published by individual members shortly before America entered the war and other printed matter which had not bene indosed by general officers were read into the records.

Schraeger's assertion was denied at Socialist headquarters tonight. The following statement was issued:

"The Socialist Party is not collecting funds for the defense of the I. W. W., but individual Socialists have undoubtedly contributed to the defenseof the I. W. W. Socialists always try to the best of their ability to assist persons charged with alleged offenses growing out of their activities in the labor movement, to make any adequate defense, and to secure a fair trial."

Just before adjournment the Government sprung a surprise by reading into the records a petition signed by nearly a hundred of the leaders of the I. W. W. demanding return of all papers seized in the nation-wide raid last Fall. This petition some time ago was denied by the Court. In it the members had explained why they were the rightful owners of the matter. Thus the Government, by a short cut, established the identity and connections with the I. W. W. of the members. It was stated that the move would save days of technical debate.

SOCIALISTS HERE DIVIDED.

Native-Born Members of the Party Are Against Anti-War Platform.

Reports from Chicago that the Illinois State Convention of the Socialist Party had indorsed the St. Louis platform of last May, which declared hostility to America's part in the war, and had demanded the immediate return of our troops from France, aroused considerable interest among New York Socialists yesterday. The New York State Convention will be held June 29 and 30 and it is uncertain what position the meeting will take on the question of the war.

A man who has long been prominent in the affairs of the party, and who has been a supporter of President Wilson's position in the war ever since America's entry, said yesterday that there was considerable evidence that many Socialists throughout the country were strongly dissatisfied with the St. Louis platform and would favor a revision, but that it might be expected that in several States the opponents of the war would continue to hold the upper hand.

"To a cerain extent the attitude of the party groups toward the war is a question of nationality," said this man. "In general it may be said that the majority of the native American Socialists are now in favor of supporting President Wilson's position. The Bohemian and Finnish Socialists are also anti-German and pro-war, and the Jewish Socialists likewise, at least in New York."

There was some dissent from the reported statement of Adolph Germer, National Secretary, that the present dues-paying membership of 85,000 represented a falling off. It was said that the membership varied from month to month, owing to irregular payment of dues, but that a year ago it had been only 66,000.

MURDER NEAR UPTON IS LAID TO HATRED

Victims of Man Who Escaped Identified as Widow and a Soldier.

DUE TO 'WHITE HAND' BAND

Member of Brooklyn Group Who Did the Shooting Is Known to Military Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Long Island, May 6.—The cantonment authorities made known today the identities of the man and woman who were shot to death in a field north of the infantry section late yesterday, and some of the information they had gleaned in connection with the murder. The victims of the shooting, which was done by a man who escaped but whose name is known, were Mrs. J. Harrity, 30 years old, a widow, who lived at 37 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, and Private Michael Maloney, 26, of the Second Company Outgoing Casuals, who lived at 46 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, before he was drafted recently. Mrs. Harrity was killed by a bullet which sped through a handbag with which she tried to protect her face, and Maloney's death resulted from bullets which penetrated his chest and face.

Although Major H. H. Walker, the cantonment Provost Marshal, declined to state whether the escaped murderer was a soldier or a civilian, he did declare that persons concerned in the shooting were affiliated with what is known in Brooklyn as the "White Hand" band. He said he had communicated the names and addresses of the murdered man and woman to the Brooklyn police the moment he obtained their identities yesterday, but would not reveal what information he received in return. It was a murder of hatred, Major Walker averred.

Mrs. Harrity came to camp yesterday on the train that reached here at 1 P. M. Maloney met her and they walked about the cantonment and reached his baracks at 3 o'clock. After they had had luncheon Maloney told some of the other men in his company that he was going for a walk. About 5:30 sentries who were patrolling the woods about a mile north of the infantry section heard two shots and ran out into the open field. As they soon learned, the man who escaped had met Mrs. Harrity and Maloney and fired two shots at the latter, one entering his chest and the other his left cheek. Mrs. Harrity started to walk away with the man at her side, but after they had gone a few steps she started to run and the man fired a bullet into her right cheek. It emerged behind the left ear.

The murderer, seeing the sentries approaching him, made for a thicket and managed to escape. The bodies of Mrs. Harrity and Maloney were but fifteen feet apart, that of Mrs. Harrity being concealed by bushes. The sentry who examined Mrs. Harrity's body while his companions went in pursuit of the escaping man looked about to account for the two shots, and soon stumbled over the form of Maloney. Both deaths had been instantaneous. As soon as Major Walker got word of the shooting he ordered out companies of mounted military police, who searched the woods and nearby roads and stopped all soldiers from leaving the cantonment. Nearby towns were notified of the murder and a meagre description of the missing man was furnished railroad station agents.

An inspection of all rifles was ordered and two brigades of men were hastily assembled. Not one rifle was found that had been used. Swarms of soldiers and many visiting civilians tried to reach the scene of the murder, but the roads were blocked by the military police. The bodies were removed to the base hospital morgue, and the relatives of both Mrs. Harrity and Maloney notified of their deaths. No one representing either had reached camp up to a late hour today.

Major Walker questioned many soldiers. He declared the condition of the clothing of both Mrs. Harrity and Maloney showed that there had been no struggle of any sort. Mrs. Harrity's clothing was of black, and she gave the appearance of being a woman in moderate circumstances. Papers in Mrs. Harrity's bag revealed her identity, and Maloney's identification card, which is carried by all soldiers, was found in his pocket.

Officers from Camp Upton yesterday inspected the flat of Mrs. Harrity, 37 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, near the Gowanus Canal, and instructed members of her family to give out no information. She lived on the fourth floor of a tenement house with her three children, the oldest of whom is James, aged 15. Her husband died three months ago, leaving her a pension from his employer and insurance.

The officers also questioned Maloney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Maloney, who live at No. 46, directly across the street. They said their son was 26 years old and had worked for the Street Cleaning Department before he was drafted. Mrs. Maloney said she had planned to go to Camp Upton with Mrs. Harrity on Sunday, but had decided not to go when she received a letter from her son urging her instead to come on "Mothers' Day," next Sunday, when, he said, they would have more time to visit together. Mrs. Harrity said that she would go to the camp anyway. Mr. Maloney said he thought robbery was the motive, because he knew Mrs. Harrity carried money with her. He said his son had known Mrs. Harrity for several years.

SLATER BILL IS SIGNED.

Boys Between 16 and 19 Now Compelled to Attend Military Drills.

ALBANY, May 6.—The military training law was made more drastic today when Governor Whitman signed the Slater bill, requiring boys between 16 and 19 years of age to attend drill and perform military duties.

Compliance with the requirements of the new law entitles the youth to a certificate, without which he cannot attend public or private school or obtain employment.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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BOAL'S ROLLS are made with REAL FRUITS—Nature's own laxative foods. They are delicious to eat. Taste like a dainty, fruity, after-dinner sweetmeat. Gentle action. Cleanse the system and keep it clean. Box of 6 rolls, 15c., at drug stores. The genuine comes ONLY in box shown below.

"Start the Day with a Smile."

SENATE PASSES BILL AIMED AT THE I. W. W.

King-Walsh Measure Forbids Any Propaganda That Retards Prosecution of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate, by a viva voce vote, today passed the King-Walsh bill, designed to suppress disloyal organizations. It is admittedly aimed at the I. W. W. Under the broad provisions of the measure, no organization is allowed to urge or practice anything that in any way retards the prosecution of the war against Germany.

One clause of the measure, as passed, gives the Postmaster General the right to exclude propaganda of any organization or individual teaching or advising or defending the use, without lawful authority, of physical force as a means of "accomplishing any governmental, social, industrial, or economic change." This is directed against strike propaganda which the I. W. W. has diligently projected since the start of the war.

Senator Borah wanted to know whether the provision against allowing propaganda to go through the mails might not give the Attorney General too broad authority.

"We do not want pro-German propaganda to be running through the mails," argued Senator Borah, "yet we do not want to put dictatorial power in the hands of the Postoffice Department. I want to be sure that the power will not be abused."

Under the bill, owners or agents of property rented to organizations holding "unlawful association" are subject to the same penalty as the sedition offenders—one year in prison or $500 fine, or both.

Boston to Go on Flour Rations.

BOSTON, May 6.—Beginning May 13, the people of this city will go on a strict ration of six pounds of flour to a person for a month, according to an announcement today by P. A. O'Connell, County Food Administrator.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 4th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 20.74 cents per pound.—Advt.

SIMPLEX

THE REMAINING SIMPLEX Automobiles in the various body designs on exhibition in the Salon and available for immediate delivery, will constitute our entire service to patrons until important governmental work on which we are engaged shall have been completed.

Therefore, for a time at least, new production will cease, though the service stations will be maintained according to the invariable Simplex Standard of Service.

Orders are being accepted on new production for after-the-war delivery.

Service Station:
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SIMPLEX AUTOMOBILE CO.
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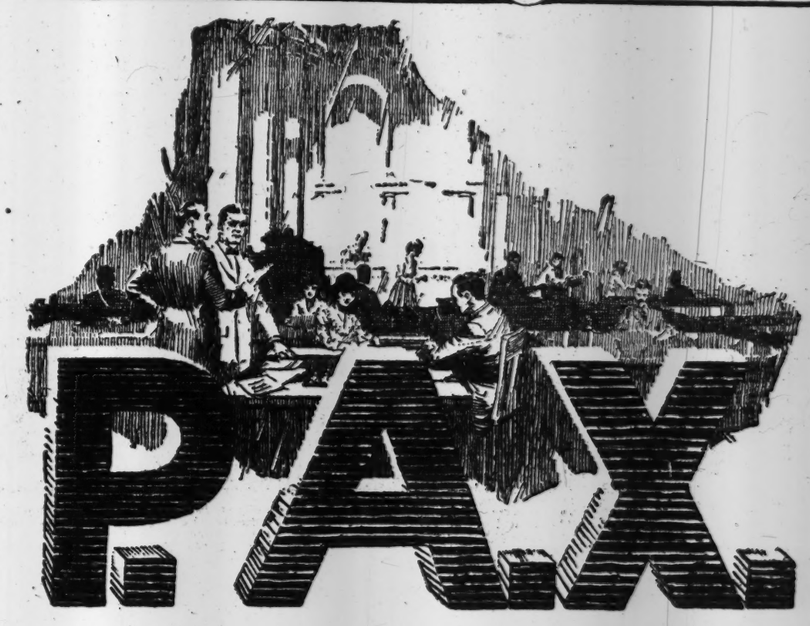
Do not delay an attempt to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.—Advt.



It Gives You the Telephones You Need

Because of the shortage of extension equipment and the shortage of men, the need for interior telephones is sharper than ever before.

The automatic telephones of the P. A. X.—the Private Automatic Exchange—relieve both shortages; they give you unfailing and faster interior service, *day and night, without operators.*

In larger organizations the P. A. X. saves the salaries of one or more girls.

In every organization it makes men more effective because its prompt service invites and increases interior calls; and increased telephoning decreases the waste and loss of time due to walking about to get things done.

Whether you use 500 telephones or 15, the P. A. X. saves you money and time—and betters your city service.

Your incoming calls are now often annoyingly delayed because your rented telephones are being used for organization calls.

The annoyance is your customer's, but the loss is yours.

The P. A. X. keeps your rented telephones cleared for action all the time.

And if, during city calls, you have to ask some one in your organization for information, you can do so in a few seconds with the P. A. X.—without having to hang up and call back.

These advantages mean more than convenience—they mean the service that builds good will.

Hundreds of organizations, large and small, use the P. A. X. and constantly add to their equipment because every P. A. X. telephone saves time for the entire organization and speeds up work.

Our Mr. Roger's office, at 21 East 40th Street, Telephone Murray Hill 3209, will gladly furnish detailed information.

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"One of our regular patrons discovered Ricoro," said the Box Office Man at the Palace.

"He came in just before the show and asked for 'a pair of the best in the house.'

"'Sold out,' I began, and then I remembered two in the fourth that had just been returned.

"'Thanks,' he said, handing me a fine looking cigar.

"That cigar sweetened up my whole evening.

"Next week he came in again and gave me another.

"'These are mighty good cigars—what's the make?' I asked.

"'Ricoro—7c,' said he.

"I was so surprised, I forgot to charge him a war tax and had to pay it myself, but the information was cheap at that."

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
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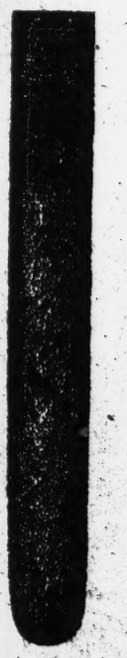

Panetela size, 7c.
Box of 50—$3.50

Imported from Porto Rico

Don't make the mistake of thinking a cigar can't be good unless it's expensive. Ricoro is *imported* from Porto Rico *duty free*. Ricoro is well-made and combines a rich tropic fragrance with pleasant aromatic *mildness*. To discover Ricoro is to halve your cigar expense and double your smoking enjoyment. A dozen sizes and shapes, from 6c to 2-for-25 cents.

WAR SAVING STAMPS On sale at all UNITED CIGAR STORES

Sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank you."*

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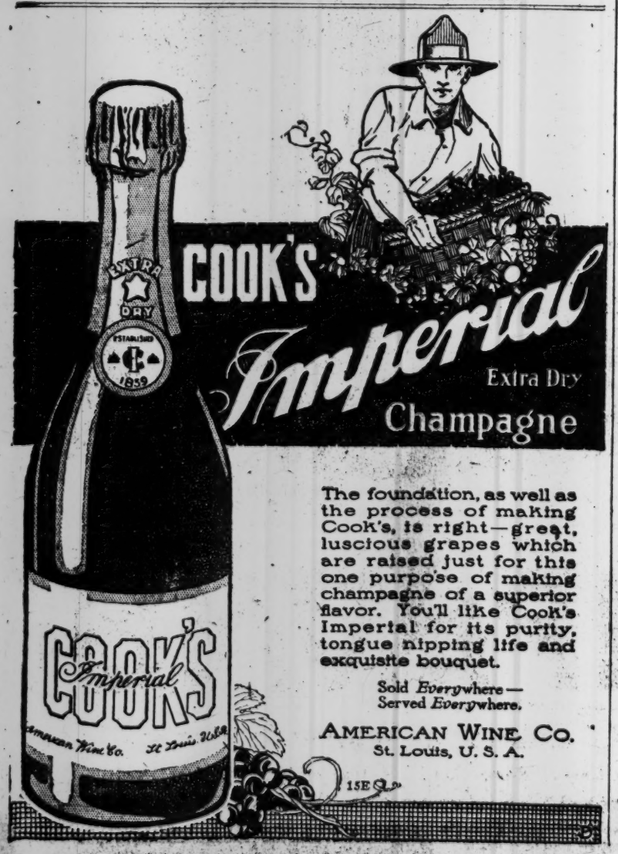

The foundation, as well as the process of making Cook's, is right—great, luscious grapes which are raised just for this one purpose of making champagne of a superior flavor. You'll like Cook's Imperial for its purity, tongue nipping life and exquisite bouquet.

Sold *Everywhere*—
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AMERICAN WINE CO.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

YANKEES, AIDED BY PING BODIE'S CUDGEL, WIN THIRD IN A ROW FROM RED SOX

"People who believe that men do not love, have evidently never met a man who was heroically wearing a necktie that his wife had picked out for him."
Personality.

What a slander!

Everybody knows that the feminine taste in personal adornment is superior; but the difficulty lies in the fact that too often the wife doesn't make her selection in a man's store.

As a suggestion, we mention our Italian Grenadines—the finest silk that can be made on hand looms—and their "beauty" isn't all in "good looks" either! They're just as durable as the popular knitted kind, which, along with these Italian Grenadines, are ideal for wear with soft collars.

Soft collars, you know, are already running "neck-and-neck" with the stiff kind, trying to save starch for munitions. Ask to see the soft "Shires."

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CHANGE TO REIS UNDERWEAR for MEN

The National Guard Marching Down Fifth Avenue

is shown in one of the photographs in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. This issue also contains the first pictures printed in America of the opening stages of the Battle of Picardy. 24 pages, etched in rotogravure. Published by The New York Times Company every Thursday. At all news stands, 10c a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

BODIE'S BAT BUMPS BOSTON TO DEFEAT

Ping Leads Uprising Against Red Sox and Lands Yanks in Front by 10 to 3.

EFFORTS OF MAYS FUTILE

Underhand Shoots of Visitor Riddled by Revived New York Clan —Ruth in Spotlight Again.

Ping Bodie personally conducted an uprising against the Boston Red Sox at the Polo Grounds yesterday and thumped in most of the runs in the exhilarating batting spree in which the Yanks upset the Bostonians by a 10 to 3 score. Bodie curled his trusty bat around the ball hard and often. He drove in five runs, scored another himself and was galloping the bases with such wild abandon that the Red Sox were so badly rattled that two other runs trickled over. There was only one run of the Yanks in which Ping did not have a hand or foot.

This was the third straight shock which the Yanks have handed the Boston club. Huggins had his players on their toes and there is a big improvement in their playing. The pitchers are getting on the job and the batters have removed all the cinders from their eyes and are lacing all kinds of pitching. Bodie, Baker, Pipp, and Peckinpaugh cuffed the ball all over the lot until it was long after time for the cows to come home.

The Yanks riddled Carl Mays, one of Barrow's best flingers, and drove him from the box in the fifth inning. Mays is the last of the old-fashioned flingers who delivers the ball with an underhand swing. He lets the ball go when his hand is down near the carpet and it gradually rises up to the batter. The Yanks encouraged the rising movement of the ball and sent it still higher. Mays is also the only pitcher in captivity who grunts every time he throws the ball. Spectators not only can see him pitch but they can hear him pitch. With every toss of the ball he makes a noise as if he were getting a tooth pulled.

Babe Ruth was gathering in all the attention, as he did on Saturday, until Bodie went on a rampage, and then Ruth was forgotten. The whaling Boston pitcher was settled at first base yesterday, as Hoblitzel is nursing a sore finger. Ruth can cover first just as well as he can pitch, and he can bat just as well as a first baseman as he can as a pitcher.

The game was scoreless until Ruth came to the bat in the fourth. Stuffy McInnis was on first and Ruth slapped a saucy home run high into the attic of the grand stand, trailing McInnis to the plate. This jolt made Lefty Mogridge wabbly and Scott lined out a two-bagger and scored on Agnew's single.

All the Boston players got a slight attack of St. Vitres dance when the Yanks started to hammer Mays in their portion of the fourth. Baker started with a single to centre and Pratt walked. Pipp singled to right, but Baker, with plenty of time to score, pulled up at third. Paddy O'Connor was coaching at third and it looked as if Huggins would have to install an alarm clock at that station.

With the bases full, Bodie cracked a whizzing drive to left. Baker scored and Pratt came tearing around to third. Schang, after fielding the ball, made a wild toss to third and Pratt counted, and when Agnew, who retrieved the lurid toss, pegged just as wild as Ruth at the plate, Pipp also romped home and the score was tied.

Mays grunted harder than ever in the fifth and finally grunted his way out of the game. Peck started the ball rolling with a single and Baker was safe on one of the few muffs Harry Hooper ever made in right field. Mays unpeeled a wild pitch and Peck scored. Pratt went out at first and Pipp walked. Bodie drove another screecher to right and sent Baker and Pipp home. Sam Jones then succeeded Mays.

Jones is a former Cleveland relic and was part of the far-famed deal which sent Tris Speaker to Cleveland. Sam got through the sixth inning in fine style and then the Yanks fell on him in the seventh just as they had jumped on Mays's neck. Baker pickled a single to right and was forced at second by Pratt. Pipp unraveled a lyrical double to left and up waltzed Ping Bodie once more.

Bodie undermined Jones's pitching so badly that a double whizzed to right field and Pratt and Pipp scooted home. After Miller lofted to Strunk, Truck Hannah poled a single to right, sending Bodie home. The Yankee wrath continued to settle on the Red Sox in the eighth. Jones was wild and Gilhooley walked, but was out stealing second. Peck walked and went to third on Baker's double to left. Peck scored on Pratt's sacrifice fly to Hooper.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	0	0	0
P'paugh,ss	4	2	2	2	3
Baker,3b	4	2	2	2	3
Pratt,2b	2	2	1	3	4
Pipp,1b	3	3	3	15	1
Bodie,lf	4	1	3	0	1
Miller,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Hannah,c	4	0	1	1	1
Mogridge,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	30	10	13	27	18

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	1	2	1
Shean,2b	3	0	0	5	5
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Schang,lf	3	0	2	1	0
McInnis,3b	3	1	1	1	2
Ruth,1b	4	1	2	4	2
Scott,ss	3	1	1	3	1
Agnew,c	4	0	1	4	6
Mays,p	2	0	0	0	1
Jones,p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	31	3	10	24	9

Errors—Hooper, Schang, Agnew.

New York	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	—10
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	— 3

Two-base hits—Schang, Scott, Agnew, Pipp, Bodie, Baker. Three-base hit—McInnis. Home run—Ruth. Stolen bases—Miller, Pipp. Sacrifice hits—Scott, McInnis, Shean, Pratt. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Double plays—Hooper, Ruth; Agnew, and Scott; Pipp and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 6. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; Mays, 6; Jones, 2. Hits—Off Mays, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; Jones, 7 in 8 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Mays. (Miller;) Mogridge, (Shean.) Losing pitcher—Mays.

DETROIT BATTERS ACTIVE.

Three St. Louis Pitchers Fail to Hold Tigers.

DETROIT, May 6.—Detroit hit three St. Louis pitchers freely this afternoon and won the opening game of the series 9 to 3. Davenport, who started the game, was responsible for his team's defeat, the four hits and four bases on balls he allowed accounting for four runs.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	2	2	1	2	2
Cobb,cf	5	2	3	1	0
Veach,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Heilmann,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Vitt,3b	5	1	4	1	3
Young,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Yelle,c	4	0	3	8	1
Erickson,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	35	9	14	27	8

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Maisel,3b	2	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	11	0
Smith,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Demmitt,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	3	2
Nunamaker,c	1	0	0	4	3
Hale,c	1	*0	0	0	0
Gerber,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	1
Leifield,p	1	0	0	0	4
Houck,p	1	0	0	1	0
aHendryx	1	0	0	0	0
Austin,3b	2	1	1	0	1
Total	33	3	5	24	14

a Batted for Leifield in eighth.

Errors—Bush, Young, Yelle, Maisel.

Detroit	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Yelle, Cobb, (3.) Three-base hit—Tobin. Sacrifice hits—Bush, Young. Stolen bases—Veach, (2.) Dressen, Bisler, Smith. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 10. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off Davenport, 4; Leifield, 2. Hits—Off Davenport, 4 in 2 1-3 innings; Leifield, 5 in 4 2-3; Houck, 5 in 1. Struck out—By Erickson, 6; Davenport, 1; Leifield, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Erickson, (Nunamaker, 2.) Losing pitcher—Davenport.

GIANTS today with PHILADELPHIA, 3:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Boston, 3.
Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 7.
Detroit, 9; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Boston, 4.
Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 7; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	12	6	.667
Cleveland	9	7	.563
Chicago	7	6	.538
New York	9	8	.529
Detroit	9	8	.500
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
St. Louis	6	9	.400
Washington	6	10	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	15	1	.938
Chicago	11	4	.733
Pittsburgh	8	7	.533
Philadelphia	8	8	.500
Cincinnati	8	11	.421
Brooklyn	6	10	.375
St. Louis	6	11	.353
Boston	3	13	.187

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

SENATORS DOWN ATHLETICS

Three Philadelphia Pitchers Fail to Hold Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Washington pounded three Philadelphia pitchers today and won, 11 to 7. Poor work by the local outfielders got Gregg into trouble after the Athletics had gained a lead in the first inning. Ayers was steady until the eighth, when the locals bunched a triple, two doubles, and three bingles for five runs.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	5	3	4	1	0
Lavan,ss	5	1	2	4	5
Milan,cf	6	0	3	1	0
Shanks,lf	6	0	1	3	0
Judge,1b	5	2	2	12	1
Morgan,2b	2	1	0	1	4
Foster,3b	4	1	3	0	3
Ainsmith,c	5	2	2	5	1
Ayers,p	5	1	2	0	1
Total	43	11	19	27	15

PHILADELPHIA (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	4	3	3	3	0
Kopp,lf	5	1	2	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	1	2	1
Burns,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Gardner,3b	5	1	1	5	0
Shannon,2b	5	1	1	0	4
Dugan,ss	5	0	1	2	4
McAvoy,c	3	0	1	3	3
Gregg,p	1	0	0	0	2
a Dykes	1	0	0	0	0
Geary,p	1	0	0	1	3
b Davidson	1	1	1	0	0
Shea,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	7	11	27	14

Errors—Shanks, Judge, Foster, (2,) Ayers, Jamieson, Walker.

a Batted for Gregg in the fourth inning.
b Batted for Geary in the eighth inning.

Washington	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	1	1	—11
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	— 7

Two-base hits—Foster, Ayers, Davidson, Walker. Three-base hits—Judge, Shotton, Burns, Shannon. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Walker. Double play—Foster, Ainsmith, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4. Base on balls—Off Ayers, 3; Gregg, 2; Geary, 2. Hits—Off Gregg, 9 in 4 innings; Geary, 9 in 4; Shea, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Gregg, (Lavan.) Struck out—By Ayers, 3; Gregg, 1; Geary, 1. Wild pitch—Geary. Losing pitcher—Geary.

M'GRAW'S BATSMEN FALL ON CANAVAN

Giants Follow Sandstorm with Storm of Hits and Bury Braves by 8 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 6.—A sixth-inning rally at the expense of the very young and very left-handed Hugh Canavan enabled the Giants to sew up today's game with the Braves and to win by a score of 8 to 4.

A sudden wind and sand storm, which sprang up while the Giants were at bat in the sixth, drove the players from the field, but when the game was resumed fifteen minutes later, the Giants began where they left off and completed the task of humbling Stallings's crew. Slim Sallee, who hurled for the Giants, had rather a rocky journey through the first three innings, but managed to get by very nicely thereafter.

A triple by Zimmerman, followed by a sacrifice fly by Joe Rodriguez, who played at second base today in place of Larry Doyle, who is ill with malaria, gave the Giants a run in the second inning, but they did not hold the lead very long.

Art Wilson opened the Braves' half of the third with a single to left and reached second in safety on Zimmerman's late throw to that bag on Canavan's slow roller down the third base line. Rehg's sacrifice advanced the runners, after which Herzog lined a sacrifice fly to Young, scoring Wilson. Kelly slashed a hit through the box, scoring Canavan, and stole second a moment later, whence he scored on a single to left by Massey.

For three innings the Giants were runless, but Kauff led off in the sixth with a double to left. Herzog booted Burns's grounder and Kauff then pilfered third. Zimmerman's sacrifice fly to Massey scored Kauff and put Burns on second, after which Rodriguez beat out an infield hit and Fletcher was hit by a pitched ball, filling the bases.

At this point the storm broke and the players ran for cover. At the expiration of fifteen minutes the sun came out brightly again and the pastime was resumed. Holke promptly singled to centre, scoring Burns. Rariden's single to right scored Rodriguez, and Fletcher tallied on Sallee's sacrifice fly to Kelly, on which Holke raced to third. Holke and Rariden then worked a double steal, Holke denting the rubber. Young ended the inning with a fly to Kelly.

Not content with the lead thus gained, the Giants went after Canavan again in the seventh. Kauff again led the attack, this time with a double to centre, and Burns walked. Zimmerman's infield blow filled the bases, and Rodriguez followed with another scratch blow that brought Kauff in.

Canavan tightened up momentarily and fanned Fletcher, but he nicked Holke on the right elbow with a pitched ball and Burns jogged over the plate. Rariden then hit into a double play, Rawlings pegging his grounder to the plate in time to force Zimmerman and Wilson doubling up Bill with a quick throw to Konetchy.

In their half of the seventh Stallings's men earned their final tally of the afternoon. Wilson singled to centre and scored all the way from first on Canavan's double, a long drive that went between Kauff and Burns.

Doyle is not seriously ill, and it is expected that he will be back in the line-up within a day or two, possibly when the Giants and Phillies hook up on the Polo Grounds tomorrow.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Young,rf	5	0	2	3	0
Kauff,cf	5	2	2	1	0
Burns,lf	3	2	1	5	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	3	0	3
Rodriguez,2b	4	1	2	2	4
Fletcher,ss	4	1	0	4	3
Holke,1b	4	1	1	9	2
Rariden,c	3	0	1	2	2
Sallee,p	3	0	1	1	2
Total	37	8	13	27	16

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rehg,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Herzog,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Kelly,cf	4	1	1	5	0
Massey,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Smith,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Rawlings,ss	4	0	1	2	6
Wilson,c	4	2	8	3	1
Canavan,p	4	1	2	0	6
Total	35	4	12	27	18

Errors—Holke, Herzog, Rawlings, Canavan.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Kauff, Canavan. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Rehg, Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Rehg. Sacrifice flies—Rodriguez, Zimmerman, Sallee, Herzog. Double plays—Rodriguez, Fletcher, and Holke; Smith, Wilson, and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 7. First base on errors—New York, 3; Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Canavan, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Canavan, Fletcher, Holke, Burns. Struck out—By Sallee, 3; Canavan, 2. Wild pitch—Canavan.

HAMILTON STILL UNBEATEN.

Pirates' Star Stops Cubs with Victory by 7 to 2.

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—Earl Hamilton won his fifth straight game today. His effective pitching, coupled with hard hitting on the part of his teammates, enabled Pittsburgh to defeat Chicago, 7 to 2, thereby stopping the winning streak of the Cubs, after nine consecutive victories.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	4	2	3	1	2
Mollwitz,1b	4	3	3	5	1
Carey,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Stengel,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	6	4
King,lf	4	1	3	1	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	1	3	2
Archer,c	4	0	0	4	0
Hamilton,p	4	0	1	1	0
Total	34	7	14	27	9

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hollocher,ss	4	1	2	3	3
Flack,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	2	1
Merkle,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Kilduff,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Neale,lf	4	1	1	0	1
Elliott,c	3	0	0	5	2
aZeider	1	0	0	0	0
Hendrix,p	2	0	0	0	3
Walker,p	1	0	0	0	0
bMcCabe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	7	24	14

a Batted for Elliott in ninth.
b Batted for Walker in ninth.

Errors—Caton, (2,) Cutshaw, Archer, Kilduff.

Pittsburgh	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	..	—7
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Hollocher, Merkle, Kilduff, Stengel, McKechnie. Three-base hit—Mollwitz. Home run—King. Stolen bases—Deal, Mollwitz, (2.) Carey, Stengel. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Double plays—McKechnie, Cutshaw and Mollwitz; Caton, Cutshaw, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 2; Walker, 1. Hits—Off Hendrix, 12 in 5 1-3 innings; Walker, 2 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Hendrix, 1; Walker, 1; Hamilton, 4. Wild pitch—Hamilton. Winning pitcher—Hamilton. Losing pitcher—Hendrix.

SMITH WAVERS IN SEVENTH.

Cardinals Seize Advantage to Score Two Runs, Beating Reds, 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—Smith wavered in the seventh inning of today's game and St. Louis scored two runs and beat Cincinnati, 3 to 1, in the first game of the series. Ames allowed but four hits.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J. Smith,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Baird,3b	4	0	3	3	1
Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	0	5
Cruise,lf	2	1	0	0	0
Paulette,1b	2	0	1	14	1
Smyth,rf	3	1	0	0	0
Snyder,c	3	0	1	6	1
Ames,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	28	3	7	27	15

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	1	1	3
L. Magee,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Roush,cf	4	1	2	1	0
S. Magee,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Neale,lf	2	0	0	0	0
B'kburne,ss	3	0	0	5	8
Wingo,c	3	0	0	3	5
G. Smith,p	3	0	0	1	6
Total	29	1	4	24	21

Errors—J. Smith, S. Magee.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	..	—3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Sacrifice hit—Paulette. Double plays—Baird, (unassisted;) Wingo and L. Magee. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 4. First on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; Ames, 2. Struck out—By Smith, 2; Ames, 4.

PHILLIES AT MERCY OF GRINER'S SHOOTS

Brooklyn Twirler's Hopes of No-Hit Laurels Dented by Cravath in Ninth.

Seldom has a pitcher fallen short of twirling a no-hit game under such disheartening circumstances as did Dave Griner of Brooklyn yesterday. Winning a ball game and shutting out the Philadelphia clansmen by a score of 2 to 0 was merely incidental to the fact that he almost established a place for himself among the no-hit twirlers only to have the coveted prize snatched from his grasp just when it seemed that he was to attain success.

For eight and two-thirds innings he retired the Quaker batsmen without a hit, and then when Brooklyn fans were calling for him to clinch his right to a no-hit game, Cactus Cravath stepped in and spoiled the picture with a measly little single that skimmed over the second sack and ambled on toward centre field, carrying with it the disappointed hopes of Griner and the Brooklyn fans.

There are several ways of arguing the matter which will show that Griner could have pitched a no-hit game, but all are overshadowed by that little word "if." Nevertheless they are interesting. For instance, if Bancroft hadn't been passed Cravath would never have come up. Then, too, if Bancroft hadn't come into second standing up when he raced down on Stock's tap to Olson, there might have been a double play enacted—in fact the stage was all set for it, but Bancroft made things a bit confusing, and there was only a force-out at second.

These of course are inconsequential now that the damage is done, but they serve to show just how close Griner was to a no-hit game. Had he succeeded yesterday Griner would have been the first to pitch a no-hit game this season in the major leagues.

Brooklyn tied the game up in the first inning when Oeschger, who opposed Griner on the mound, was a bit unsteady. During the entire contest Brooklyn was able to get only five hits and three of those came in the first inning. Olson led off with a Texas leaguer behind second, and O'Mara was a successful imitator with another in the same place. Daubert laid down a sacrifice, but was safe on Luderus's error, and Olson scored. When Myers singled to right O'Mara trotted home. Johnston went out on an infield tap. Hickman was walked and stole second, but Schmandt was retired, Stock to Luderus.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson,ss	4	1	2	1	4
O'Mara,3b	3	1	1	0	3
Daubert,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Myers,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Johnston,lf	3	0	0	5	0
Hickman,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Schmandt,2b	3	0	0	4	0
M. Wheat,c	3	0	0	5	0
Griner,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	26	2	5	27	9

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Fitzgerald,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Stock,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	3	1
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Meusel,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Pearce,2b	3	0	0	3	3
Adams,c	1	0	0	4	4
Burns,c	0	0	0	0	0
Oeschger,p	3	0	0	0	2
aMcGaffigan	0	0	0	0	0
bWhitted	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	1	24	14

a Ran for Cravath in ninth inning.
b Batted for Adams in eighth inning.

Errors—Hickman, Schmandt, Stock, Luderus.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Olson, Hickman. Sacrifice hit—Daubert. Double plays—Adams and Pearce; Bancroft, Pearce, and Luderus; Daubert and Olson. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Oeschger, 2; Griner, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Oeschger, 1, (O'Mara.) Struck out—By Oeschger, 2; Griner, 4. Passed ball—Burns.

SCHALK'S TRIPLE CLEANS UP

Three Runs Clatter Over Plate, Helping White Sox Win.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Schalk's triple, which sent three runs across the plate in the second inning; Benz's sacrifice fly, which netted another run, and bunched hits in the fourth, were enough to beat Cleveland in the first game of the series here today, 6 to 4.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J. Collins,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Weaver,ss	4	1	2	0	0
Elbert,2b	4	1	1	3	2
Jackson,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Felsch,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	8	0
McMullin,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Schalk,c	4	1	1	7	1
Benz,p	0	0	0	0	2
Faber,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	31	6	11	27	12

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Turner,3b	4	1	0	0	3
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Roth,rf	4	0	0	2	0
W'gans,2b	4	1	1	1	3
Williams,1b	4	1	2	8	0
Wood,lf	4	1	1	3	0
O'Neil,c	4	0	2	7	0
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	3
aGraney	1	0	1	0	0
Enzmann,p	1	0	0	0	2
bKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
cMiller	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	9	24	10

a Batted for Coumbe in fifth.
b Batted for Enzmann in ninth.
c Ran for O'Neil in ninth.

Errors—Weaver, Wambsgans.

Chicago	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Weaver, 2; Wambsgans, Wood. Three-base hit—Schalk. Sacrifice hits—McMullin, Weaver, Gandil. Sacrifice fly—Benz. Double play—Chapman to Wambsgans to Williams. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 7. First on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 2; Faber, 2; Enzmann, 1. Hits—Off Benz, 3 in 2; Faber, 6 in 7; Coumbe, 7 in 4; Enzmann, 4 in 4. Struck out—By Benz, 1; Faber, 5; Coumbe, 1; Enzmann, 3. Wild pitch—Enzmann. Winning pitcher—Benz. Losing pitcher—Coumbe.

THREE GAMES FOR FORDHAM

Colgate and Holy Cross Among the Teams to Play This Week.

A busy week on the diamond confronts the Fordham University nine. Three hard games will be played in four days. The Colgate team will appear at Fordham Field Wednesday, and the Bronx collegians will meet Holy Cross on Thursday in the annual encounter on Fordham Field. Saturday, originally an open date, has been filled with the High Bridge Athletics.

The Bronxmen have been hitting the ball at a fast clip lately, but the fielding in the Seton Hall and Rutgers games was not up to the standard.

American Association.

St. Paul, 10; Kansas City, 4.
Indianapolis, 7; Toledo, 2.
Louisville, 4; Columbus, 3.
Milwaukee, 5; Minneapolis, 4.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 4; Chattanooga, 1.
Mobile, 6; Little Rock, 4.
Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 1.

CASCO - 2 1/8 in.
CLYDE - 2 1/8 in.
New ARROW COLLARS
FOR SPRING
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TEST RACE IS EASY FOR OMAR KHAYYAM

Viau's Star Makes Season's Debut at Pimlico in Preparation for Tomorrow.

CUDGEL HIS CHIEF RIVAL

Contest Between Eastern and Western Thoroughbreds Will Be Watched with Interest.

PIMLICO, Md., May 6.—The first struggle of the season between high-class horses in the all-age division is looked forward to when Omar Khayyam and Cudgel are numbered among the probable starters for the Pimlico Spring Handicap at a mile and seventy yards.

The meeting of Omar Khayyam and Cudgel was rendered almost a certainty when Omar Khayyam made his début for the season this afternoon and galloped in a winner in a mile race in 1:40 2-5. Cudgel has won two races since the season opened, his final effort being a victory in the Merchants Handicap on Saturday, when he carried 130 pounds, and easily defeated a good field.

It is seldom that a battle between Eastern and Western thoroughbreds is scheduled for so early in the season, and the meeting of these two cracks will be watched with unusual interest. Cudgel, who scored all his victories in the West last season, was purchased by Commander J. K. L. Ross for $30,000. He will carry 127 pounds, and will be in receipt of an allowance of three pounds from Omar Khayyam, which, with the exception of a single defeat by Hourless, won all his important races in the East after starting with the Kentucky Derby.

In addition to these great four-year-olds, the race will attract such good handicap performers as Roamer, Ticket, Rickety, Crimper, Kalitan, Crank, Hendrie, and Borrow, as well as the fittest of such promising three-year-olds as Papp, Arrah-Go-On, George Starr, Nepperhan, and Quietude.

The appearance of Omar Khayyam today was the magnet to draw a larger Monday crowd than usual to the track. The horse which earned the three-year-old honors last year appeared to be bigger and looked in as good condition as when he ran his best races. He was dropped into a soft spot and had no difficulty in outfooting his company. Dominick had the mount on the Viau crack and he had no trouble restraint in the early running. J. K. L. Ross's Foreground opened a long lead, but as soon as Omar was called on he quickly worked his way to the front and when once in command was hard held until he finished a length and a half in front of Foreground.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Josefina Zarate, 104 pounds, (Lang,) $8.60, $5.20, and $3.90, won; June Bug, 97, (Apel,) $18.50 and $8, second; Bert Williams, 112, (Mara;) $4.50, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Contender, Dervish, El Mahdi, Presumption, Ideal, Gloriola, Moniker, General, and Vocabulary also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old colts and geldings; purse $700; four and a half furlongs. Blairgowrie, 110 pounds, (Troise,) $43.70, $9.90, and $4.50, won; Green Mint, 110, (Sutton,) $2.80 and $2.40, second; Perry, 110, (Molesworth,) $3.90, third. Time—0:56 1-5. War Club and Little Ed also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Towson Steeplechase, selling handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; purse $1,000; two miles and a quarter. Robert Oliver, 143 pounds, (Allen,) $9, $4.90, and $3.50, won; Fair Mac, 144, (Bryant,) $3.50 and $2.80, second; Otto Floto, 140, (H. Williams,) $4.30, third. Time—4:30. Mansleyer, Dorothy Sandiford, Cynosure, Early Light, The Carmet, and Melos also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Arlington selling handicap, for three-year-olds; purse $700; six furlongs. Joyce Rolfe, 112 pounds, (Kummer,) $4.60, $3.90, and $2.80, won; Louise V., 106, (Dominick,) $7.40 and $4, second; Kewpie O'Neil, 111, (O'Brien,) $3.30, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Onion, Corydon, Enfilation, Valspar, Shade, and Paganini also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $700, four and a half furlongs.—Mrs. Kate Leydecker, 107 pounds, (Kummer,) $3.70, $2.70, and $2.20, won; Poultney, 110, (A. Collins,) $5.80 and $4.50, second; Lad Vulcain, 107, (Walls,) $3.20, third. Time—0:56. Tommy Waac, Dr. Rae, Xalapa, Ironboy, and Blanca also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $800; one mile. Omar Khayyam, 120 pounds, (Dominick,) $2.30, $2.40, and $2.20, won; Foreground, 108, (Taplin,) $3.90 and $2.70, second; Rhine Maiden, 115, (Kummer,) $3.20, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Hill Hampton, Orestes, Huntress, and Lady Dorothy also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Caswell selling handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $600; one mile and sixty yards. Firing Line, 106 pounds, (A. Collins,) $12.60, $5, and $2.80, won; Prince S., 109, (W. Collins,) $4.60 and $2.90, second; Hubbub, 108, (Ensor,) $2.40, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Highland Lassie and Comacho also ran.

HOURLESS GOES TO STUD.

Major Belmont Orders That Famous Race Horse Be Retired.

Hourless, the imported son of Negofol, which finished a brilliant racing season last year by beating Omar Khayyam in a special match race, will never race again. Major August Belmont, owner of the great horse, has ordered his retirement to the Nursery Stud, and he will be shipped today to Nursery Farm, Belvale, daughter of Watervale-Belldame, with which three-year-old filly he will be mated.

This decision will be a great disappointment to racing enthusiasts, who had looked forward to a renewal of the turf battles between Hourless and Omar Khayyam that made last season notable. Hourless had been in preparation at Belmont Park for the coming handicaps, and was going along nicely in his work so that there was a good chance of his racing at Pimlico. He was sent out for a mile gallop last Friday and apparently pulled up sound after a mile in 1 minute 42 seconds.

When Trainer Hildreth visited the colt on Saturday he found that something was wrong with him. At first it was thought that he had bowed a tendom, but further investigation showed that he had wrenched himself. Major Belmont was notified and after inspecting Hourless he at once ordered that he be declared out of his engagements, and that no further risks be taken with this brilliant performer.

Numbered among the victories of Hourless last year were the two great Eastern stake events for three-year-olds, the Withers and Belmont, in the former of which he defeated R. T. Wilson, J.'s, Campfire, the 2-year-old champion of 1916. Hourless was beaten by Omar Khayyam in the Brooklyn Derby and in the Lawrence Realization. In the latter race only a nose separated the pair, and when they met in a special match race at Laurel in the Fall, Hourless turned the tables on his great rival, winning by a length in 2 minutes ⅖ seconds for a mile and a quarter.

The Belmont Stable has met with further misfortune in the breaking down of Stromboli, the aged campaigner which, with Hourless, was being pointed for the Metropolitan Handicap at the opening of Belmont Park.

Two more members of The Jockey Club have joined the colors, Archibald Barklie and Spalding L. Jenkins. Both have received Captains' commissions and have been assigned to remount duties in the Far West. This makes a total of eight out of forty-eight members of The Jockey Club who have joined the service since the war broke out.

Walter J. Salmon will begin his second year of racing under new colors. This sportsman, who has a promising stable, has registered his colors as American Beauty red body and cap, white sleeves, and blue sash, a patriotic combination.

Samuel C. Hildreth has presented the good handicap performer, Roly, to the breeding bureau of The Jockey Club. Roly won many races last year, but was a difficult horse to train.

BRIGGS FAVORS ATHLETICS.

Harvard Association Advocates Resumption of Games.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—Resumption of football and other sports at Harvard University next Fall, provided enough men return to college, was favored by Dean Le Baron B. Briggs, Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Association, at a meeting called tonight to discuss the athletic situation. The meeting failed, however, to reach any decision on the question.

It was announced that a meeting of athletic heads of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton would be held within a few weeks to decide whether Varsity sports should be resumed on a formal or informal basis. This meeting probably will be held in New York.

EVANDER CHILDS IN LEAD.

Defeats De Witt Clinton and Tops Standing in P. S. A. L. Race.

Evander Childs High School's baseball team advanced a step nearer the Public Schools Athletic League Manhattan-Bronx championship title yesterday by trouncing the De Witt Clinton High School nine, 3 to 0, on the Catholic Protectory grounds at Van Nest. This victory puts the Bronx schoolboys in the lead for the title, with a record of five victories and no defeats.

Previous to yesterday's game the two teams had been tied for first place, each with four victories and no defeats. Evander Childs registered a run in the second inning, but a brace of tallies, scored in the seventh when Schellberg doubled with two men on the bases, clinched the victory for them. Hirschfield pitched for the victors and showed good form, fanning fifteen of De Witt Clinton's batters and allowing but four hits.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Evander Childs...	0	1	0
De Witt Clinton..	0	0	0

0 0 0 2 0 0—3 8 1
0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 2

Batteries—Hirschfield and Schellberg; Staacke and De Stefano.

NOVEL NET TOURNEY PLAN.

Husbands and Wives to Play in Mixed Doubles on June 13.

One of the novelty events of the coming tennis season will be a mixed doubles tournament for husbands and wives which will be played at the New York Lawn Tennis Club, beginning June 13. This will be the first time that such a tournament has ever been held in this country under the official sanction of the tennis association, which has already listed the event among the season's tennis fixtures. If it proves to be the success which is anticipated, the tournament may have added prestige next year and be given a place among the national championships.

INTERNATIONAL TO OPEN.

President Farrell Declares Minor Circuit Will Start Tomorrow.

President John H. Farrell of the International League announced yesterday that everything was in readiness for the opening of the circuit tomorrow. Although no managers have yet been named for Newark, the Indians will open against Syracuse as scheduled, and at Jersey City, where Dave Driscoll will probably manage the club, Rochester will be the opening attraction. Buffalo will open at Baltimore and Toronto will start the season at Binghamton.

President Farrell said yesterday:

"The continuation of a limited number of leagues is encouraged by national officials, both army and navy, as a means of relieving the public mind from brooding over the big business in hand of achieving a speedy victory. The workmen running at top speed, and upon whom their chiefs rely more or less, also must have some recreation to maintain efficiency.

"Any of our clubs that are fortunate enough to show a balance on the right side of the ledger at the close of our season will at once turn such surplus over operating expenses into the nations Liberty bonds."

The following assignments of umpires have been made for the opening games: At Baltimore, Umpire Johnson; at Newark, O'Brien and Pfirman; at Jersey City, Westervelt; at Binghamton, Lewis; at Buffalo, Westervelt; at Rochester, Johnson and Pfirman; at Toronto, Lewis; at Syracuse, O'Brien.

HARVARD GOLFERS VICTORS.

Defeat Dartmouth, 4 Matches to 1, at Woodland.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—Harvard's golf team today defeated Dartmouth by 4 matches to 1, at the Woodland Golf Club.

WILL INVESTIGATE MACHINE GUN LACK

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

artillery plants which the United States Steel Corporation has promised to build. Enough large guns for the American Army are now being obtained from France and England, the Governments of which, it was said, would be able to meet the demands of the army for a year to come.

Extensive preparations for a long war were seen by members of the committee in the estimates for the ordnance program that were submitted. The program, which involves the most extensive advance purchasing yet undertaken by the War Department, calls for letting of contracts for big guns that cannot be completed in some cases until 1921. It was testified that it would take more than a year and a half to complete some of the guns after work on them had been begun. In case the war ends before the contracts with the United States Steel Corporation are filled, the corporation is to be guaranteed against losses.

Just how much will be expended on all kinds of ordnance has not been definitely determined. For light ordnance General March has asked for an appropriation of $3,378,302,801. Contracts and authorization for ordnance for the next fiscal year, it is understood, will reach close to $8,000,000,000. The Military Affairs Committee has not yet been informed as to the estimates for heavy ordnance, as this item will be carried in the Fortifications Appropriation bill, and it is estimated that this measure will provide for the expenditure of about $8,000,000,000.

General Dickson criticised as uneconomical the "cost plus" basis of letting contracts. The Government, he asserted, had lost a vast amount of money through this system. Labor, he said, had taken advantage of the system, and employers were not so rigid in enforcing economies as when working for the Government under a fixed contract. The Ordnance Department in recent contracts, he said, had made all awards as far as possible under the old system. His statements impressed the committee, as it was frank, direct, and informative.

Thousands of aerial bombs, described by the officials as the most effective produced in this war, are on hand. In the comparatively few tests made, it was said, they had exploded satisfactorily. The army officers declined to inform the committee, even in executive session, as to the character of these bombs, but assured them that the supply was ample, and that they would add greatly to the effectiveness of aircraft work. It was brought out that the War Department had ordered 70,000 Lewis guns for airplanes, and that the estimates for aircraft armament called for 220,000 machine guns. The opinion was expressed by one of the officials that 2,200 fighting airplanes would be in use by the American Army at the front by July 1. These will be obtained from foreign makers chiefly, and, if necessary, the War Department must replace them later.

The estimates call for $1,000,000,000 for trench warfare devices. This is to be expended largely for bombs, grenades, and ten-bore shotguns. The committee today received confirmation of the report that the American soldiers were using sawed-off shotguns in charging upon the enemy. The ammunition used is buckshot, which, it is said, is most effective in such warfare, because it spreads out and covers a considerable area.

Appropriations asked for aircraft will be taken up by the committee today. As an investigation has been ordered by President Wilson into this subject, the committee will not go any further in its inquiry than to determine exactly what has been done with the money already appropriated to the Signal Corps for aviation purposes.

HONOR PLACE MAY GO TO 9TH ARTILLERY

Belief That the Regiment Will Lead the Guard in Red Cross Parade.

IS READY FOR SERVICE

A Third of Its Officers Veterans of Previous Wars—12,000 Men of New Guard to March.

It was announced last night that about 12,000 of the 18,277 men in the New York Guard, organized within the year to replace the New York National Guard, now in Federal service, would march in the American Red Cross parade to be held here on May 18. It will be the first time the public has had an opportunity to see the State's new defensive force in a body, although for months detachments of the soldiers have been protecting points open to the attack of enemy aliens and their sympathizers.

While the order of formation of the parade had not been definitely decided last night, it was the general opinion of officers that the honor of leading probably would go to the Ninth Coast Artillery Corps, whose armory is at 125 West Fourteenth Street. The Ninth, in addition to being one of the oldest units recruited to take the place of the Ninth Coast Defense Command—now the Fifty-seventh U. S. Heavy Artillery, and in the thick of the fighting overseas—was said last night to be the first unit of the new guard to reach effective fighting strength.

Apparently because they regard it as the most highly trained unit of the guard, hundreds of men awaiting the call to service in the national army have enlisted in the Ninth. In every company there is a high percentage of these men, and one officer, discussing their earnestness last night, attributed a fair measure of the regiment's success in whipping itself into fighting trim to the never-flagging enthusiasm of the soldiers.

Nearly 300 men now at Camp Upton received their grounding in the 9th, and more than half of them won noncoms's stripes in the first month they were at Yaphank. As one man put it, the association of these young soldiers with the experienced soldiers of the Veteran Corps of Artillery—a unit which was incorporated as the basis of the 9th puts the proper spirit into the recruits right at the outset.

Ready for the Field.

Divided into twelve companies, with a total enlisted personnel of nearly 700 men, completely equipped with clothing, ordnance, and thoroughly grounded in drills, the regiment, according to Colonel John Ross Delafield, is ready any time to take the field for active service. Every man, Colonel Delafield said proudly, was armed with a Krag rifle —"and knows how to handle it, too,"—a statement which was borne out by charts in the rifle range, which show that for months the members of the 9th have been practicing night after night to improve their marksmanship and have made splendid scores.

When the present 97th United States Artillery was mobilized late last Summer and transferred to the Federal service the State immediately set about the organization of a second division of soldiers to be known as the New York Guard. One of the first units to be considered for rehabilitation was the 9th, and the nucleus of the present regiment was formed by the assignment in a body to the 9th of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, a famous organization with a personnel formed almost wholly of descendants of Revolutionary War men.

The Veteran Corps, composed almost entirely of men above the draft age, had its ranks swelled greatly following the declaration of war with Germany, and each man had purchased out of his private means a Krag rifle and the complete field equipment. In addition, company funds had obtained twenty of the latest type Lewis machine guns. Consequently, when the unit was redesignated the Ninth Coast Artillery Corps its members—financiers, business men, leading physicians, publishers, and others prominent in the larger activities of the city—entered into the guard as veterans in training and equipment as well as name.

Realizing the responsibilities resting upon them as defenders of the city against attack and their duty to quell outbreaks, the members of the regiment went to the drills with vigor. As their work probably would call for a knowledge of hand-to-hand fighting rather than artillery, infantry drill superseded gunnery. Many of the officers, impressed by the liability of the city to aerial attack, specialized in anti-aircraft work. Several months ago Major Stoddart, Captain Wilder, and Captain Cabot Ward, formerly Park Commissioner and now a Major of Construction in France, went to Paris and London to make a study of anti-aerial tactics. The result of their work, transmitted to the officers of the 9th, is now used in instruction at the regular army artillery school at Fortress Monroe.

While the regiment drills weekly in the tactics of infantry, special classes of picked men are under instruction as machine gunners. Because of their equipment of twenty Lewis guns and their long course of intensive work, the machine-gun company of the 9th is rated one of the most efficient in the State. It has won the praise of regulars for its mobility and the accuracy of its fire.

Officers of the Regiment.

The officers who, by giving up practically all of their time away from their business affairs, have brought the regiment up to its present state of high tactical efficiency and remarkable discipline, are:

Field and Staff.

Colonel John Ross Delafield and Lieut. Col. George W. Burleigh.

MAJORS.

Edward C. Delafield, 1st Battalion; Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., 2d Battalion, and William L. Hodges, 3d Battalion.

CHAPLAIN.

Captain Howard Duffield.

ADJUTANT.

Captain Frank E. Davidson.

SUPPLY OFFICER.

Captain Walter L. Suydam.

BATTALION ADJUTANTS.

1st Lieut. Harvey K. Lines, 1st; 1st Lieut. Louis Hays Dos Passos, 2d; 1st Lieut. Leslie A. Messenger, 3d.

Line Companies.

FIRST.

Captain Henry Silcocks, 1st Lieut. Ethelbert Ide Low, and 2d Lieut. Louis Watjen.

SECOND.

Captain S. Edson Gage, 1st Lieut. Douglas Campbell, and 2d Lieut. Francis I. Woodburn.

THIRD.

Captain Orrin L. Brodie, 1st Lieut. Arthur O. Ford, and 2d Lieut. Oscar W. Erickson.

FOURTH.

Captain John Moore Perry, 1st Lieut. Willoughby J. Kingsbury, and 2d Lieut. William E. Lowther.

FIFTH.

Captain Albert I. Scott, 1st Lieut. Elmer R. Hollander, and 2d Lieut. Walter L. Richard.

SIXTH.

Captain Barrett Putnam Smith, 1st Lieut. George H. Cruse, and 2d Lieut. William Douglas Owen.

SEVENTH.

Captain Theodore T. Lane, 1st Lieut. John T. Harrison, and 2d Lieut. Henry E. Crawford.

EIGHTH.

Captain Horace F. Pomeroy, 1st Lieut. Walter D. Teague, and 2d Lieut. John Messenger.

TENTH.

Captain vacant, 1st Lieut. Ernest P. Moss, and 2d Lieut. Edwin B. Jenks.

ELEVENTH.

Captain Leonhard A. Keyes, 1st Lieut. Howard K. Coolidge, and 2d Lieut., vacant.

TWELFTH.

Captain H. Pushae Williams, 1st Lieut., vacant, and 2d Lieut. Jarvis F. Carter.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles A. Clinton, Captain Jerome Kingsbury, Captain George R. Satterlee, and 1st Lieut. Stafford B. Smith.

The 9th Company, the officers of which have not yet been selected, was the last of the regiment units to be mustered into service, the ceremony taking place yesterday afternoon. This company is composed entirely of Columbia University students, and though its strength at present is lower than the others, it is expected that the Summer vacation at Columbia will release a number of additional men for service.

The regiment is especially proud of the fact that one-third of its officers are veterans of previous wars, its Colonel having had a distinguished record in the Spanish-American War. Most of the enlisted men, too, have had prior military service, a surprisingly large number displaying the Cuban Pacification service stripes.

In about three weeks the command will go to the State rifle range at Peekskill for a course at the butts. If weather conditions permit, the trip there and back will be utilized as a test of the men's marching ability.

"MYSTERY OF LIFE" ACTED.

Father O'Conor's Morality Play Has Poetic Theme—Cardinal in Audience

"The Mystery of Life," which had its first professional performance last night at the Lexington Theatre, is the work of Father J. F. X. O'Conor, who has long been known as a scholar and author of versatility. In addition to being the author of works on Babylonian cuneiform, art, the operas, poetry and various phases of outdoor life, Father O'Conor is a linguist of unusual attainments; accordingly, any dramatic work from his pen must be an object of unusual interest. "The Mystery of Life" reaches the professional stage after being acted in various parts of the country by Catholic amateur bodies, the most recent performance having been given a few months ago in Hoboken. Last night, despite the crudities of the performance, the work was well received by an audience which included Cardinal Farley and a number of other high church officials.

The piece is a rather stilted musical morality play, apparently better suited to the library than to the modern theatre. Through it stalks Discontent, a young woman in revolt against Time and its changes, suffering and sorrow. (These are the things which constitute life's mystery.) But comes another allegorical figure to take Discontent to behold the various wonders of nature, and, in spite of the plottings of the evil forces, there comes the realisation that the seasonal changes, together with all that they bring, are ultimately for the best.

This theme is obviously highly poetic, but in Father O'Conor's play it falls short of being dramatically impressive. This was due in large part last night to the manner in which the material was handled. On several occasions one suspected that the so-called professional cast was not entirely professional, and at times there was even ground for doubting the director. The most interesting feature of the production was the music, also of Father O'Conor's, which was always in keeping with the spirit of the piece, and at times of fine quality. Father O'Conor made a brief speech of thanks between the acts.

HOPPER AS AUCTIONEER.

Comedian Will Sell Seats for "Out There" on Tour for Red Cross.

De Wolf Hopper has been added to the organization which will tour the country in "Out There" in the interests of the Red Cross, but Mr. Hopper's talents will be devoted to auctioneering instead of acting. There being no place in the cast for him, Mr. Hopper will travel one week ahead of the company and will direct an auction sale of seats in each city. The first of these will take place in Baltimore this afternoon.

The auction sale for the New York performances, to be given at the Century on May 17 and 18, will be held at the Liberty Theatre next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The auctioneers will include David Warfield, Raymond Hitchcock, Al Jolson, Fred Stone, Will Rogers, and Clifton Crawford.

The Brooklyn performance will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday, May 16, and will be preceded by an auction sale at the Academy on Thursday night of this week. De Wolf Hopper and Raymond Hitchcock will be the auctioneers, and admission will be by ticket only.

ANNA HELD GAINS STRENGTH

Blood Transfusion Enables Her to Sleep and Take Solid Food.

The condition of Anna Held, seriously ill with multiple myeloma at her apartments at the Hotel Savoy, was reported yesterday by Dr. Donald McCaskey, her physician, to have shown marked improvement, due to many hours of sound sleep. With very brief waking periods, said Dr. McCaskey, Miss Held slept a full eight hours on Sunday night, and yesterday, because of the twenty-five ounces of blood transfused, she was able to take solid food, consisting of several ounces of scraped tenderloin of beef.

"She felt so strong," said Dr. McCaskey, "that she talked to some of us of her experiences in singing to soldiers during her tours. Her vitality is beginning to pull on its own weight, and she is getting stronger hourly. Her pain, however, continues most severe."

ENRIGHT PRAISES HIS MEN.

Sold $19,000,000 of Liberty Bonds, He Tells West End Association.

Commissioner Enright, who spoke last night at a meeting of the West Side Association at the Hotel Ansonia, said the police had sold more than $19,000,000 of Liberty bonds. He praised the cheerfulness with which the police have assumed the increase of their duties due to the war and to the growing shortage of men in the department. Five hundred and twenty-five men have already been called for military service, and before the end of the year 500 more will go. He said he had succeeded partly in making up for this deficiency by abolishing 475 easy jobs.

Blumenthal Estate Appraised.

The estate of Ferdinand Blumenthal, founder of the F. Blumenthal Company, manufacturers of kid leather, who had lived in France for some years, and died there Oct. 20, 1914, was appraised yesterday at $3,396,360 gross and $1,724,211 net, the debts of the estate aggregating $1,674,149. The executors under the will contended that Mr. Blumenthal was a resident of Paris at the time of his death, but the Surrogate ruled that he remained a resident of New York because he took no definite steps to change his domicile. The bulk of the estate consisted of stocks and bonds worth $2,960,471, of which $1,938,820 was the value of 16,462 shares of preferred and 22,862 shares of common stock of the F. Blumenthal Company. He gave the bulk of the estate to his wife, Mrs. Cecelia Blumenthal, and his sons, Joseph and Cecil Blumenthal.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual meeting of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association will be held at Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Thursday, May 9, at 3 P. M. Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities, will deliver an address and Miss Mannheimer will recite some "pen pictures of patriotism."

A threatened strike in the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn was amicably settled yesterday, when it was announced that seven workers recently discharged would be reinstated.

In a story printed Sunday morning, it is stated that the members of the Senior Class at Barnard College were raising $1,000 of $3,000 necessary to send a unit to France. This was an error, as the amount to be collected was $300,000.

Chief Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court announced yesterday that a justice of the court will be designated to sit in Bronx County as soon as accommodations can be provided.

The employes at the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island held a loyalty meeting last night in St. Joseph's Church on the island, to pay tribute to sixty of their former associates who have joined the military service of the nation.

ETHEL BARRYMORE IN LIGHT COMEDY

"Belinda" a Farcical Character Sketch of a Mildly Flirtatious Grass Widow.

WITH BARRIE'S "NEW WORD"

Excellent Character Studies Interpreted by Very Capable Cast.

BELINDA, a comedy in three acts, by A. A. Milne, preceded by THE NEW WORD, a comedy in one act, by J. M. Barrie. At the Empire Theatre.

BELINDA.

Belinda Barrington	Ethel Barrymore
Delia	Eva Le Gallienne
Harold Baxter	E. Lyall Swete
Claude Devenish	Richard Hatteras
John Barrington	Cyril Keightley
Betty	Clara T. Bracy

THE NEW WORD.

Mr. Torrance	E. Lyall Swete
Mrs. Torrance	Winifred Fraser
Roger	Philip Tonge
Lucy	Mary Balfour

For the second time this Spring we are permitted to see Ethel Barrymore in a maternal rôle, with a daughter who is mostly grown. Her repertory is living up to the description of play of which Richard Mansfield used to sing in "Prince Karl"—"The Mother and Her Child Are There." Only this is an admirable light comedy mother—indeed, a quite farcical mother—and her daughter is another able comedienne, Eva Le Gallienne.

Belinda parted with her husband eighteen years ago, for the simple reason that he wanted her to do her hair differently and refused to shave his beard. Quite naturally she neglected to inform him that, as her daughter subsequently expressed it in the most delicate language, "there was going to be me." It was equally natural, no doubt, that Belinda kept on exercising the levity of her disposition. It was a very amiable levity, and, if one may judge by last night's exhibition of it, afforded much harmless amusement to all concerned.

It is April in Devonshire, and Belinda's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of two loves, a poet and a statistician. Her daughter returns from her school graduation, but that does not long bother Belinda. She has the happy notion of disguising her as a niece. So when her husband turns up, after eighteen years of his kind of dallying—with lions and grizzly bears—he is still in the dark as to the fact of "me." Belinda is equally deceived, for he has shaved his beard, and of course she does not recognize him. So Belinda's fancy takes a third turn, and it is now manifest, as was suspected from the start, that the play is very, very farcical.

Yet the farce is of the utmost deftness, quite in the best English manner. At times it seems to be firmly centred in an original character study. This Belinda is the quintessence of light-headed, light-hearted feminine charm. She has real mentality, all her own—and not the less so because it is much on the level of the mentality of some playful fluff of a kitten.

If any one still doubts that Miss Barrymore is an artist as well as an actress, let him watch the subtle yet primitive coquetries, the inspired vacuities, with which she endows Belinda. It is a personality as far as the poles from her own, yet, with the quietest and most natural means, she denotes it inerrantly, extracting every last drop of its comic essence. Her two acts she held her audience entranced.

In the third act the play went into the doldrums, and, by an unfortunate coincidence, so did the memories of the principal actors. The voice of the prompter was loud in the land. Yet there was enough in the performance to establish the production as a very distinct success. It should be seen by all who care for light farce comedy at its most delicate and entertaining.

Miss Le Gallienne's part of the daughter was equally distinctly gay, feminine graces of mind being, in her case, tempered with girlish good sense. In the most amiable possible manner she is even a little shocked at her mother's prevarications. Miss Le Gallienne denotes all this with an art as sound as it is girlishly fresh.

Richard Hatterass as the poet and E. Lyall Swete as the statistician move in the franker realm of farce, their effects being of necessity broader and less freshly delightful. Cyril Keightly, as the husband shorn, is distinguished and charming as always.

The play was preceded by Barrie's little war play, "The New Word," which was seen in a bill of one-acters a year ago at the Empire. Mr. Swete took the part of the father, first played here by Norman Trevor. Philip Tonge was again the young Second Lieutenant. The production was less effective and finely modulated, being especially marred by Mr. Swete's indistinct utterance. Yet it will doubtless improve with repetition—as will also "Belinda." It is one of the most tenderly human and whimsical of Barrie's plays, a quite worthy echo of the true war spirit, and it is an admirable companion piece to the longer play.

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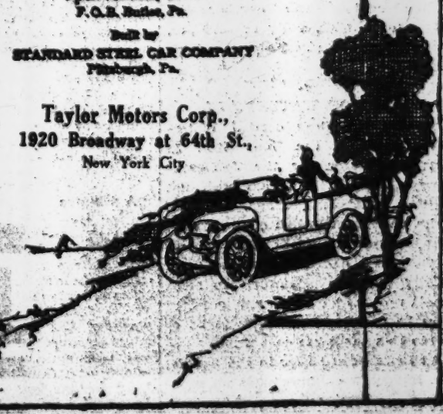

BLUE DEVILS SPEND DAY AT WEST POINT

Received with Elaborate Military Honors, and Freedom of Academy Given to Them.

After finishing their work here, which added several million dollars to New York's purchases of Liberty bonds, the "Blue Devils," cheered through the city and saluted in the towns they passed on their river journey, paid a visit yesterday to the United States Military Academy at West Point and spent the day looking over America's plant for turning out officers.

They were taken in Fifth Avenue buses in the morning to the steamer at Forty-second Street and the North River, which was gaily decorated with flags of the Allies in their honor. Work along the waterfront came to a stop for a while as crowds gathered to cheer as the detachment of rakish Alpine troops with their Tam o'Shanters and their guns with their fierce little French pom-pom bayonets arrived singing war songs and marched aboard the boat that was to carry them to the Point.

On their arrival at West Point the "Blue Devils" were received with elaborate military honors by the West Point men. They were met at the parade ground by Colonel Samuel W. Tillman and his staff, following which there was a dress parade of the corps of cadets in compliment to the war-hardened visitors. After this the French detachment gave an exhibition of their military skill, and later attended an organ recital in the chapel of the Academy. Each of the "Blue Devils" was presented with a souvenir key, giving them the freedom of the Academy.

One hundred and fifty Anzacs, who rendered valuable service in the Liberty loan campaign, had only one day of rest, and were then employed all day and in the evening yesterday in aiding the recruiting drive in this city by British and Canadian officers, and appealed for volunteers for the British Army at meetings in all parts of the city. One detachment of 100 Anzacs was entertained at the Harvard Club yesterday afternoon.

Ten of Pershing's veterans, who had been working tirelessly for the Liberty Loan, left last night for Fort Myer, Va., where they will report again for duty to the commanding officers of that post and await instructions. Ex-Commissioner Joseph Hartigan, an official of the Liberty Loan Committee, received instructions yesterday from Adjt. Gen. McCain at Washington to send the other forty of Pershing's men, who have been touring the country for the Liberty Loan, to do duty at Fort Myer.

A summary of the work of the American detachment at Carnegie Palace showed that each man had spoken at an average of eleven meetings daily, making a total of 770 meetings.

One hundred and eighty-five Poles who are on the way to join the Polish Army in France marched yesterday afternoon from the Polish Falcon Hall, at 237 East Twenty-second Street, down Second Avenue to the Polish Church on Seventh Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, where Monsignor Straelecki addressed them and pronounced a benediction. During the exercises in front of the hall the Polish national anthem was played, followed by "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"Blue Devils" Drill on Century Roof.

The appearance of the 105 French "Blue Devils" at the Century Grove on Saturday night, on which occasion they danced until the not so small hours of the morning, was followed last night by their return to the roof for the midnight show, and their appearance on the floor in an exhibition bayonet drill. It is expected that they will continue to give the drill on the Century Roof each night this week.

FAVORITES AT THE PALACE.

Include McIntyre and Heath, Who Revive Their "Old Guard."

The new program at the Palace embraces such favorites as McIntyre and Heath, Bert Melrose, Adele Rowland and Bessie Clayton, and is accordingly one of the best bills of the season at that playhouse. It includes also George Courtelline's diverting domestic comedy, "A Private Account," played, however, under the title of "The Fine System." It has been performed here by the Washington Square Players and by Mme. Bernhardt's company, although not Mme. Bernhardt herself, and is acted at the Palace by Jose Ruben and Olive Wyndham. Mr. Ruben played the part with the Washington Square Players; Miss Wyndham is new. Both give capital performances, and the applause which greeted the little piece at the matinée yesterday was both sincere and plentiful. A more intimate stage setting, however, would improve future performances.

McIntyre and Heath revive their military foolery, "On Guard," in which they have been seen at the Palace before, and Miss Clayton and Miss Rowland perform much as usual. The inimitable Mr. Melrose now carries along a young woman who sings, but she does not greatly interfere with the act, which is as funny as ever.

Carnegie Hall—Tomorrow Afternoon, at 2:15
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
His One and Only Appearance in New York, at a special entertainment; will auction some rare relics, including a haversack worn at the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.
LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN, AMELIA BINGHAM, JULIA MARLOWE, HERBERT WATROUS, MRS. PAUL SAVAGE, MARY SINCLAIR, JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG, THE ANZACS, "THE BLUE DEVILS," and MME. FRANCES ALDA Will Participate.
B. H. SOTHERN, Master of Ceremonies.
Stage Direction CARL C. DIENER. Auspices CHILDREN'S WELFARE ASSOCN.
PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. BOXES, $15 AND $25.
NOTE—This is the performance that was announced to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House Tonight, but has been changed to Carnegie Hall Tomorrow Afternoon.
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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. FIRST MATINEE TOM'W 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New 3 Act Comedy BELINDA
PRECEDED BY J. M. BARRIE'S "THE NEW WORD"
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HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. EUGENE WALTER'S NANCY LEE
CHARLOTTE WALKER—LEWIS STONE.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. GOING UP The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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OUR NEW ERA.

Secretary McADOO struck a new note when he served notice that the Third Liberty Loan was offered at the highest rate the Treasury would pay. Thereby he challenged all who thought that there was only one money market, and that it was not compartmented, so that there could be two prices for the same thing. Secretary McADOO's suggestion is that there are two money markets, one for patriots and the other for those who look carefully at the interest yield, and that they are not in such close relation that there is argument from one to the other. The result of the Third Liberty Loan seems to bring this heresy toward establishment as creed.

Those who contended that a rate of 4½ per cent. was essential have not a word left to say. Those who think that the loan would have been placed as well at 4 per cent. will renew the Secretary's contention that we are in a new era, when old arguments do not count. It may be that the next loan will be placed at 4 per cent. This country is likely to be no exception to the rule—which ought to be stronger in our case—that national loans float more easily as the country becomes aroused to the meaning and use of the money borrowed. It now seems that the first loan of two billions, on whose successful placing we plumed ourselves, was in fact largely taken by the wealthy, the second reached those of possessions less large, and the third turns out a popular loan beyond any comparison the world affords.

WRONGS AND WRONGHEADS.

In Dublin today [Sunday] the collection for the anti-conscription fund resulted in a payment of first installments averaging £300 to a parish.—Associated Press dispatch.

Ireland runs over with prosperity. Her farmers, fattened by British legislation, have been rushing about in automobiles to Sinn Fein meetings. Some of them refused to sell food to British and American sailors. There is money enough for luxuries, for abundant races. Irishmen eat of the fat and drink of the sweet, while England lives narrowly and is partly rationed. The Sinn Feiners have long had time and money enough to make all the trouble for England, to give all the help to Germany that they can.

Now Nationalist and Sinn Feiner are united to oppose conscription; and as a testimony to "the wrongs of Ireland" Dublin is able to subscribe largely to a fund whose object, however disguised, is aid to Germany. Such must be the direct result of the anti-conscription movement in Ireland, no matter what wrongheaded loyalists are joined with Sinn Fein rebels or revolutionists, would-be founders of an Irish Republic.

The world has heard somewhat too much about "the wrongs of Ireland." Long-continued and black as they were, they are of the past. For a generation the English democracy has sought to confer benefits upon Ireland, to redress old injuries. If the Irish of Ireland haven't had bestowed upon them everything they want in the way of self-government, whose fault is it but their own? Is England to blame for the quarrel of Irishmen?

Has Ireland forgotten the foul immedicable wrongs done by Germany to civilization, the wrongs of Belgium, Serbia, Armenia, the murder of noncombatants on sea and land, the German parodies of sacred Catholic ceremonies, the slaying of priests, the profanation and destruction of church and cathedral, the reintroduction of slavery, robberies, deportations, almost four years of incredible cruelties and bestialities? It seems so. To their kinsmen here, to their old friends in America, the abstention of so many Irishmen of Ireland from the war, their dallying with Germany, is unintelligible, monstrous.

Even Sir HORACE PLUNKETT, whose fruitful work for Ireland and the general moderation of whose views all of us know, leaves us more than a little surprised. Conscription and Home Rule, disastrously linked together by the British Government, cannot be achieved "without present bloodshed and lasting hate." That Government must "set up immediately a responsible government in "Ireland." When the bill is passed, to an Irish Executive of representative and responsible men should be given "the task of setting up a Parliament "as quickly as possible, promoting "voluntarily recruiting." "The Irish "people, given their own instrument "of government, would quickly show "the world their real attitude in this "war." After four years, their own parochial concerns attended to, "the Irish people" will so condescend to take notice of the wrongs of civilization. Give us Home Rule, and we will, or may, enlist. What sacrosanct dignity of an Irishman of Ireland shelters him from conscription? Why is he so much better and more privileged than "a common ordinary" American or Canadian? Sir HORACE speaks of the English "inability to understand us." That inability applies to the United States also.

DWINDLING.

A convention of the Socialist Party of Illinois, held at Chicago, has not only reaffirmed the anti-war platform adopted at St. Louis in 1917, but, reaching a sympathetic hand to indicted Comrade VICTOR BERGER of Milwaukee, it called with him for the withdrawal of the American troops from France and the immediate assembling of a peace conference. There are no other German Socialists so passionately and profoundly German as the majority Socialist Party of the United States. The seditious talk, the seditious platform, of these assistants of Germany may invite consideration from the Department of Justice. Far more interesting to the general than the ululation of these pacifists for the behoof of Prussian militarism is the confession of the Secretary of the National Socialist Party that since March 1 it has lost 15,000 members, has but 85,000 whose zeal reaches the dues-paying height. At the present rate of decrease, the party will be lucky to last till Fall. Big in talk, it is a dwarf in votes.

THE TUCKAHOE.

The launching of the Tuckahoe twenty-seven days after the laying of her keel was such a remarkable achievement that the Clyde may come to be known, without disparagement, as the British Delaware, for the output of the shipyards of our American river is going to astonish the world in the next two or three years. The Tuckahoe is both a pattern and a precedent, but not long will she hold the record. President NEELAND of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation says that she was built under handicaps; a freighter of 8,800 tons waiting for her sternpost was an incumbrance on the other side of a double way, and there was only one overhead crane to swing material into position on the growing fabric of the Tuckahoe. But even under these disadvantages she was in the water in three hours more than twenty-seven days with her funnel, bridge, and masts in place.

In another fortnight the new steel vessel will be ready to take on her first cargo for France. The launching of a ship for the great American fleet destined to make submarine raiding ineffective will soon be too familiar an incident to call for comment. As Admiral BOWLES said on Sunday:

> Nothing was done in building the Tuckahoe that cannot be done over and over again in any shipyard in the country. It is only a question of careful organization and planning, good teamwork and ample supplies of material.

With Mr. SCHWAB in command there will always be thprough organization. The zeal of the men in their tasks, their friendly rivalry, and the feeling, to quote Vice President PIEZ of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that they "are factors in the winning of the war like soldiers in the trenches," will assure team work. Supplying material is the concern of the mills, and here, as in its transportation, there must be eternal vigilance if ships are to slide continuously down the ways. There must be no more holding up of production, nor can delays in delivery because of freight congestion be tolerated.

The Fuel Administrator and the Director General of Railroads are not supposed to have a hand in the building of ships, but unless the steel plants, factories, and railroads have a steady supply of coal, and unless the transportation problem is handled with Napoleonic judgment, there will be a return to the old exasperating condition of workers twiddling their thumbs while waiting for steel plates. The yards are ready to lay keels and break records. Let it not be said that success is jeopardized by dilatory work at the manufacturing plants or by shortage of fuel and transportation.

The launching of the Tuckahoe was worth celebrating as an example and inspiration to the half million shipworkers of America. A happy thought was the telegram to General PERSHING and the boys in the trenches. No one knows better the significance of a procession of ships across the Atlantic, if the enemy is to be overwhelmed and brought to terms. It was fitting that silver medals should be struck to commemorate the occasion. The building of the ships is a campaign that will test the courage, stamina, and devotion of an army of industrial workers, and, like soldiers in the field, they should be decorated when they do big things.

GERMAN JARGON.

Jargon is of various kinds. Diplomatic jargon and military jargon are just now enjoying a wider circulation than they have ever had before. The word is used in no disrespectful sense. Every profession has a jargon. Jargon consists in the employment of roundabout professional phrases to convey a meaning which might be conveyed in the form of speech idiomatically termed "plain English." Just now a new species of jargon is much in use, which is not exactly diplomatic jargon or political jargon or military jargon, but is compounded by German statesmen and soldiers from all three, and which we may describe as German jargon. An excellent example of German jargon is Vice Chancellor VON PAYER'S speech to the Main Committee of the Reichstag, explaining the German coup d'état in Ukraine. By setting some of VON PAYER'S phrases side by side with a translation into plain English the possibilities of this new jargon may be appreciated:

THE JARGON.	IN PLAIN ENGLISH.
The Germans entered the Ukraine at the express wish of the Ukrainian Government for the purpose of restoring order.	We bullied the Ukrainian Government into inviting us to do what we had determined on.
But there were also other grounds. We had a lively interest in getting foodstuffs as speedily as possible.	We needed Ukraine in our business. We wanted food and Ukraine had it.
The Rada, however, had no means of insisting on the delivery of the grain by the population.	The Ukrainians wouldn't give it to us.
The Germans, therefore, had to concern themselves with obtaining deliveries in accordance with the treaty.	So we forced them to do so.
Our activity in this direction has been to a certain extent a source of discontent.	And they resented it.
The Rada has recently lost ground to an increasing extent.	We blamed this on the Rada, which wouldn't aid us.
Stubborn adherence to communistic theories * * * seems to have been principally responsible for bringing about its [the Rada's] end.	Since the Rada pretended that it couldn't, being a socialistic Government, coerce the farmers to deliver the grain, we had to strike down the Rada.
[There was] danger that a great part of the soil would remain uncultivated and that the Ukraine thereby would be unable to fulfill her obligations toward us.	Unless we took charge of the country ourselves and made the farmers work for us, it looked as if they couldn't be induced to do it.
The decree [compelling the farmers to plant] was not addressed to the Ukrainian people, but to the German military authorities.	So we put soldiers over them, German soldiers, who would see that they planted or died.
They [some of the Ukrainian Ministers] went so far as to aim at driving the Germans out of their country.	This aggression roused the patriotic spirit of the Ukrainians and their leaders, who talked of resisting.
On one occasion a sort of Sicilian Vespers — namely, the assassination of all German officers — was suggested.	Some enthusiast made a wild suggestion which wasn't adopted. If it had been, I would say "agreed on" instead of "suggested."
There was thus undoubted danger to the lives of our officers and men.	This furnished us with a pretext, though we really didn't need any.
General VON EICHHORN, therefore, * * * decreed "a state of enhanced protection," under which all offenses against public peace and order may be judged by field tribunals.	And we put the "independent republic" of Ukraine under German martial law, calling it by a new and convulsingly funny name.
Legal proceedings were thus inaugurated under a new code and thus the arrests ordered by personalities already mentioned.	And began a reign of terror.
The arrests made in the Rada while that body was in session were a regrettable blunder, for which immediate reparation was made and regret in writing was expressed.	But we meant to let the Rada go through the form of existing, and VON EICHHORN was a fool for doing a thing which gives the lie to that pretense.

Thus translated, VON PAYER'S speech ceases to be melancholy rubbish and becomes a candid picture of what happened.

BROWN OF WATERTOWN.

Because the Drys carried Watertown, home of the Hon. ELON R. BROWN, Senator for the Jefferson-Oswego District, it is assumed, not without rashness, perhaps, by some of his copious collection of opponents, that he won't run again. Mr. BROWN, a wise and deliberate citizen, says quietly that the primaries are some months off, and that within thirty days he will decide whether to be or not to be a candidate once more.

As Republican leader in the Senate, Mr. BROWN has a knowledge, an experience, a skill which none of his copious collection of opponents has any disposition to deny. He is fit for his post. The only dangerous charge against him is that he actually has political and intellectual principles and convictions. He is not a quick turner. He goes his own way. The politician's road to success is often far different.

"How many votes are there in this "and that policy? Will it win? Then "I believe in it from the bottom of my "soul and love it beyond words to "tell. Was I against it last year or "some other year? I was wrong. "I'm for everything that looks popu"lar and against everything else."

That is the creed and practice of some politicians. Will Jefferson-Oswego "stand for" a man who imagines that principles are anything in the world of politics?

PROTESTING BY BOYCOTT.

Germans who hope to regain their foreign trade after the war should take into account a boycott ordered by the British Seamen's Union. It was suggested by the murder of sailors on unarmed merchant ships by submarine gunmen. When the union's President, J. HAVELOCK WILSON, wrote in protest to officers of a similar union in Germany, they sought in reply to justify the crimes. Therefore notice was given in September of last year that if submarines should continue to attack sailors a boycott against Germany would be enforced for two years after the war, with an addition of one month for every new offense. As everybody knows, the submarines kept on shelling men in lifeboats, and additions have now prolonged the boycott's term to five years and seven months. Mr. WILSON says:

> I have hundreds of cases of sailors whose arms or legs were blown off by U-boat guns while they were trying to get away from sinking ships.

Many others could not testify because they were killed. He asserts that 12,000 members of the British Seamen's Union who were on merchant ships "have lost their lives "through Germany's criminal con"duct on the seas." He should not have been surprised when the German union defended this conduct, for Germany's church organizations had approved the killing of patients and nurses in English hospitals by Zeppelin bombs.

This boycott will affect Germany's import and export trade, even if unions in neutral countries do not join the British sailors in enforcing it. Support may reasonably be expected from the Scandinavian union, which has emphatically protested against the submarine murders. Norway has lost 1,586 sailors; many of them killed in lifeboats by submarine shrapnel, and reports from other northern neutrals make a total of about 3,000. Unions of seamen in all neutral countries where there are such organizations should denounce the inhuman practices of the German Government's pirates and consider the question whether their disapproval can be made effective by such action as has been taken by the union in Great Britain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

America Opens Its Heart.

New York City has had before this visitors eminent and distinguished in all the ways there are to be eminent and distinguished, and to great numbers of them it had already given welcome and hospitality, it had been supposed, in all the degrees of enthusiasm and appreciation there are. In the past week, however, the city has greeted two groups of visitors different from any it ever had before, and it has marked its recognition of the difference by treating these additions to its long list of honored guests in a way that is also without precedent.

The reference, of course, is to the "Blue Devils" from France and the "Anzacs" from the other side of the world. These men have made a wholly new appeal. Even that of the Frenchmen who came over here in Revolutionary days cannot have been quite the same, and unlike, too, were the appeals of our own men returning from the wars of '12, of '65, and of '98. Cordiality and gratitude were not lacking on any of those occasions, but a special favor and a special admiration were reserved for these later soldiers, at once aliens and brothers, strangers and nearest friends, united with us in fighting in a cause that is greater than any cause distinctly and only ours could be.

The result is that these new arrivals have moved us as did none of their predecessors—not more, indeed, than do the little company of hardened warriors sent back here on a brief mission by General PERSHING, but differently. The Americans from the front are of us, as well as with us, and we have a sort of compunction about praising them too highly, as that, after a fashion, would be praising ourselves too highly, and we prefer to leave that task to others. As regards the Australians and the Frenchmen no such restraint exists. Not only are they the guests of the city; they are also the guests of every citizen who meets them and all are eager to play the rôle of host. The city is theirs and all that in it they can find or we can offer. To spend money for them is a privilege eagerly sought, to take it from them is something to be done only under protest, and usually the protests are made effective.

New York honors itself by honoring them, and how well, how modestly, how courteously do they bear themselves in circumstances that might easily turn heads less steady than theirs!

A Chance for All to Fight.

It has been a notable peculiarity of the bond sale just closed, and continues to be one of the distribution of Thrift and War Savings Stamps, that they have enormously increased the number of people who, while unable to take part in activities distinctly military in the older senses of that word, have found themselves privileged to do work which, in its way, is as much "war work" as is the holding of a front-line trench or charging "over the top."

Anybody who chose could be of assistance in raising money, as well as in giving or lending it, and thousands and thousands of women as well as of men, and not a few children, who otherwise would not have had the satisfaction that comes from personal service in the one great cause have eagerly seized the opportunity thus provided for them. Some have worked hard and efficiently, and others not so much or so well, but all to the full measure of ability, and when that is the case it is much.

The result has been more than the piling up in great heaps of money, on which the successful prosecution of the war depends; there has also been given to every one who has participated in the mighty effort a keen, personal realization that the nation is engaged in a serious and difficult undertaking. The miserable feeling that "the war is 3,000 miles away" has been pretty well dissipated during these weeks of strenuous endeavor, and few indeed must they be who can still rest sleepily content on the old illusion that, no matter what happened in Europe, the United States was safe—too big and strong to be attacked.

We are not as happy as we used to be, but we have much more sense, a better knowledge of relative values.

Experience Teaches Its Lesson.

"Washington" is coming to the conclusion on one thing after another, and doing it now with pleasing frequency, that its first determinations are not always the best that could be made, and it is showing now a commendable readiness to admit its mistakes and revise its judgments. There is, for instance, the giving of addresses in connection with the names of soldiers killed, wounded, or missing abroad. That couldn't, shouldn't, and wouldn't be done, we were told, because it would give the enemy valuable information in regard to the strength and position of the American troops in the field. Why and how that was so was elaborately explained, but nobody could understand the explanations, so nobody accepted them as anything more than a product of the constitutional tendency of military men to keep civilians in the dark about military operations.

Now, what couldn't, wouldn't, and shouldn't be done becomes routine procedure, and—well, the Germans haven't yet taken either Paris or London.

Also, we are to have daily "communiqués," instead of weekly reviews—what everybody wants—from "Washington," instead of what the papers are quite competent to supply in better quality. That we shall be always and entirely satisfied with the "communiqués" is not to be expected, but, at least, they will be "official" and trustworthy as far as they go.

In time—and it cannot be too soon—"Washington" will come to a realizing sense of how important, how necessary, it is that the mail service between here and France be enlarged and improved. The present state of the postal arrangements is well-nigh intolerable and well-nigh unpardonable. It adds needless anxieties to war and cools patriotic ardors at a time when they should burn with their highest and clearest flame. True, the soldiers are not abroad to read and write letters, but they will fight the better, not the worse, if communication with their friends is reasonably regular and frequent.

It must be made so, and doubtless will be as soon as "Washington" gets a little more light on public sentiment.

CHARLES I. AND KARL I.

Venizelos's Remarks Extended to Apply to the Austrian Sovereign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article "Troubled Austria" it was natural, in warning Emperor Charles as to what had sometimes happened to monarchs who had tried to govern without their legal legislators, that you should have mentioned the cases of Charles I. of England, who lost his head, and Constantine of Greece, who lost his throne.

These two cases were brought into striking juxtaposition by M. Venizelos in his great speech of Aug. 26-27, 1917, before the Greek Bulé. He said:

> In the palace of Westminster there stands a tablet in a conspicuous place which says to the people: "Here was beheaded Charles, King of England, for having usurped the liberties of the English people."
>
> Every time British sovereigns proceed to the palace of Westminster to proclaim the opening or closing of Parliament they pass before that tablet.
>
> It is my intention to propose to the forthcoming National Assembly that a marble tablet be set up in this hall in such a position that the King, on coming here, may see it, and that it be inscribed:
>
> "King Constantine having dissolved for the second time the Chamber of 1915, in order to impose a personal policy, lost the throne, while the dissolved Chamber, reconvoked, continued to perform its constitutional duties."

Let us hope that it will not be long before the Austrian Reichsrath resumes "its constitutional duties" under similar conditions. G. C.

New York, May 6, 1918.

America's Awakening.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leading article in today's issue on the magnificent success of the Third Liberty Loan puts 17,000,000 nails into the wooden statue of Hindenburg. It is, indeed, fine and inspiring reading, and you do well to exult in the fact that the increase in the number of individual subscribers proves that America is fully and completely aroused and now realizes that this war is her war, and that the 3,000 miles of water which separates the United States from the western front is merely, except for the difficulty it causes in the transportation of troops, a narrow stream. If I may be permitted to differ with you on one point, however, I do not think that the country owes a debt of gratitude for this great awakening to Hindenburg, to the Kaiser, to Brest-Litovsk, to Armenia, to Amiens, or to Ypres. I believe, and I speak from an experience of having addressed large meetings all over the country during this as well as the Second Liberty Loan campaign, that it is to the spirit of American men, women, and even children (for the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and the Junior Naval Reserve have done noble work) that this "transformation" is due—the spirit of patriotism and national feeling, the spirit of sacrifice, and an indomitable determination to give sons and husbands and brothers, money and service, to this stupendous crusade for the protection of civilization; the spirit that has been caught from the courageous boys of all the Allies, and which has burst into such a beautiful flame that it will set alight the next few years in the history of this country and put an end to any doubts that there may be in some timid hearts as to the eventual outcome of the war.

COSMO HAMILTON.

New York, May 6, 1918.

The Right Portuguese Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Portuguese people are indignant with the display of the old flag of the monarchy, the blue and white, where the red and green colors of the republic should be flown. This ignorance regarding the Portuguese colors extends to moving picture displays of the flags of all the Allies, where the old flag is still shown.

All Portuguese are with the Allies in this world-war and fighting for justice and liberty with the Allies, but they wish to see the proper flag in action. ABEL G. SOUSA.

New Haven, April 29, 1918.

LOYAL IRISH-AMERICANS

Have No Use for Agitators Who at This Moment Attack Our Ally.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is no time for any man who has the slightest regard for his country to denounce any of our allies. England has been violently assailed by certain Americans who do not seem to be able to forget the days of the Revolution, and by certain persons of Irish extraction who seem to place the Irish question above the very liberty of our own country. I yield to no man in my love for Ireland, where my father was born. He was an Irishman who in his youth sought our shores and became a real American citizen, and was among the first from this city to respond to the call of Abraham Lincoln in 1861.

I have no patience with the Irishmen or sons of the Irishmen who make it their business to denounce England in the present crisis. At this time, when the entire civilized world is united in an effort to make the world safe for democracy, the Irishman or son of an Irishman who denounces England and fights her just conscription law is opposing the traditions of the true liberty-loving Irishman. The man in whose bosom beats the real Irish heart condemns the conduct of the fanatic and professional Irish agitator who, in the innermost recesses of his soul cares nothing for Ireland's future or for the real liberty of the world, but is impelled solely by selfish motives, or probably something more base.

At this particular moment the British are baring their bosoms to the bayonets of the Huns, and with their backs against the wall are holding the Prussian hordes in their last desperate attempt to reach a coast from which it would be an easy matter to invade this country and place us all under the domination of the Kaiser.

Instead of leaving this question of Irish conscription to the professional Irish agitator, if the question were submitted to the thousands of brave young Irishmen who are today wearing a British uniform, and those of Irish extraction who are fighting side by side with the British Army under our own American flag, there would be no question as to the sentiment. If conscription was good enough for the sons of Irishmen in America, it is good enough for the sons of Irishmen in Ireland.

Ireland has always had the sympathy and good-will of every civilized nation on earth, and I, for one, protest against the action of the misguided few who would turn that sympathy into scorn.

No man can be partly American and be a true patriot. No man can be partly pro-ally and be a true patriot. It will be time enough to perfect conditions in Ireland when the general enemy of mankind has been brought to bay. Whatever England has done in the past against the progress of liberty she has amply expatiated by the rivers of blood of her valiant sons now being shed on the plains of Flanders and Picardy. But, admitting England has been tyrannical, as for me, give me English tyranny in preference to Prussian slavery.

Any American citizen who is antially is pro-German. There is no middle course. We must be heart and soul for our own Government and for every one of our allies or classed as traitors to the United States.

CHARLES B. LENAHAN.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., May 4, 1918.

German Stores of Vanadium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of today, under "Believe Germany Has Stocks of Vanadium," that analysis of fragments of shells flung by the German long-range guns into Paris shows that the walls of the projectiles contained a considerable quantity of vanadium. This fact does not surprise me.

The sources of vanadium from which Germany may be getting this useful element, so important in connection with the making of special steels and allied war materials, are many, and do not leave much ground for speculation, as those sources are generally known, besides the ferro-vanadium taken prior to the war by the Deutschland, or imported from Sweden at a later date. Spain has potential sources of vanadium ores. It is probable that from this source some vanadium ores and concentrates find their way to Germany. Both Germany and Austria are not devoid of native vanadium ores. These are found in commercial quantity in Rheinish Bavaria, in Saxony, and in many other places throughout Germany. Vanadium ores are also widely distributed in the Joachimsthal mines, and in several other Austrian mining districts.

The intensive working of these known deposits, situated within the borders of the Central Empires, easily explains the origin of the vanadium used by Germany, besides that of any consignments which may yet be obtained by secret channels.

BAXERES DE ALZUGARAY.

New York, May 3, 1918.

Bohemians With the Italians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the report that Bohemian troops are joining Italian troops against Austria, and that the first detachment is already on the Italian fighting line, wearing Italian uniforms, I am glad to note that this is only one of the many misruled people of the Dual Monarchy who will eventually understand the situation. Sooner or later the Dual Monarchy is bound to collapse. Let us hope that the Bohemian troops will distinguish themselves on the allied front, true to their best traditions. Success be with them. FRANK COCCIARDI.

New York, May 3, 1918.

SOMEWHERE EVERYWHERE.

Somewhere? Everywhere
From Golden Gate to the Narrows
Rises a question that harrows.
The answer seems life or death to those who care.

After I'm gone, you will be proud of me.
There! Don't cry! You know I must go.
I am not one: there is a crowd of me—
Fellows like me that mustn't say "No"
To the need of their land, your own dear land.
Deep down in your heart you understand.
Don't cry! It hurts me so.
While I'm away, I shan't be far from you.
Come, dear! Smile! Don't look so grave.
Each moonbeam of France will be a *bon soir* from you,
Proof that your love for me melted, forgave.
Smile me to duty, and cloud there is none;
Be *with* me in this, and we are *one*.
Now smile! It makes me brave.
When I get back—why, there's no doubt of it!
Father's worst wound was a blister from tan;
And grandfather—ask him what he won out of it,
Raw at Bull Run; but he never ran—
When I get back, you'll honor the day
You helped me to go and cheered me away,
Dear woman, to make me a man.

Somewhere? Everywhere
From Key West to Lake Itasca,
From Porto Rico to Alaska,
This answer means death or life to those who care.

RICHARD BUTLER GLAENZER.

A LAFAYETTE FOR RUSSIA.

A Russian View of How the Country Might be Saved and With It the Whole of Civilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES you have printed a statement of a representative Russian, A. T. Sack, concerning the ways and means of helping Russia out of her present hopeless condition. As a Russian, having all my nearest relatives living in that unfortunate country, and having intimate knowledge of conditions over there, I consider it my duty to confirm the conclusions drawn by Mr. Sack as to the possibility of saving Russia.

I am fully convinced that a small force of technical experts, having at their command all necessary supplies for the rehabilitation of the civil population along the route of their gradual advance into Siberia, would require a very insignificant military force for their protection, as the great majority of the Russian people will welcome them as their saviors. It is a fact that the present despots of Russia are bitterly opposed not only by all the educated elements and the masses of the peasantry, but even by a considerable part of the working class. It should greatly facilitate the work of this proposed expedition if we Russians had a large representation in its members.

Being identified with certain local organizations of Russian workingmen, I can testify to the present intensity of their patriotic feeling, their grasp of the true meaning of the present world struggle, as demonstrated by their wholehearted support of the Third Liberty Loan, and the spirit of self-sacrifice permeating them.

If the possibilities and means for such an expedition to save Russia were procurable, there could not possibly be any lack of Russian men willing to go immediately. And that is why the task is even simpler than as outlined by Mr. Sack. The nucleus of a purely Russian military force could be easily organized here with the assistance of American instructors, and there is no doubt that such a force, once arrived in Siberia, would rapidly expand into an army of quite considerable size, provided the necessary supplies and technical services were on hand, and there American help is absolutely necessary.

In the same issue of THE TIMES is printed an article of your Paris correspondent, Mr. Grasty, in which we read that, according to information furnished by persons recently arrived from Russia, there is no class or group in sight in that country capable of leading her out of her present state of dissolution. This statement is certainly true, with some qualifications.

After the collapse of the Czaristic régime, all the power naturally went to the best organized and consequently best prepared stratum of society, the working class, though at first apparently the country was being ruled by a mixed Government, in which the representatives of the propertied classes and intellectuals played an important part. But, in fact, the Soviets, guided themselves by proletarian minorities, always shaped things to suit themselves.

The six months just passed since the working class came into undisputed power with their régime of brutal oppression and violence against their opponents, have shown conclusively, what all sane observers and thinkers had predicted long ago, that in a country with an undeveloped and unorganized industrial structure the working class cannot alone, unaided, solve the colossal problems of government, much less, in the case of Russia, resuscitate the dying dissolving body of the former empire, and create order out of chaos.

But, if the Russian proletariat is unable to accomplish this, there is at present no other element in existence in Russia strong enough to constitute such a crystallizing centre, because the bourgeoisie, always impotent before, is of course weaker now than ever, and the peasantry represents an incoherent mass, helpless and passive in their sufferings.

And so we see that only through the immediate, unstinted aid of such friendly democracies as the United States can Russia be redeemed, strong and free, a powerful democracy; otherwise she might succumb in the claws of German imperialism and give place to a number of weak dependent States, a constant source of international friction in the future.

Let America send over to Russia a Lafayette with the necessary support and the great Russian nation will be saved; and then there will spring up in the hearts of the Russian people a spirit of deep friendship and devotion to the great American sister democracy, which will in the future richly repay her for all the efforts and sacrifices.

And the salvation of Russia might prove to be also the salvation of the whole civilized world, as I firmly believe.

VLADIMIR EBERHARDT.

New York, May 5, 1918.

BOTH PARTIES URGE WOMEN TO ENROLL

Tammany Will Today Pass On Women Members of Its Executive Committee.

REPUBLICANS ARE TO WAIT

Leaders Will Keep Committee Intact Until After May 25, When Enrollment Takes Place.

Democratic and Republican leaders have been extremely busy of late urging women to enroll on May 25. On that date women who are entitled to the new franchise powers will be allowed to enroll in any party they see fit. It is being explained to the women, both by the regular party leaders and the Woman Suffrage Party, that they must enroll on May 25 if they wish to vote at the primaries in September, but that failure to enroll as a party member does not mean that they will lose their vote at the November election.

At noon today Tammany Hall will take a momentous step in the way of recognizing women as voters. The Executive Committee of the organization will meet and pass upon the names of the women who have been elected members of the Executive Committee by the various Assembly District Committees. Thirty-seven women district leaders have been selected by the District Committees to sit in the high councils of the Tammany organization, there being exactly that number of male district leaders. Although there are but twenty-three Assembly Districts in Manhattan, under the new apportionment law, several of the districts have two and even three leaders. In districts where there is only one male leader, he is entitled to half a vote and a female leader to half a vote. In districts where there are three leaders, each male and female leader is entitled to one-sixth of a vote. This applies to the Twelfth Assembly District, where Charles F. Murphy lives, there being three male leaders from this district.

Tammany was not ready to announce the names of the women leaders, or associate leaders, as they are termed, last night, as several of them had not been passed upon by the district committees. The full roster will be handed in to the Executive Committee today, however, and the seal of approval will be stamped upon each name. At today's meeting, after the new leaders have been admitted to the councils of the Executive Committee, there will be a discussion as to the best possible manner in which to get out a full enrollment of the women on May 25. It is likely that subcommittees of women will be appointed to spread the propaganda among the women voters, both by personal contact and by the circulation of literature. Tammany will bend every effort to enroll as many women as Democrats as possible.

The manner of choosing the women, or associate, leaders was left to the district committees, and in each district the committee made its choice after finding out by canvassing the women of the district who was wanted. The Tammany Executive Committee is the judge of its own members, and the women suggested by the district committees must be acceptable to the present members of the Executive Committee before they are admitted to the inner circle. It is not expected, however, that any women selected by the district committees will be turned down by the Executive Committee.

The Republicans have been working just as hard as the Democrats in getting the women interested in the party organization, with the exception that the Republican Executive Committee has not yet put in a official appeal upon the admittance of women as district leaders. The Republican leaders have contended that the women will not be eligible for membership in the Executive Committee until the regular enrollment has taken place.

"We are way ahead of the Democrats in recognizing women as party workers," said Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee last night. "The women are organized in every Assembly district, and women district leaders and women captains have been chosen. We have had an unofficial Executive Committee of women for more than two weeks, and they have been participating in our party affairs for more than two months. At the County Committee meetings each month the women are allowed to be present and take part in the discussion of party affairs.

"We are preparing for a heavy enrollment of women in the Republican Party. All the women workers will be out on enrollment day getting the women voters to enroll. That is the only practical way to get them to choose which party they will belong to. Of course, the women workers will go through their districts and personally tell the women voters how essential it is for them to enroll in the party, and of course there will be much literature circulated."

The Woman Suffrage Party has been sending circulars to women voters for several days, urging the necessity of their enrolling. The circular reads:

"Do you know that May 25 is enrollment day? If you wish to vote at the primaries in September you must enroll in a political party on May 25, 7:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Voting at the primaries in September you must enroll select candidates of your party for the general election in November. If you do not enroll on May 25 you do not lose your vote at the November election."

These are the Assembly districts where there are two or more district leaders at present: First, 2; Second, 2; Third, 2; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 3; Tenth, 2; Twelfth, 3; Fourteenth, 2; Sixteenth, 2; Seventeenth, 2; Eighteenth, 2. All the other districts have one male leader and one woman leader.

OPEN CONGRESS FIGHT.

Security League Will Aid Candidates Who Uphold the President.

The National Security League, with headquarters at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, announced yesterday that preliminary steps had been taken in the campaign which the league will wage this fall to obtain the election of a House that will support the President. The first move, it was said, would be to ascertain how the present Representatives have voted on war measures. When this tabulation of member's records is completed the league will issue a list of "good and bad" Congressmen.

On the showings in this list the league purposes to make its campaign for or against candidates, through the organization's 481 branches.

"I believe the greatest national calamity would be the election of a discordant Congress," said S. Stanwood Menken, President, in discussing the plans. "We hope to obtain the re-election of those men who have stood by the President. I should like to make clear that our efforts will be entirely nonpolitical. We want good, thorough Americans, irrespective of their political faith."

In an effort to ascertain the voters' views regarding Congressmen who have been lukewarm in supporting the Administration, ten professors who originally were sent out on educational work are sending in reports from all parts of the country. The professors and the territories in which they are at work are: Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia, in the South; Dr. W. B. Munro, of Harvard, in California; Dr. W. H. Schofield, of Harvard, in the Northwest; Dr. C. H. Van Tyne, University of Michigan, in the Middle West; Dr. Walter P. Hall, of Princeton, in Washington and Oregon; Dr. M. F. Libby, of the University of Colorado, in the Rocky Mountain States, and Dr. E. D. Adams, of Stanford University, in New England.

LAVELLE SAYS BACK WILSON

Monsignor, In Address to Catholic Women, Approves Overman Bill.

Flags were massed at every point of the Maxine Elliott Theatre yesterday afternoon for a patriotic meetinng of the League of Catholic Women, of which Miss Theresa O'Donohue is President. Miss Elisabeth Marbury presided, and the speakers were Mgr. M. J. Lavelle; Abbé Flynn, the war

COPELAND OFFERS AID TO THE NATION

Letter to Washington Authorities Follows Health Commissioner's Talk with Hylan.

MAYOR CHANGES FRONT

Joins in Offer to Federal Officials for Whose Letters He Did Not "Give a Darn."

After visiting Mayor Hylan yesterday Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, wrote to Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Surgeon General Blue of the Public Health Service, Surgeon General Gorgas of the army, and Surgeon General Braisted of the navy, expressing the hope that the Health Department might be of service to the Federal Government. In the letter Commissioner Copeland said it was the wish of Mayor Hylan to co-operate with every branch of the Government. Dr. Copeland said that the Mayor realized that as New York City was the chief port of embarkation, it was necessary to maintain high standards of public health and sanitation so as to protect soldiers and sailors from disease.

Dr. Copeland said it was his highest ambition to have the Health Department live up to its traditions and to insure the safety of citizens against contagious, infectious, and pestilential diseases. Commissioner Copeland closed the letter to each official with the statement that in the sentiments he wrote he was "joined by the Mayor." In medical circles the announcement of Dr. Copeland's activity created a stir. It was pointed out that Surgeon General Blue, more than a week ago, sent to Mayor Hylan a telegram urging that he refrain from curtailing any of the activities in connection with public health education, and that the Mayor made no reply to it. When Dr. J. Lewis Amster, former Health Commissioner, resigned he said that the Mayor, in reference to the telegram from Surgeon General Blue, said he did not "give a darn for these Federal Governmental letters, or letters from any other persons interested in public health education."

Funds for Antitoxin.

Medical circles were also interested in learning that Mayor Hylan yesterday gave Commissioner Copeland full power to go ahead and make any purchases for the department if the Commissioner thought they were necessary. Dr. Copeland admitted that one of the matters he took up with the Mayor yesterday was the request for $35,000 submitted to the Mayor by Dr. Amster on April 19. The appropriation was desired by Dr. William H. Park of the Bureau of Laboratories in order to increase the antitoxin supply.

"I took this matter up with the Mayor today," Dr. Copeland said, "and he assured me that I could spend as much money in antitoxin work as necessary. But he wanted me to assure him that the $35,000 was necessary."

In transmitting Dr. Park's request to the Mayor on April 19, Dr. Amster said: "I have personally investigated this request and deem it of the utmost importance that it be granted, inasmuch as it is to cover the work in connection with the free distribution of antitoxin for the poor of the city and also the work of production of sera for the Government. If the request is not granted all work outside of that performed by the diagnostic laboratory will have to be discontinued."

In his report to Dr. Amster on April 16, Dr. Park, speaking of the necessity for the money, said: "At the present moment we must give immediate orders for our vials for the bottling of antitoxin and the tube for the Schick test and vaccine virus. The glass factories close the middle of June, and it is even now late to be sure of these orders being supplied.

"This year we are not only supplying the city with these products to prevent and cure disease, but are weekly increasing our supplies to the Government. Without our laboratories the troops would not have had a sufficient supply of anti-meningitis serum this Winter, and even with our supplies of pneumococcus serum the troops lacked the amount needed. We are the only ones who supply the toxin-antitoxin to prevent diphtheria."

When he was asked whether Dr. Park would receive all the supplies he requested, Commissioner Copeland said that Dr. Park had received his verbal assurance that he might go ahead and contract for the materials he needed and that he would get the money. He also said he would take the matter up with Dr. Park on Thursday.

To Open a "Health Drive."

Commissioner Copeland announced that this week he would inaugurate a "Health Drive," and that in this connection a meeting would be held in his office soon. He expected to have present at the meeting, he said, the heads of all the departments of the Health Department and other representatives. In announcing the Health Drive, the Commissioner said:

"In this stress of national crisis it is incumbent on the Department of Health to be unusually active in promulgating the widest possible information as to health matters in order that the most humble tenant dweller may know the necessity of observing hygienic rules in every way."

The drive will be largely an educational campaign and will be supported by all the police power of the department.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. S. S. Goldwater, whom Mayor Hylan, according to Dr. Amster, desired removed from the Medical Advistory Council of the Health Department, tendered his resignation on May 2 to Dr. Copeland. Up to yesterday Dr. Copeland had made no reply to the letter, and when asked what he planned to do in regard to it said he would be happy to have Dr. Goldwater as well as Dr. Abraham Jacobi serve on the Advisory Council. Mayor Hylan, according to Dr. Amster, also demanded the removal of Dr. Jacobi from membership on the Advisory Council.

Commissioner Copeland said that there were also a number of other medical men in the city he would like to have as members of the council. Some of his appointments to membership on the council, he indicated, would be homoeopaths, and possibly some physicians of the eclectic school. The Commissioner is a homoeopathist. He further said that in replying to Dr. Goldwater he would thank him for his good wishes and assure him that he did not believe any trouble would be caused by retaining him on the council. Dr. Goldwater's letter follows:

1 East 100th Street, New York,
May 2, 1918.

My Dear Dr. Copeland: I appear to have been the innocent partial cause of the official demise of one Health Commissioner. This must not happen again, so please accept my resignation as a member of the Medical Advisory Board and start without a handicap, (you may interpret this as personal jest, but official earnest.)

You've tackled a difficult job under most trying conditions, but with endurance, patience, resourcefulness, grit, and a sense of humor (not to mention your professional qualifications) you ought to win out. I send you my best wishes. Faithfully,

S. S. GOLDWATER.

A conference was held at the Health Department yesterday regarding the new law providing for the examination and sequestration of persons suspected of having certain blood diseases. There were present Commissioner Copeland, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, James R. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction; Acting District Attorney MacLaughlin of Brooklyn, Deputy Police Commissioner John W. Goff, Jr., Dr. Robert J. Wilson of the Bureau of Hospitals, Dr. Louis I. Harris of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities; Dr. B. F. Knause, head of the Sanitary Bureau, and Dr. Connelly of the Metropolitan Hospital.

The law was explained by Chief Magistrate McAdoo and arrangements were made for the assignment of women physicians to examine suspects at Riverside Hospital. The latter institution will be fitted up in a few days for this purpose.

CALLS HEARINGS A FARCE.

Dr. McComb Assails Conduct of the Health Board Investigation.

Speaking before the Women's Trade Union League at 7 East Fifteenth Street last night, Dr. C. E. McCombs of the Bureau of Municipal Research made the charge that the public hearings held before Mayor Hylan's Health Department investigators were a farce.

"We went to the public hearings to talk about something that had been decided on before we got there," he said. "The investigators had decided to abolish the Bureau of Public Health Education and also to get rid of Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs.

"We have been fooled and tricked by language that did not mean what it said. Everything at the public hearings was preconceived and preordained. The public hearings were a farce."

Dr. McCombs asserted that there had been many innuendoes of graft in the Bureau of Food and Drugs, but that when District Attorney Swann completed his investigation he found that only three minor officials were implicated in the alleged grafting.

CALLS FEDERAL POLICY MENACE TO MEDICINE

Dr. Blumer Says Attitude of Surgeon General's Office to Medical Schools Is Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 6.—The medical profession of the future is threatened by an existing uncertain Government policy, Dr. George Blumer, professor of Yale University, told the American Society for Clinical Investigation today at the annual convention at the Hotel Traymore. Dr. Blumer is the retiring President of the society.

"The period of general dissatisfaction, of general hypersensitiveness, to some extent hysteria, which has resulted in the agitation of many important reforms," he said. Dr. Blumer urged delegates to give the menacing situation their full attention and guide the changes in the right course. Dr. Blumer said in part:

"On the one hand the authorities at Washington have insisted that the medical schools must be maintained in an efficient condition, while on the other hand the same authorities have consistently depleted the schools of their normal teaching forces. A recent document from the Surgeon General's office, full of unconscious humor, requests information as to the number of students who can be efficiently taught and indicates that the policy of depleting the staffs of the schools is to continue and that the decimated ranks of teachers must be filled by women, cripples, and dotards.

"The policy which has been adopted not only makes for inefficiency but also for unrest. Nothing is more productive of unrest than uncertainty. Small wonder that there is difficulty in holding the medical schools together when the very existence of the schools seems problematical in the face of the existing governmental conditions. From the point of view of medical education, it would certainly have been wiser and fairer to have mobilized the entire medical profession and assigned them to their work rather than to have pursued the present policy. The mental instability and the paralysis of judgment which is apt to attack any of us under existing conditions make it too easy for men to choose the more spectacular methods of serving their country rather than the humdrum roles which must be played by those who feel that their duty consists of sticking to their posts and carrying on the usual routine."

The annual election of officers this afternoon resulted as follows: President, Dr. Hugh A. Christian of Boston; Vice President, G. Canby Robinson of St. Louis; Treasurer, Dr. Alfred H. Hess of New York; Secretary, Dr. Walter W. Palmer of New York; Councillor, Dr. George Blumer of New Haven.

The annual convention of the American Association of Physicians opens at the Traymore tomorrow.

WEDS PAYMASTER LE ROY.

Miss Mary Young a Bride in Holy Trinity Church.

The wedding of Paymaster Clifford W. Le Roy, U. S. N., and Miss Mary C. Young, a daughter of Dr. Clement C. Young and Mrs. Young, of 550 Riverside Drive, was solemnized at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and 122d Street, by the rector, Dr. H. P. Nichols. The bride, who walked with her father, wore white organdie over cloth of silver, with a train and cloth of silver train. Her tulle veil was held with a point lace coronet and orange blossoms, and she carried orchids, lilies, and sweet peas, and wore a diamond pendant, the bridegroom's gift.

She was attended by Mrs. L. S. Pettitt as matron of honor, and the other attendants were Mrs. M. P. Arnold, Mrs. Thurber Anderson Knox, and Miss Marian Werham. The bridegroom had his brother, Len E. Le Roy, as his best man.

Lee-Stapleton Wedding Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Lucille D. Stapleton, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Luke D. Stapleton, and Lieutenant Robert Edward Lee, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick E. Lee of New Britain, Conn., will take place on Saturday in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn.

ROBERT A. PARKER DEAD.

Vice President of Irving Trust Company Was an Expert on Credits.

Robert Ashton Parker, Vice President of the Irving Trust Company and former President of the Market and Fulton National Bank, died yesterday at his home, 495 West End Avenue, in his sixty-first year. The Market and Fulton National Bank, of which Mr. Parker had been the head for two years, was merged with the Irving Trust Company several months ago. He was an expert on credits, and was one of the pioneer credit managers of the United States, his work early attracting the attention of the late James Stillman, when the latter was President of the National City Bank. Mr. Stillman brought Mr. Parker to the National City institution.

Mr. Parker was born in London, England, and at the age of seventeen went to Canada, and after several years' employment there became connected with the credit department of the Allan Steamship Company here. Later he went to the firm of Mayer Brothers, wholesale druggists, at St. Louis, and afterward became credit manager of Swift & Co., at Chicago, coming to New York as the representative of the firm in this city and as Eastern manager. It was while he was with the packing concern that Mr. Parker became associated with Mr. Stillman, who took him into the National City Bank and the Second National Bank, of which Mr. Stillman also was President. Mr. Parker had been Vice President of the Market and Fulton Bank for ten years before he was elected President, after Alexander Gilbert, the former President, became Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Parker was a member of the Union League and the Bankers' Club. He is survived by a son, Lieutenant Ashton Parker, of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, stationed at Waco, Texas, and a daughter, Mrs. E. C. Blake.

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MRS. POTTER PALMER, SOCIAL LEADER, DIES

Chicago Widow, Worth $15,000,000, Succumbs at Her Florida Winter Home.

PATRON OF ARTS AND LABOR

Her Services to Columbian and Paris Expositions Earned Her Fame—An Organizer of Charity Ball.

SARASOTA, Fla., May 6.—Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago died from pneumonia at her Winter home here last night. At her bedside were her sister, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant; her brother, Adrian C. Honore; her two sons and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Honore Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Jr., and her nephew-in-law and niece, Prince and Princess Cantacuzene.

The funeral of Mrs. Palmer will be held from her Chicago residence. The funeral party will leave tomorrow morning.

In addition to being Chicago's acknowledged social leader for a score of years and more, Mrs. Palmer had an enviable reputation as a sagacious and far-seeing business woman. Her work as President of the Board of Lady Managers for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago stands well up among the record achievements of American women in business. Also, she was a connoisseur in art, and encouraged its development in this country.

Mrs. Palmer, who was Miss Bertha Honore, was born in Louisville of French descent. Her father, H. H. Honore, was one of the leading citizens in Louisville, and his daughter grew up well known in the social life of the Kentucky city. She went to school at a convent in Georgetown, Md., and on her graduation went to Chicago, where she made her début in 1870. She married Potter Palmer, a prominent merchant, who was considerably older than herself, in 1873.

Her initiation in the intricacies of business came while she was a young bride, for her husband suffered, together with thousands of others less wealthy than himself, as a result of the great Chicago fire. To his wife Mr. Palmer afterward gave much of the credit for recouping his losses on this occasion.

Mrs. Palmer first became prominent in the country at large in 1890, when she was elected to the Presidency of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition. She immediately went to Europe in the interests of the fair, and through her efforts there aroused the attention of the Queens of Italy and Belgium to the fair. Her friendship with royalty, growing out of this visit, extended to the end of her life.

It was Mrs. Palmer who made the match between her niece, Julia Dent Grant, and Prince Cantacuzene. King Albert of Belgium, who was then Prince Albert, was a warm friend of Mrs. Palmer's, and has visited her and her husband in Chicago.

Shortly after the World's Fair was over Mrs. Palmer began to interest herself in the annual charity ball held in Chicago. She was the leading spirit in organizing it and carrying it through to a successful conclusion each year. Even when traveling in Europe Mrs. Palmer always returned home in the Fall in time to act as one of the promoters of the affair.

In 1900 President McKinley appointed Mrs. Palmer as the only woman member of the National Commission to the Paris Exposition. There were reports at the time that the French Government had unofficially protested against the appointment of a woman, but these whispers were stopped for all time after the exposition, when Mrs. Palmer received the decoration of the Legion of Honor for her services.

Throughout her entire life Mrs. Palmer took an active interest in philanthropic, charitable, and civic activities. She personally directed the first campaign of her son, Honore Palmer, when he was elected to the Chicago City Council. Near the close of the campaign, Mrs. Palmer held a reception for members of a marching club in her million-dollar Lake Shore Drive home and shook hands with hundreds of ward politicians and their cohorts who attended.

She was not only a liberal patron of arts, buying works of art for herself and supporting the opera and orchestra in Chicago, but in 1910 she gave away a gold medal and a prize of $1,000 as an aid for American artists. She did much to promote art exhibitions in Chicago and was a patron of the Art Institute.

Mrs. Palmer had always a warm spot in her heart for working people of every class, and helped them from time to time without a hint of condescension or charity. In 1912, hearing that the National Civic Federation was to hold a meeting in Chicago and that representatives of union labor and employers were to get together, she wrote August Belmont offering her house as a meeting place. He accepted, as did the labor union men, the latter on condition that they not be expected to attend in "dress suits." At one time she turned her house over to a reception of shopgirls. She was tireless in devising plans for aiding factory girls and became a patron of the Woman's Trade Union League. Through her efforts the millinery workers of Chicago were organized into a union.

It is said that she spent $50,000 each year in charity, sending the amount anonymously to charitable organizations.

When her husband died in 1902 he had so much faith in her business ability that he made her one of the trustees of his estate. Her brother, Adrian Honore, was the other. By Mr. Palmer's will the estate was divided into two equal funds. Fund A, of which the trustees had full charge, was to pay the two sons, Honore and Potter Palmer, Jr., such sums as the wife deemed advisable. From Fund B came such money as Mrs. Palmer chose to draw for herself. In this she was given carte blanche. Mrs. Palmer under the will could do with her share of her husband's fortune "as she saw fit." She could will the other half to the sons in such proportion and in any manner she chose.

PALMER ESTATE $15,000,000.

Widow Is Believed to Have Doubled Wealth Left by Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 6.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, who died yesterday in Florida, left an estate which is conservatively estimated as exceeding $15,000,000. The property left by Potter Palmer, when he died in 1902, it is believed, has doubled in value under the astute management of Mrs. Palmer, and speculation is now rife as to what disposition she has made of the estate.

Mrs. Palmer came into possession of extensive real estate holdings, the Potter Palmer mansion on Lake Shore Drive, containing priceless art treasures, antique furniture, the famous gold and silver dinner service, and a host of valuables.

According to authoritative information, the estate consists of the Palmer House, worth about $5,000,000; the Lake Shore Drive mansion, estimated at $1,500,000; 150 properties, mainly tenements, worth upward of $6,000,000; personal property of $1,750,000 or more, and the 2,000-acre Sarasota estate in Florida, the value of which and the contents of the Italian villa on the estate is probably in excess of $1,000,000.

Baron De Mackau Dies at 87.

PARIS, May 6.—Baron de Mackau, the oldest member of the Chamber of Deputies, is dead in his eighty-seventh year. It is announced here. He had been a Deputy for an uninterrupted period of forty-two years.

Baron de Mackau was born in Paris, Nov. 29, 1832. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and an officer in the Department of Public Instruction.

R. Hitchcock's Funeral Thursday.

Funeral services for Ripley Hitchcock, author and editor, who died suddenly on Saturday night at the Park Avenue Hotel as his father-in-law was acting as host to 100 French "Blue Devils" in the hotel dining room, will be held on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at Grace Church Chantry. Burial will be at Springfield, Mass.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times, may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEVIN.—May 5, Norwegian Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Levin (nee Genevieve R. Livingston,) 2,259 82d St., Brooklyn, a son.

STEINMAN.—Woman's Hospital, daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Steinman (Mary Rubinsky.)

Married.

BRISSEL—HADEN.—On Friday, April 26, at Dallas, Texas, Helen Haden to Lieutenant Willard S. Brissel.

LeROY—YOUNG.—On May 6, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols, Mary C. Young to Paymaster Clifford W. LeRoy, U. S. N.

WOOD—HACKSTAFF.—On Monday, May 6, at the home of Mrs. Helen Ogden Purves, Hampton, Va., by the Rev. E. R. Carter, D. D., Caryl, daughter of Charles L. Hackstaff, to Howard Ogden Wood, Jr.

Died.

BARNES.—At his residence, 1,727 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Penn., on Sunday, May 5, William Henry Barnes, in the 89th year of his age. Services at St. Mark's Church, Locust St., at 2:30 on Wednesday, May 8. Interment private. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent.

BEARD.—Edward Wilcox Beard, at South Norwalk, Conn., May 5, aged 60 years. Funeral services will take place from the home of his brother-in-law, George A. Jennings, 138 Flax Hill Road, South Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M.

BLETTERMAN.—Martha, suddenly, wife of John and mother of Alvin and Helen Linda. Funeral Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at 580 West 161st St. Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Monday, May 6, 1918, at his residence, 186 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, John Colger Brinckerhoff, in his 87th year. Funeral services Wednesday, May 8, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

BUCKLEY.—On Saturday, May 4, 1918, Charles Ramsay Buckley, son of the late Thomas T. Buckley, and husband of Agnes Bronson Buckley, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Services at his residence, 112 Montague St., Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, May 7, at 11 o'clock.

CASE.—Suddenly, on May 6, Mrs. Helen Margaret Case, (nee Yates,) beloved wife of Spencer T. Case, 284 East 163d St. Funeral service Wednesday evening, May 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., Thursday, May 9, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Albany and Schenectady papers please copy.

CASHMAN.—On May 6, John J. Cashman, retired Deputy Chief N. Y. F. D. Funeral from his late residence, 407 East 139th St., Thursday, May 9. Requiem mass, St. Jerome Church, Alexander Av., 138th St., 11 A. M.

CHATFIELD.—On Sunday, May 5, 1918, Margaret G. Chatfield, wife of Cyrus H. Chatfield, at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. Funeral at Nantucket Wednesday.

DILLON.—May 5, Charles F. Services, Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

DUNHAM.—Lawrence Dunham, husband of Athalais Cranford Dunham, at his home at Scarsdale, N. Y., on Sunday morning. Services at his late home Tuesday morning on the arrival of Harlem Railroad train leaving Grand Central at 9:35. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FERGUSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Ferdinand S., husband of Minnie G. Ferguson, age 69 years. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, at Trinity M. E. Church, Paterson, at 8 o'clock.

FISHER.—Annie, Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 B'way, (Campbell's,) Tues., 11 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

FRANCE.—Sidney. Services later "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th-67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell's,) auspices Actors' Fund.

GUTTMAN.—On Sunday, May 5, at his residence, 1,802 Crotona Av., Henry H. Guttman, father of Flora Svathmary, Lillie and Rose Guttman, and beloved husband of the late Annie Guttman. Funeral service Wednesday, May 8, at 1 P. M., Colonial Room, Masonic Hall, 46 W. 24th St.

GUTTMAN.—Henry H. Brethren of Malmonides Lodge No. 748, F. and A. M.: You are hereby summoned to attend an urgent communication on Wednesday, May 8, at 1 P. M. sharp, at Colonial Room, Masonic Hall, for the purpose of paying our last tribute to our departed beloved late Secretary.

BERNARD ALEXANDER, Master.

HECK.—Entered into rest Sunday, May 5, Rev. Johan Heck, in his 75th year. Services Wednesday, May 8, at 2:30 P. M., at Evang. Lutheran Church at Hawthorne, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Station, Harlem Division, 12:55 P. M. Relatives and friends, also the reverend clergy of Missouri Synod, are respectfully invited to attend.

HITCHCOCK.—Suddenly, on May 4, 1918, Ripley Hitchcock, beloved husband of Helen Sargent Hitchcock. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., at 9:30 o'clock.

HITCHCOCK.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York, it is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death, on May 4, of their late associate, Ripley Hitchcock, Number 1580 on the roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

HOGAN.—On May 5, James Hogan, beloved son of Bridget and Patrick Hogan, of Pleasantville, N. Y. Funeral from his late residence, 54 Villa Av., Sherwood Park, Yonkers, Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HOUGHTON.—At Corning, N. Y., May 5, 1918, Ellen Bigelow Houghton, widow of the late Amory Houghton, Jr., in the seventy-first year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 7 West 8d St., Corning, N. Y., Tuesday, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends are requested to omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

HOWARD.—At her residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 4, Susan Raymond Howard, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph and Mary Montague Howard. Funeral in the Plymouth Church Lecture Room, Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 7, at 3:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JACKSON.—On May 6, 1918, Phoebe E. Jackson, wife of the late Henry W. Jackson, aged 79. Services at her late residence, 494 Macon St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Friends' Burying Ground, Manhasset, L. I., at convenience of family.

JOFEE.—Betty, aged 42, beloved sister of Professor Joshua A. Jofee. Funeral services at Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Wednesday, May 8, at 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, March 3, at Bolton, S. C., Charles Everest Johnson, son of the late Samuel William Johnson and Mary Newlin Verplanck, husband of Mary Elisabeth Johnson.

KEENAN.—John A., on May 5, in his 63d year. Funeral at 2 P. M., May 8, from 660 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. Interment Calvary.

KEITH.—On May 6, Alice Bell, wife of Justin Keith and mother of Mrs. J. J. Mesick and Miss Harriett M. Willis. Services Wednesday at her late home, 1,302 Pacific St., Brooklyn, at 8 P. M. Interment Albany, Rural Cemetery.

LEDYARD.—Suddenly, at Syracuse, in the 39th year of his age, Wolters, youngest son of George Strawbridge and Anne Fitz Hugh Ledyard. Funeral Wednesday, at Casenovia.

LEFEVRE.—At her residence, 98 Centre Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., May 5, 1918, Marcia K., widow of Benjamin D. Lefevre, aged 86 years. Funeral at the residence on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M.

McCREADY.—On May 6, at his residence, 257 West 84th St., Robert Lyness McCready, 66 years of age. Funeral private.

McGIVNEY.—On May 4, 1918, Anne McGivney, (nee Lowry,) widow of Joseph J. McGivney. Funeral will be held from her daughter's (Mrs. O. P. Breen's) residence, 554 West 142d St., on Tuesday, thence to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul at 11 o'clock. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

McMICHAEL.—Annie, beloved wife of James, mother of Walter. Funeral from her late residence, 11 East 240th St., Woodlawn, Thursday, May 9, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Barnabas's Church, 241st St. and Martha Av. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Pittsburgh (Penn.) papers please copy.

MAGURK.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, May 6, 1918, Margaret E. Magurk, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses. Funeral from the residence of her aunt, Miss Catherine Grennan, Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, May 8, at 8:15 A. M., and at Sacred Heart Church, South Plainfield, N. J., at 9 A. M., where a high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment in Bridgeport, Conn.

MAILLER.—At Murray Hill, N. J., May 4, 1918, Lord Quereau, son of the late William H. and Julia F. Mailler, formerly of New Brunswick, N. J. Funeral services will be held at Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 7, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

MANSON.—Thomas Lincoln, suddenly, May 5. Funeral service at his late residence, 32 East 50th St., Tuesday, May 7, at 10 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

MANSON.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Thomas Lincoln Manson, at 32 East 50th St., on Tuesday, May 7, at 10 A. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

Died.

MOHLMANN.—Caroline, age 91, widow of the late Herman George Mohlmann. Funeral service Wednesday, 2 P. M., at her late residence, 15 Van Nest Place, (Charles St.)

MORRIS.—Ray, beloved wife of Samuel Morris, after a brief illness. Funeral Tuesday at 1 P. M., from her late residence, 516 West 184th St.

PAGE.—Francis Henry, on Saturday, May 4. Service Tuesday, May 7, at his late residence, 129 Willow St., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

PARKER.—On May 6, Robert Ashton, husband of Agnes and father of Lieutenant Ashton Parker, U. S. A., Aviation Corps, and Mrs. Grace Parker Blake. Funeral service at his late residence, 495 West End Av., Thursday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment private.

PETERSON.—Suddenly, Monday, May 6, at her residence, 27 West 80th St., Emmeline Field Cobb, widow of Wilson Peterson, M. D. Funeral services Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Thursday, 3:30 P. M. May 9.

PFRETZSCHNER.—After a short illness, on Monday, May 6, Ida J., widow of Felix Pfretzschner. Funeral services will be held on Thursday evening, 8 P. M., at Campbell's Funeral Church, Broadway and 66th St. Interment private.

ROSENBERG.—St. James Hotel, Philadelphia, on April 30, Mrs. Arthur Rosenberg, mother of Mrs. Leon Alland and Walter J. Rosenberg.

SABEL.—Henrietta, on May 6, 1918, beloved wife of Joseph Sabel and mother of Renny and daughter of Fanny Petchesky, sister of Henry, Morris, Louis, William, Martha, Joseph, and Hannah. Funeral from her late residence, 646 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 7, at 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

SCHUBERT.—Edward W. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Tuesday, 8:30 P. M.

SEIDE.—On Sunday, May 5, Augusta Seide, (nee Gerber,) beloved wife of Solomon Seide, and devoted mother of Alfred, Mrs. Martin Baer, and Mrs. Samuel Simon. Funeral service will be held Tuesday, 1:30 P. M., at her late residence, 145 Audubon Av.

SILBERMAN.—Esther, aged 57, (nee Marks,) widow of the late Samuel J. Silberman and mother of Martha Salamon, Beatrice Phillips, Florence Blaut, Alfred M. and Jack Rosadine and Irene Silberman. Funeral from the residence of her daughter Martha, 2,422 Bayswater Av., Far Rockaway, L. I., Wednesday, May 8, at 11 A. M. Interment Rudolf Sholem Cemetery, Salem Field, Cypress Hills. Omit flowers.

SMITH.—On May 5, 1918, Joseph A., beloved son of the late Thomas F. Smith and Maria Sheridan, and brother of Thomas and Agnes Smith, Mrs. Mary Simmons, and Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer. Funeral from his late residence, 512 West 162d, Wednesday, May 8, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Rose of Lima, 164th St., near Amsterdam Av. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

SMITH.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of their late associate, Harsen Halsted Smith.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC I. LOCKMAN, Secretary.

VALDES.—On Sunday, May 5, 1918, after a lingering illness, Eliza Maitland, widow of Rafael R. Valdes and daughter of the late John Forrester and Janet Drummond. Funeral from the residenceof her niece, Mrs. Thomas Snyder, 746 St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday, 3 P. M.

VAN ETTEN.—Frances L., wife of Edgar Van Etten, at Ossining, N. Y., Sunday, May 5. Funeral services will be held today (Tuesday) at 4:15 P. M. at the Kipp Undertaking Parlors, Ossining, and the interment will be at Port Jervis, N. Y. Mrs. Van Etten, wife of the former Vice President of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company and former Superintendent of the New York Central Lines, was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was at one time a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and editor of a publication devoted to the care of animals and was the author of several books on the Adirondack Mountains. Mrs. Van Etten died from uraemic poisoning at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Cramblett, at Ossining, whom she was visiting. She is survived, in addition to them, by her husband and a sister, Mrs. Russell Andrews of Brookline, Mass.

VON HEIN.—At Kingston, N. Y., May 4, 1918, Angie Flowitz von Hein, sister of F. W. von Hein. Funeral at the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. A. Deetgen, 159 Park Av., Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, at 2:30 o'clock.

WEAD.—Charlotte Ellen Lee, on Sunday, May 5, at Atlantic City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday evening, May 4, at Bedford, N. Y., in her 83d year, Frances Sophia, widow of the late Abram Williams of Chicago, Ill., and mother of Nelson B. Williams and Mrs. Frank A. Waters. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank A. Waters, Bedford, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 7, at 11 A. M. Burial private.

WILLIS.—Flushing, L. I., May 6, 1918, after a brief illness, William Henry Willis, beloved husband of Adele Satterlee Willis, and son of the late William Henry Willis and Lydia Waring Willis, aged 75 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WONHAM.—On Monday, May 6, of pneumonia, at his residence, Montreal, Canada, Walter R., father of Fred S. and Herbert E. Wonham of New York.

WOOD.—Roberta. Services later at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th-67th Sts., (Frank E. Campell's.)

ADDISON.—Grace, 55 West 126th St., May 4, aged 50.

BLAIR.—Winifred, 108 Christopher St., May 4, Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CHEITMAN.—Richard, 201 East 100th St., May 4, aged 40.

CHRISTENSEN.—Irene, 234 West 142d St., May 4. Funeral tomorrow.

COAKLEY.—Elizabeth R., 235 East 89th St., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONNORS.—John, 458 West 19th St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

D'ERICO.—E., 248 East 177th St., May 4, aged 40.

EAGAN.—John, 318 Bleeker St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ECKELAND.—Folke, 18 East 127th St., May 4, aged 52.

FOLEY.—Jane, 542 West 50th St., May 4, aged 69.

FULD.—Max, May 5, aged 53. Funeral 208 Lenox Av., today, 10 A. M.

GARDNER.—Valentine S., Harlem Hospital, May 5, aged 58. Funeral private, tomorrow.

GELBER.—C. Rachel, 154 Orchard St., May 4, aged 70.

GILDEA.—Patrick G., 419 East 80th St., May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GLUCK.—Frank, 463 West 164th St., May 5. Funeral notice later.

JASPER.—Herman, 53 Lenox Av., May 4, aged 65.

JOVER.—Esther, 268 East Houston St., May 4, aged 59.

KEEGAN.—Julia, May 5. Funeral 1,490 Lexington Av. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KING.—Mary, 166 6th Av., May 5, aged 54.

LEVENSOHN.—Morris G., 435 West 119th St., May 4, aged 60.

LYNCH.—Nora, 308 East 44th St., May 4. Funeral today.

LYONS.—James, 1,668 3d Av., May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McATEER.—Bridget H., 402 East 79th St., May 4. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

McBRIEN.—Catherine, 164 East 88th St., May 4, aged 68.

McCLORY.—Mary, 182 East 127th St., May 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MORRIS.—Dora, 762 East 226th St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MUELLER.—Wilhelmina, 296 Bowery, May 5, aged 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

OSLINKER.—Samuel, 74 West 108th St., May 5, aged 40.

PEARLMUTTER.—Meyer, 227 East 113th St., May 5, aged 60.

PEKLO.—August, 333 East 67th St., May 5, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PETERS.—Joseph P., 126 Bergen St., May 4, aged 44.

POLL.—Catherine A., May 4. Funeral 229 East 60th St., tomorrow, 11 A. M.

QUINN.—Mary, 2,440 8th Av., May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

REED.—Harvey F., 238 West 14th St., May 5, aged 27. Funeral today.

REVILLE.—Bridget, 461 Lexington Av., May 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SEIMMERS.—Frederick, 981 Musterdam Av., May 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WEINSTEIN.—Hyman, 67 East 2d St., May 4, aged 70.

Brooklyn.

ACCLES.—James W., 526 58th St., May 5. Funeral notice later.

ALBERS.—Annie E., 11 McDougal St., May 5, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow.

BAHJEN.—Mary,

GERMAN VETERINARY ARRIVES IN CHAINS

Tried to Kill Guard and to Bribe American Soldiers to Desert.

SINN FEINERS UNDER FIRE

Federal Authorities Examining Speeches Recently Made Here, Especially Mrs. Skeffington's.

On a ship which arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday arrived a German who is charged with having attempted to bribe certain American soldiers who are under orders to proceed overseas to desert to the Germans at the first favorable opportunity after arriving in France. This German, whose name is Gebhardt Leibisch, is a San Juan veterinary surgeon, and was recently convicted of seditious activities by the Federal Courts in Porto Rico and sentenced to serve a term of four years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. On the way to the United States Leibisch made several attempts on the life of one of his guards and had to be placed in chains.

On the same vessel with Leibisch arrived Florencio Romero, a Porto Rican, who has been convicted of sedition and also sentenced to four years in the Atlanta prison. Romero is said to be a member of a prominent Porto Rican family.

The Federal authorities began an investigation yesterday of the speeches made at the Sinn Fein mass meeting in Madison Square Garden Saturday night, and of those at the meeting of the Socialist Conference of the People's Council Sunday afternoon and night. Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes, is in charge of investigating the speeches of Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington and "Gen" Laim Mellows, both of whom are British subjects; Mellows is under indictment for his efforts to obtain, by fraudulent means, an American seaman's passport.

Mrs. Skeffington, it was said yesterday, repeated in the main the speech she delivered in Madison Square Garden to a gathering of People's Council members and sympathizers Sunday night, referring to President Wilson's failure to interfere in Irish matters and saying that unless he does interfere he will come to be known "as the greatest hypocrite in history." She also made reference at that meeting to a conference she had in San Francisco, recently, with "Hindu friends." A large number of Hindus were convicted in San Francisco a few days ago of plotting on American soil to bring about revolution against British rule in India.

Stenographic reports of all the speeches which were made by Government stenographers were turned over to Mr. Barnes yesterday afternoon. In addition to the Skeffington and Mellows speeches Mr. Barnes will examine the remarks made at the People's Council meetings by Isaac McBride, who was private secretary to the late Senator Lane of Oregon; Isaac Bainbridge, a Toronto (Canada) Socialist, and others who spoke at one or both meetings on Sunday.

To Investigate Union

The Liberty Defense Union, formed to organize "popular support in behalf of persons prosecuted for the exercise of their constitutional rights," &c., has also been brought to the attention of the authorities. The following paragraph from a circular issued to those who attended the Sunday conferences of the People's Council indicates the nature of this organization:

The Liberty Defense Union is working in close co-operation with other interested agencies, including local defense committees and agencies, labor bodies, the Socialist Party, the National Civil Liberties Bureau, the New York Bureau of Legal First Aid, the American Liberty Defense League of Chicago, the People's Council of America, the I. W. W. General Defense Committee, &c. As certain of these agencies are equipped to furnish or procure lawyers, the Union does not secure counsel, but limits itself, for the present at least, to securing popular support, financial and otherwise, on behalf of persons prosecuted.

The persons in charge of the organization have issued an appeal for a fund of $50,000 to fight the battles of those who it is stated "are facing jail in order that we may be free." The headquarters of the Liberty Union are in West Thirteenth Street. The I. W. W., the People's Council and numerous other radical, anti-selective draft, peace-at-any-price, and similar organizations are represented on the committee of the union.

Still another matter now the subject of Government investigation is the publication of a document entitled "The Case Against Universal Military Training," and distributed on Sunday. The name "selective draft" is not used. This pamphlet gives instructions to speakers and others who are ready or willing to agitate against military training for the youth of the country. The pamphlet contains a "synopsis of arguments" prepared by L. P. Lochner, one of the most active of the members of the People's Council. The first paragraph of the pamphlet reads:

Tremendous sums—running into the millions, perhaps—are being spent to fasten universal military training upon the United States. Only one other event in our recent history has been so portentous as the launching of this movement for Prussianizing the nation. That event was our entry into the great war. Even that unparalleled step, sweeping as its effects have been and are to be, may be overshadowed in its ultimate significance by the movement to put every American boy into the harness of militarism.

Eric Schumann and George Roades, who are charged with taking photographs of the Federal shipyards in New Jersey, were arraigned in Jersey City yesterday and ordered held for the action of the Federal authorities. The men, both of whom are American-born citizens, say they did not know they were violating the law, and it is believed they will be able to prove this to be the case. They were held in $500 bail each.

Propaganda Book Seized.

Stephen Binder, American citizen, born in Stuttgart, Germany, owner of a butcher shop on Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, who before he emigrated to the United States is said to have been an officer in the Prussian Guard, was arrested yesterday afternoon by agents of the Department of Justice on orders issued by Charles W. De Woody. Five hundred copies of his book, "Light and Truth," which, according to Government agents, is German propaganda of the most vicious sort, were seized. Binder is said to have been at one time prominent in the affairs of the German-American Alliance and a member of many other German-American organizations. He is alleged to have boasted on many occasions of his great affection for the Fatherland and his admiration for the Kaiser. Binder was arraigned before United States Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon and held in $10,000 bail for the Federal Grand Jury.

The trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, Adolph Stern, Luther S. Bedford, and the Bull Publishing Company, on indictments charging violation of the Selective Draft law and the Espionage act, was put over in the Federal District Court yesterday until May 20. When the case was called Thomas B. Felder, counsel for O'Leary, presented Judge Foster with a certificate signed by O'Leary's physician stating that his patient had not sufficiently recovered from the effects of appendicitis.

Felix Malitz, President of the American Correspondence Film Company of 2 Rector Street, who was convicted last Friday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn of conspiracy to smuggle rubber from this country into Germany, was sentenced yesterday afternoon by Judge Martin T. Manton to two years in the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay a fine of $5,000. Gustave Engler, Secretary of the firm, who was convicted with Malitz, was sentenced to serve a year and a half in the same institution. Testimony at the trial showed they shipped the goods by means of vessels of neutral countries without having them recorded on the manifests. This was done by conspiracy with members of the crew of the vessels.

COLUMBIA IS FORCED TO CURTAIL COURSES

Enlistments Decrease Income and Cause $150,000 Reduction for Appropriation.

A reduction of $150,000 in the appropriation for "educational administration and instruction" at Columbia University was voted yesterday by the Board of Trustees, when they adopted the budget for the year 1918-1919. This curtailment in the largest item on a total budget of nearly $4,000,000 was made in anticipation of the $200,000 deficit which the university faces because of the large falling off in registration occasioned by the war.

The cut in the appropriation was made after a committee composed of the heads of the several Faculties had carefully considered the prospects for next year and concluded that a consolidation of some courses and a discontinuation of others should be made "with the least possible impairment of the university's organization and efficiency." Many courses regarded by the committee as "non-essential" will be dropped; others are to be consolidated, and teaching positions which in the opinion of the administrative authorities will not be warranted by the "reduced student attendance" will be temporarily discontinued.

Deficit of $250,000 Already.

It was estimated, however, that with even this decrease in the expenditures the university will face a deficit of at least $200,000 by June 30, 1919. The tuition fees are expected to fall off $216,000, and already there is a deficit of $250,000 owing to the practically continuous withdrawal of students to enter the national service. It was further pointed out that Columbia is paying $50,000 a year in salaries to professors and instructors who are on leave for Government work. Several of these are on the "dollar-a-year" list of the United States.

How many teaching positions will be temporarily discontinued was not announced, nor was it said in which departments most courses would be dropped.

The budget adopted yesterday called for appropriations totaling $3,948,423.84, of which $3,352,848.84 is for the university corporation proper. This sum is divided as follows:

For educational administration and instruction	$2,889,357.34
For buildings and grounds	265,291.00
For the library	129,423.00
For business administration	106,422.50
For annuities	29,280.00
For taxes and other charges upon the Loubat and Williamsbridge properties	109,305.00
For interest	123,780.00

It was pointed out that the appropriation for buildings and grounds had to be increased considerably because of the increased cost of supplies, fuel, and labor.

Drop Barnard College B. Sc.

The Trustees also approved the recommendation made some time ago by the Barnard College Faculty that hereafter only the Bachelor of Arts degree be conferred upon those who satisfactorily complete the Barnard curriculum. Columbia College had previously adopted this ruling, and now the degree of Bachelor of Science is regarded at Columbia as a professional or technical degree, to be awarded to those who take a combined college and professional school course in medicine, engineering, architecture, business, education, journalism, or any other school of the university.

It was further announced by the Trustees that the appointment of Colonel John P. Finley as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Columbia was sanctioned, and that he would begin his new duties next Fall as head of the senior division branch of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which the War Department recently established at the University.

President Nicholas Murray Butler will meet the General Assembly of the Faculties of the university tonight in Earl Hall to discuss the "Lessons of the War" and "Desirable Changes in the Work and Methods of the University." Several professors are scheduled to speak, including Professor James T. Shotwell of the Department of History, Professor E. L. Thorndike of the Department of Psychology, Professor L. H. Baekland of the Department of Chemical Engineering, Professor E. C. Lucke of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Professor Walter B. Pitkin of the School of Journalism, and Professor Simkovitch of the Department of Economic History.

Gifts totaling about $12,000 were announced by the Trustees for the month of April. Leaves of absence were granted to Professor John Dewey of the Department of Philosophy, Professor Brewster of Barnard, and Professor Thomas of the Department of Germanic Languages. W. R. Mohr, Chief of the university since 1913, resigned to enter the national service. His place was not filled.

WANT MEN ENTERTAINED.

Fosdick Denies Hospitality Is Undermining Vitality of Our Fighters.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Statements that recreation provided for soldiers and sailors in communities near army and navy camps was impairing the efficiency of the men were emphatically denied today by Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the War and Navy Departments' Commissions on Training Camp Activities. He characterized as a direct contradiction of the Government's policy the admonition that "the time has come for the public to 'keep hands off' our men in service."

"That time has no more come," Mr. Fosdick declared, "than the time has come to stop conserving wheat or supporting Government loans. Indeed, the preservation of normal social relationships between the public and the men in training is an essential part of our military program."

The statements calling forth Mr. Fosdick's denial were made in an editorial published in the May issue of The Ladies' Home Journal.

Favor "Made in America" Label.

Leading American manufacturers of waists, having a total annual output of merchandise valued at more than $150,000,000, put themselves on record at the Hotel McAlpin last night as standing behind the bill recently introduced in Congress, at the instance of the Department of Commerce, to create a national trade mark, or label, which, under certain restrictions, may be placed on American-made goods as a reward of merit. The occasion was the first annual dinner of the United Waist League of America, and about 300 manufacturers from this city, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Cleveland, and San Francisco attended. Among the guests were bankers, credit men of important textile concerns, manufacturers of silk and cotton fabrics, and well-known local retailers.

100,000 WORKERS REVIVE THRIFT DRIVE

Thousands of Dollars Are Collected by Volunteer Army Representing All Classes.

MANY STRIKING FEATURES

Miss Liberty as Conductor on Red, White, and Blue Queensborough Car Aids Campaign.

The national war savings campaign, which had been permitted to relax during the Liberty Loan drive, captured public attention again through the celebration yesterday of "Thrift Stamp Day." On every street corner, on every trolley car, in the window of every department store, the call to thrift caught the eye and brought forth the investment of many thousands of dollars in thrift and war savings stamps by men, women, and children of the city, who realized that every quarter spent in a stamp meant a quarter more for Uncle Sam and the cause of democracy.

Aided by the most favorable weather conditions, more than 100,000 thrift stamp workers, including men, women, children, soldiers, sailors, and marines, were distributed throughout the city in a great united effort to round up every available quarter. Thousands of volunteers canvassed the buses, subways, surface, and elevated lines, and the pedestrians on the main thoroughfares. Women were especially active. Every patriotic woman's organization, in fact, made the sale of thrift stamps yesterday its exclusive line of endeavor, among the organizations represented being the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence, the Woman Suffrage Party, the National League for Women's Service, the Women's Motor Corps of America, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's University Club, the Smith College Club, the Harlem Council of Women, the Ethical Culture Society, and the Boy and Girl Scouts.

The department stores bore the burden of the campaign through their striking window displays and through the establishment in each store of a Thrift Bank, where the stamps were sold by honor guards of sailors and marines from the New York Navy Yard. By their slogan "Take your change in Thrift Stamps," the department stores also increased the sales of the day by thousands of dollars, as thousands of customers gladly accepted the suggestion. Just what the total returns on the Thrift Stamps amounted to yesterday the War Savings Committee was in no position to state last night, as the computations from various sources could not be completed while the drive was at its height.

Children Aid in Campaign.

The Thrift Stamp revival was filled with many picturesque and novel features, not the least of them being the appearance of small children from five to nine years old standing upon boxes or upon the steps of public buildings and haling pedestrians with their touching appeals "for democracy," "for victory" and "for Uncle Sam." The boys clad in khaki uniforms and the girls either in crinoline or in the red, white and blue costume of Miss Columbia, often addressed as large audiences as the adult workers upon adjoining corners. This was especially true in such centres of activity as the Public Library and Madison Square Garden.

Much attention, too, was attracted by the tent in front of Benjamin Franklin's statue in Park Row, where a coffin for the Kaiser was prepared for War Savings workers. The tent opened just in time to catch a stream of office workers making for the Brooklyn Bridge at 5 o'clock. Huge signs draped in mourning lured thousands to the tent, where they bought a Thrift Stamp for the privilege of driving a nail in the coffin of his Imperial Majesty, Wilhelm II. The inscription on the coffin read:

"Here Lies Kaiser Bill, Who Died of W. S. S., 1918."

A trolley car painted red, white, and blue, operated by a motorman who appeared to be Uncle Sam and a woman conductor clad as Miss Liberty, made its appearance on the line of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation, running from the Fifty-ninth Street end of the Queensborough Bridge to Jamaica, yesterday. The car will run the rest of the week and will carry passengers like any other car on regular schedule, only the conductorette will not only collect fares but will also endeavor to separate the passengers of all their spare quarters in exchange for Thrift Stamps. The passengers handing her a dollar or five dollar bill need not expect to receive change in any form but Thrift Stamps. The car made its first trip from Jamaica yesterday at 6:30 A. M., and started on its last trip from Manhattan at 5:25 P. M. Miss Helen Lynch was the conductor and James Sheridan was the motorman. In the course of their trips they realized several hundred dollars in the sale of Thrift Stamps.

Thrift Day workers invaded the World's Congress of Dare Devils which opened in Madison Square Garden last evening. At 7 o'clock, one hour before the performance, "Speedy" the veteran high diver, plunged from a ladder erected beside the tower of the Garden into a tank of water on the roof while over 100 girls from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, decorated with the blue and yellow war savings insignia, sold stamps to the crowds which banked the square.

Director Congratulates Workers.

Frederick W. Allen, Director of War Savings for New York City, congratulating the workers for the enthusiastic manner in which they jumped into the campaign, said last night:

"Now for the War Savings Stamp campaign, which is addressed to our entire population—not only to the 90,000,000 people who have not participated in the purchase of Liberty bonds, but to all those who own Liberty bonds—for the Government wishes all people constantly to save and constantly and regularly to lend to Government securities. The importance of the War Savings campaign, if the vision of its field and the possible results of its success are foreseen, cannot be exaggerated. This statement is based upon the desperate need of the civilized world at this time for resources with which to end the hideous terror of barbaric German control."

The cabarets of the city joined in the campaign yesterday. At all the moving picture houses special slides calling public attention to Thrift and War Savings were thrown upon the screen, and at all the theatres speeches were made in behalf of the cause.

One of the interesting features of the drive, both during the day and in the evening, was the eagerness with which sailors, soldiers, and officers of the allied forces—French, English, Canadians, and Australians—would often stop on the sidewalk and assist some Thrift Stamp worker by a personal appeal or by the narration of experiences at the front.

MEXICANS MURDER FOUR.

British Subjects, Two of Them Women, Slain by Bandits.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, May 6.—Mexican bandits have murdered four British subjects at La Mariposa, Mexico, according to a telegram received here today by George H. Lamare. The victims were Miss G. Lamare and Mrs. Frederick Hillcoat. Mr. Lamare's sisters; Frederick Hillcoat and his son, Jerry.

The murders were committed last Thursday, the telegram said.

La Mariposa is in the Santa Rosa Mountains, near Muzquis, about 250 miles south of Eagle Pass.

DROP POSTAL AMENDMENT.

Senators May Offer New Bill on Second-Class Rates.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Senate Post Office Committee refused today to consider legislation to suspend or modify increased second-class postage rates which become effective July 1 and which newspaper publishers have attacked, in connection with the pending Post Office Appropriation bill. Individual Senators plan an effort later to suspend or reduce the increases.

The committee decided that it could not sustain an amendment to the appropriation measure, since such an amendment to that bill could be stricken out by one hostile Senator on a point of order.

Introduction of a separate bill to suspend the increases during the war or to modify the rates is planned by several Senators on the committee. Another plan is to attempt amendment of some other bill.

Court Upholds Presbyterian Merger.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The merger in 1906 of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church and the consolidation of their church property was declared valid today by the Supreme Court. Federal decrees awarding control of the $200,000 endowment and buildings of the Missouri Valley College, a Cumberland educational institution at Marshall, Mo., to the Presbyterian Synod of Kansas also were sustained.

WORK FOR BELGIAN BABIES.

450,000 Forget-Me-Nots Sold on Queen Elizabeth's Flour Day.

Yesterday was the official Flower Day of the Queen of Belgium in this city, and more than 1,500 women Liberty Loan workers and schoolgirls turned out early yesterday morning to aid in the sale of 500,000 "for-get-me-nots," fastened with a ribbon of the Belgian colors, for the benefit of Belgian babies. At a late hour last night it was said at the offices of the Committee on Flower Day, at 6 East Twenty-third Street, that 450,000 "for-get-me-nots" had been sold, and it was confidently expected that $50,000 would be realized. The drive was under the patronage of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and the direction of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt as Chairman of the committee.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Towns.

DUNSTAN, INC., ladies' apparel, &c., at 31 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $47,876 and assets of $23,439, represented by stock, $20,000; machinery and tools, $2,000; accounts, $66; unliquidated claims, $939, and cash in bank, $433. Among the largest creditors are Cosmopolitan Bank, $15,967; Julius Stein Co.'s Successor, Inc., $1,497; Metropolitan Trust Company, $7,500; George F. Crowley, $1,491, and W. W. Taylor, Inc., $1,320. Judge Knox has appointed Joseph Dannenberg receiver, $10,000 bond. On April 20, 1918, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the firm, and they made a composition of 35 cents on the dollar.

EUGENE MORGENTHAU of 605 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,483 and no assets. The trustees of William Ramsen are creditors for $11,205 on deficiency judgment, and the Corn Exchange Bank for $3,278.

WILLIAM EIGEN, an installment dealer at 967 Kelly Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,230 and assets of $3,111, consisting of debts due on open account. The largest creditor is Henry Davidson of 51 Maiden Lane, $1,100.

LIZZIE CUMMINS, INC.—Judge Knox has confirmed a composition of Lizzie Cummins, Inc., dealer in women's apparel at 537 Fifth Avenue, at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $32,330.

ROSE WINDSOR, INC., gowns, at 7 West Thirty-eighth Street.—Judge Knox has confirmed a composition with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

LOUIS BROWNSTEIN, men's furnishing goods, at 907 Eighth Avenue.—Judge Knox has confirmed a composition with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

LOUIS HESSLER, INC., furniture dealer at 74 West Thirty-seventh Street.—Judge Knox has confirmed a composition with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

SOL SCHONWETTER, grocer at 2,221 First Avenue.—Judge Knox has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against him on a settlement with the creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

ATWATER, FOOTE & SHERRILL, stock brokers, of Poughkeepsie.—Judge Knox has appointed Stephen G. Guernsey receiver, in $50,000 bond, at the request of creditors whose claims amount to more than $50,338. Total liabilities are $1,098,486.

UNITED BOTTLE MACHINE COMPANY of 90 West Broadway.—Judge Knox has appointed George Alexander of Douglaston, L. I., receiver, in $3,000 bond, to act without compensation; $100,000 has been expended in the development of patents, and the assets are estimated at $2,500.

JOSEPH GIFFLER, passamenteries, at 55 East Eighth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,920 and assets of $2,611, represented by stock, $1,000; cash, $1,400; machinery, $50, and debts due on open account, $211.

PARIS MODEL HAT COMPANY, manufacturer of women's hats at 20 West Thirty-ninth Street, has made an assignment to Maurice E. Sobel of 320 Broadway. The firm is composed of Harry Harris and Fleish Weiselberg.

Judge Knox in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts: Carrie S. Lyons, 223 East Thirtieth Street, liabilities $66,874; Robert Y. McFerran, 463 West 148th Street; Lloyd Dana Hess, salesman, 510 West 189th Street; Charles Wolinsky, real estate, 521 West 144th Street; Herman Rosenzweig, salesman, 2,197 Broadway; Weinrib & Weinrib, as Weinrib Waist Shop, 104 Lenox Avenue; Henry Milter, 1,292 Seneca Avenue.

INGRAM-HATCH MOTOR CORP. of Rosebank, S. I.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Joseph W. Cody, $8,253; Clair V. N. Decker, $84; C. J. O'Brien, $135.

CARL A. SWANSON of 173 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,823 and assets of $100.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, May 6.—William S. Martin, a photographer of Willimantic, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court today showing liabilities of $8,185 and assets of $6,724.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first named being that of the debtor: (Amounts of $100 and over.)

In New York County.

Brown, Norris W.—Actors Fund of America, costs	$148.55
Brady, Daniel M.—A. G. Widman	1,584.07
Bloom, Abraham—S. Scheinwetter	184.07
Battery Park National Bank—Wagner Co., costs	101.57
Bausch Mfg. Co.—Seaboard Coal Co.	249.19
Cosmopolitan Utilities Corp.—B. Gelles	503.07
Colazzi, Arbel J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	664.80
Columbus Circle Construction Corp—Record and Guide Co.	168.32
Crabtree, John H.—D. Mitchell	413.51
Bunn, Geo. M.—New England Equitable Inc Co.	376.68
Bunn Ink Works—C. W. H. Carter	1,201.51
Cullen, Anastasia M.—H. J. Fiaas	507.54
Commercial Delivery Co.—J. Ruden	302.65
D. A. Higgins & Co.—Camipe Corp.	2,695.97
Eichner, Jacob J.—P. Ventimiglia	199.02
Eastern Toy and Woodenware Co., Inc.—W. Weinberger	320.15
E. L. Russell Co.—Houbet Machine Co.	377.78
Gates, George—Bramhall Deane Co.	234.51
Glassman, Harry—M. Hammer	244.25
Gordon, C. Virgil—Franklin National Bank	237.70
Hegwein, Chas. F.—W. H. Eckel	108.85
Heckien, Wm. F., and John W. Faris—T. L. McCluskey	6,625.06
I. S. Pearlstein & Co.—I. Resnikoff	414.07
Jackson, Emanuel J.—B. Harris	144.63
Kiss, Frank—H. Schiller	103.50
Kreitzberg, Ernest—Interborough Cigar Co.	1,076.20
Same—Same	651.79
Lane, Payson S.—First National Bank of New Milford	5,875.00
Leitner, Jacob—Dvorin	107.65
Layng, James D., Jr., and John C. De Luca—P. Wengen	530.35
Lazarnick, Joe—F. Wingenbach	1,200.00
Lawrence, Son & Gerrish—City of N. Y.	630.00
Moreschi, Joseph—L. Salmowitz	199.61
Mercer Paper Box Co.—Wisser Box Board Co.	180.90
Meryash, Louis—L. Johnston	2,540.91
Natwil Holding Co. and Harry Turek—E. Lavine	881.85
N. Y. Railways Co.—F. Hughes	300.00
Newgold, Morris—W. S. Ensign	158.30
Pendelton, Thomas E.—R. Stewart	200.77
Pennsylvania Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co.—C. F. Toomey	3,002.58
Peri Nardis—R. Vladem	113.97
Physical Culture Restaurant Co.—Westchester Owners' Corporation	1,787.92
Power, Katherine—Tudor Realty Co.	116.84
Perry, James—A. J. Drexel, Jr.	4,908.40
Rosenbarg, Max—A. Roth et al.	166.45
Seldow, Harry—H. Lipschitz	385.00
Stothard, Joseph E.—John T. Stanley Co.	132.60
Sloto, Margaret A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.	228.04
Spencer, Fred—T. Bragan	151.08
Thorpe, Charles L., Jr.—R. Weightman	461.40
Vartholm, Nicholas—Austin Nichols & Co.	118.05
Widmer, Emil J.—H. Pionsker	218.20
Woodbury-Payne Corp.—M. Bab	181.37

In Bronx County.

D'Auria Const. Co.—J. McSerley et al.	7,816.61
Fox, Michael J.—Gibson Distilling Co.	356.15
Graham, James J.—T. Schahne	83.21
Knott, Annie—R. Goldfischer	60.37
Rosenberg, Samuel—H. Siegel	27.70
Steinberg, Moses—A. M. Silber	1,165.24

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Quero, Joseph and Louisa Caggiano—People, &c.; June 2, 1917, (vacated.)	$1,000
Hauser, Charles—L. Levy et al.; Nov. 30, 1917	144.01
Stewart, Antonette—Home Life Ins. Co.; May 23, 1918	154.97
Jones, Thomas N.—J. A. Donald; April 12, 1917	111.90
Lucios, Inc.—Longacre Land Co.; Sept. 7, 1916	1,532.14
Same—Same; Feb. 23, 1917	806.06
Fulla, Thomas A.—J. H. Powell; Jan. 20, 1914	1,118.53
Denison, Porter G.—M. Weisman et al.; Feb. 16, 1915	162.52
Levy & Gilliland Co.—M. Maloney; April 19, 1918	132.98
Same—Same; Mar. 2, 1917	104.49
Same—Same; June 16, 1916	2,337.87
Fay, John H.—S. D. Day; Jan. 2, 1917	736.74
Garrison, Rose G.—Sun Printing & Pub. Co.; Mar. 1, 1918	129.72

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY & 43D ST., TEL. BRYANT—346.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES
DAILY AND SUNDAY IN THE
"VIOLET ROOM"
MR. TED AND MISS KATHERINE ANDREWS
FEATURE SOCIETY DANCERS.
MUSIC BY JOHN MARINARO'S ORCHESTRA
MRS. MAGILL, HOSTESS.
"MARIMBA BAND" IN BROADWAY DINING ROOM. DANCING AFTER DINNER.
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DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER ALL DAY
Fricasseed Chicken, Waffles, Maple Syrup, Corn Fritters and Sweet Potatoes
Janssen wants to see you
30TH STREET & BROADWAY
Also Excellent Table d'Hote and a la Carte
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

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Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel
Conveniently to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day
Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Hotel Hargrave
106 to 112 West 72nd St.
300 Rooms—200 Baths.
Absolutely fireproof.
Delightful location, one block from 72nd St. entrance to Central Park.
A Few Desirable Apartments at Moderate Prices.
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A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates $80 monthly and up per suite of two rooms and bath; also weekly, $20 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly (both optional). The comforts of home with every city advantage.
Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.
CHARLES MORTON BELLAK, Mgr. Dir.
Block from subway express & elevated sta. All cars and bus lines pass.

Hotel La Salle
30 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
Special Summer Rates.
Large airy rooms with bath and shower.
Permanent and transient guests.
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Single Rooms, $1 per day. Large rooms some with parlor, for 2 persons, $1 each person. First-class restaurant, moderate prices. Centrally located.
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NEW YORK'S NEWEST HOTEL.
European and American Plan.
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Broadway at 66th St., N.Y.C.

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A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES
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SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE MEALS.
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No Music No Cabaret No Dancing
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RESTAURANT
147-149-151 West 43rd Street
One Door East of Broadway
Seating Capacity 600
SPECIAL PLATE LUNCH 45
Served 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Good Food Good Service
Good Value

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street
A LUXURIOUS Residential HOTEL, affording the exclusiveness of a private residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the Fifth Avenue Entrance to Central Park.
Apartments, single or en suite, for any desired period
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ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH
NEW HOTEL NASSAU
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The Russian Inn
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Special Russian Dishes
Table d'hote and a la carte
Sunday dinner from 6-9 P. M.
57 West 37th St. Greeley 6567

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
116 West 72d St.
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT
Unexcelled Service.
Real Home Cooking, Southern Cooking. Afternoon Tea. Hot Waffles.

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COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
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Auctions.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON May 15, 1918, at 12:30 P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, through Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder certain personal property, to wit: A negotiable promissory note, dated February 16th, 1915, for $30,000, executed by the late Edward M. Hagar as maker, payable three years after date to the order of the undersigned, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and a mortgage, dated February 15th, 1915, and acknowledged February 16th, 1915, executed and delivered by said Hagar as grantor to said undersigned as grantee, which mortgage as security for said note conveyed a certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated at Camden, in the County of Knox and State of Maine, in said mortgage more particularly described; said personal property being sold for the account of Mrs. Martha B. Hagar as executrix of the will of said Edward M. Hagar, and to satisfy certain indebtedness which said Hagar died owing the undersigned, and which constitutes a lien upon said personal property.
Dated New York, April 29, 1918.
JOSEPH H. DEFREES.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Attorneys for said Joseph H. Defrees, 26 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
In the matter of
Estate of Bertha Sondheim, Deceased.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on Friday, May 10, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, N. Y. City,
FUR SEAL COATS
HUDSON SABLE SCARF and MUFF
JEWELRY, Etc.
ALFRED WEIL
LOUIS FRIEDMAN,
Executors.
WEIL & ESPEN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 Broad St.

No Need To Look Further
The exigencies of wartime *demand* CAPITAL ON HAND.
If you lack this essential—use mine!
My terms are reasonable. No "red tape" and strictest confidence observed.
Universal Discount Co.
100 Fifth Ave., New York.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
Factors and Commercial Bankers
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NOW LOCATED AT
347 MADISON AVE. at Forty-Fifth St.
Telephone Murray Hill 1123
BEST FINANCE CO.
Liberal advances on accounts to manufacturers and jobbers. 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

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Did You Learn to Swim When a Boy?
Whether you did or not,
Learn to Swim Scientifically Now
3 Tiled Daylight Pools
We Teach Men, Women and Children
Write for Booklet T.
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOLS
10-25 W. 44th ST. 308-310 W. 59th ST.

BOOKKEEPING
And Elementary Accounting
Thorough training to qualify for complete charge of set of books in any business.
OPPORTUNITIES
Unusual opportunities exist today for those with knowledge of Bookkeeping and Elementary Accounting. Graduates of this course are qualified to enroll in next succeeding course in Higher Accounting, personally conducted by
Frank Broaker, C.P.A. No. 1
Bookkeeping class commences Monday, May 13th; continues every Monday and Thursday, 8 to 10 P. M.
This bookkeeping class will not convene during the Summer months of July and August, but will continue in September to prepare for the October, 1918, C. P. A. Course. Students taking this Course will be in a position before the Summer recess to take charge of a set of books and qualify for bookkeeping positions.
Broaker Accountics Corp., Inc., 71 West 23rd St., N. Y. Tel. Gram. 4890

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By Restoring Wounded Soldiers To Usefulness
The New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics has been designated by the Medical Department,

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

MOSKEAG Wanted.—Lavender Chambray. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 3784.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, better grade, suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Serges, velours of all descriptions; submit samples. Zheutlin, Schneider & Co., 156 5th Av., Room 408.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Serges, velours, kerseys. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH, Velours Wanted.—Will pay cash. 35 East 21st, 7th floor. Gramercy

BURELLAS, Cheviots, Chinchillas and other Cloth Wanted—Cash basis. Chel. 2295.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Pompom, serges, duvet de lain. Gramercy 1807.

BROADCLOTH wanted, also serges and velours. Mad. Sq. 571.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White; any quantity. Chel. 9535.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses Wanted.—Western buyer looking for jobs of the better grade; quantity and cash no object. Call 5th floor, 38 West 26th, or get appointment. Farragut 4262.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber ready to place orders for better grade of coats. Call all day, 48 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders of better grades, call with samples. 10 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing Fall orders. Call morning, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples all week. 11 East 31st, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on cloth Fall coats. 14 East 27th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade; exclusive jobbers. Room 404, 38 West 33d St.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Looking at samples all week. 32 East 31st, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Fall cloth coats. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

COTTON TRICOTINE REPP Wanted.—Can use large quantity, all colors. Broad 4226.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Misses', ladies' 1601 Cuyler Building, 120 West 32d St.

COVERT Wanted.—Clarke & Dana 6250, khaki. Farragut 2616.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three-thread, all colors. S. Ring, 145 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking on satins and serges, for Fall. Apply afternoon, all week; bring own samples. Mr. Katz, 9th floor, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for quality taffetas, georgettes, crepe meteors and other novelties; any amount for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking on Fall samples silk and serge dresses, will place orders at once; call all week. 137 West 25th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ready to place orders on snappy styles of serge and satin for Fall; call all week with samples. 95 5th Av., 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, silk, serge and poplin dresses. Call with samples all week, 4th floor, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Jersey, satin, serge and taffeta dresses; orders given. 11th floor, 54 W. 28th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples serge and satin. Call all week 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at satin, serge, poplin, for Fall. Call all week, 18 West 27th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at Fall styles in satin and serge dresses. Call fourth floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serges and satins; bring samples. 2 West 31st St., 4th floor.

GABARDINE PIQUE Wanted. — Small or large quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

GEORGINES Wanted.—Open for large quantities at a price. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 121 West 25th St.

GEORGEENES Wanted.—Open to buy big quantity; all shades, for cash. Curley Waist Co., 145 Greene.

HOSIERY Wanted.—13-inch fibre silk hosiery in Ipswich or other make, black and white. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

KHAKI CLOTH and Serges Wanted.—We pay cash for khaki cloth, 16 oz.; all makes of men's wear serges. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 22d. Chelsea 8356.

MIXTURES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for men's wear mixtures. Miltex Cloak and Suit Co., 22 West 32d. Phone Mad. Sq. 1080.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Open for large quantities. Chelsea 9864.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Whitman's quality 3, 228, 767; state lowest cash price and quantity. O 26 Times.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Serges, Panamas, velours, &c. Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Panamas, serges, &c.; spot cash. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

PLAIN and fancy taffetas, crepe de chine, striped tub silks, etc., wanted; large Western manufacturer open to buy goods; call Tuesday, between 2 and 4:30 P. M., Room 507, Wilson Bldg., 1,270 B'way.

PLUSHES Wanted. — H. & H. Matelman, Salt's baby lamb, any quantity, spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 2030.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Yukon seal, 1 to 5 pieces. Farragut 4173.

PLUSH Wanted.—All makes; will pay cash. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, tricotines, Garfield, or similar for cash. Madison Square 8777.

POPLIN and Serges Wanted.—Will pay spot cash. American Woolen Co., Spring 606.

POPLINS Wanted.—American wool, cotton warp, for cash. Call Greeley 6407.

SERGES Wanted.—11483, 99, 104, 809, 528, 519, 54289, cash. Morris Albus, 33 West 34th, Room 804.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for quantity of serges, fancy worsteds, and overcoating. Phone Stuyvesant 1372.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 11433, or similar; will pay cash for any quantity. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st.

SERGES, Broadcloths and Velours Wanted—Any quantity, for cash. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash 54289, 7120, 104, 11433, and W. F. X. Madison Square 1231.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 809, 528, 519, 1464, 7120, 54289, 99, 09; cash. Madison Square 8598.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120, 809, 9, 11433, 7008, 9056, W. F. X., 528. Farragut 3190.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289, 6234, 11433, 519, 809, 528, 0036, 104; cash. Farragut 5750.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash, 99, 104, 0936, 235, 838, 6284, 7120. Farragut 8917.

SERGE Wanted.—7501, 6234 in quantities at a price. Gramercy 6174.

SILK Wanted.—Jap white; open for quantity at a price. Gramercy 6518.

SILVERTONES, Velours, Serges, Poplins Wanted. S. Hochberg, 31 East 27th. Madison Square 6061.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber open for quantity of better grade skirts, jobs, cash. 22 West 27th, 7th floor. Farragut 3245.

SUITS and Coats Wanted.—Misses', ladies' 1601 Cuyler Building, 120 West 32d St.

TAFFETA Wanted; checked; black and white; also navy and white checks. S. Ring, 145 5th Av.

TRICONETS Wanted.—American 06602, extra yards, suitings, navy tricotines. Orchard 4278.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4718 or Botany. Madison Square 2035.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; spot cash. Farragut 5750.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin light and heavyweights; also ¾ coatings and heavyweight velour; all shades. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

VELOURS and BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity; cash basis. S. G. K. Woolen Co., 15 East 26th St. M. Sq. 1867.

VELOURS Wanted.—0359, K544, or similar weights; also F. & H. Duvet De Laine. Farragut 4616.

VELOURS, Broadcloth and Serges Wanted—Top price paid. Mr. Palmer, 105 Madison Av., 18th floor.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 0359, 5816, cash. Morris Albus, 33 West 34th, Room 804.

VELOURS and Serges Wanted.—Open for all makes. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Botany Yalama, all colors; spot cash. Farragut 5759.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Will pay cash for 24-inch twill back velveteens. Room 712, 1,265 Broadway.

VELVETS Wanted.—18" black or colors, spot cash; state particulars. F 76 Times.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Large quantities; submit samples. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Heavy weight; all colors; spot cash. Chic C. & S. Co., 29 West 17th.

YARNS Wanted.—Worsted or woolen knitting yarns for cash. G. F. Kelley, 354 4th Av.

Contracts Wanted.

MILITARY NOVELTIES.—Government contracts or sub-contracts wanted; large, modern plant, fully equipped to handle large volume of business; modern machinery, double needle and overlap machines, electric cutting machines, and power die press, &c.; military novelties are our present specialties; suitable commission will be paid to any obtaining such contracts. Box 300, 437 Marbridge Building.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN KERSEY.—10624, 2402, poiret twill, broadcloth, serges, and velours; selling today under price for net cash. Farragut 5628.

AMERICAN FLAGS, all sizes, will sell below cost on account of draft. Stagg 4523.

BELTING.—Job 1¼ and 2-inch; close out. Room 607, 122 East 25th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 355, black only; 40 pieces at $3.87½, net, 30 days. Dubin Woolen Exchg. Madison Square 4845.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 48 inches, heavyweight velour, Garfield's tricotine 5002. Philip Mendets, 29 West 35th.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Serges, Poplins and duvet de laine for sale; also velour du nord. Farragut 3385.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany, taupe, plum, Burgundy, navy, brown, and black. Farragut 2849.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Columbia, all shades; quantity at $3.75. Murray Hill 3778.

BROADCLOTH.—12 pieces botany, $3.12½; tricotine, navy, reds. Madison Square 4173.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H. and Botany 315, 90 pieces, $3.75; also velours. Farragut 2362.

BROADCLOTHS.—50-inch, assorted colors. Greeley 5213.

BUTTONS.—Army, navy, and all other uniform buttons for the manufacturing trade; quantity orders solicited. Premier Uniform Button Mfg. Co., 609 Marbridge Bldg., 47 West 34th.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

COATINGS.—Kelly's 3000, all wool velour Cleveland worsted suitings, 9574, all colors; also ¾ coatings. Farragut 5878.

CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS.—¾ goods, staple colors. Bender & Schneider, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ melton and prints. Room 804, 24 East 21st. Gramercy 2523.

CLOTH.—K. O. S. W. French and Ward, all colors, at opening price. Mad. Sq. 4152.

COATINGS.—McKenney's 010, at $1.35, and 014 C. at $1.42½. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4000.

COATS.—Another job silk poplin, half lined, $7.50; suits, tan, all wool, lined, $5.50; 100 cotton poplin dresses, $2.90. S. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS AND CAPES, 500 of the better kind in the most wanted styles, to close out. Five Percent. Cloak Co., Inc., 11 West 32d.

COATS.—Silk and satin coats, with and without marabou trimming, to close out. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Automobile linen and mohair duster coats for men and women, $1.50-$5. Reliable Coat Co., 41 West 21st.

COATS.—Infants' coats, white pique; 500 coats to close out. 11 East 11th. Turk & Gapin. Stuyvesant 2743.

COATS, Serge Dresses, and Suits to close out at attractive prices. Klar Bros., 30 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart styles on racks at reduced prices. Elsen & Son, 122 West 20th St.

COATS.—300 Spring coats; close out at sacrifice prices. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out silks and cloths, newest style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS. — Close out infants', children's, juniors'. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Sport coats and capes to close out. Plaza Garment Co., 11 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS, Suits.—Job all-wool poplin, $8.75 up. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COOL CLOTH.—4,000 yards American cool cloth; call at The Lester Co., 216 Green St.

COTTON DRESSES, dimities, voiles, gingahms; superior styles; unequaled values from $2 to $6. Rosebud Mfg. Co., 37 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Graduation, confirmation, net and crepe de chine, to close out. 134 West 29th, fourth floor.

CREPE.—Roshanara crepe, all colors, at opening price. Madison Square 4152.

DENIMS.—Blue and brown, sheetings, cottonades and ticks. Franklin 5682.

DRESSES.—Job of taffeta dresses; also 500 gingham voile dresses for immediate delivery; $3.50 to $5.75. Empire Costume Co., 7 West 31st St. Mad. Sq. 8837.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas to sell at close price; first-class assortment of large sizes; all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value, taffetas, crepe-de-chines, ginghams, $3.75 to $7.50; also jobs to close out. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of 175 silk, georgette, crepe de chine, and taffeta dresses, valued up to $21, close out at a sacrifice. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—300 taffeta, plain and striped, at a bargain; this season's goods; sizes 16 to 42. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Appelbaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Gingham; large variety; exclusive styles and patterns; low prices. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, georgettes, graduation, Anderson ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50, jobs, to close out. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Large quantity of ginghams and voile dresses to close out. Red Star Dress Co., 51 West 24th.

DRESSES.—1,000 dresses in ginghams, snappy styles, at $3.75 to $4.75. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Closing out Georgette taffetas, jerseys, sleeveless coatees, American Costume, 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, washables; also stouts; real bargains. E. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Wash, 300, to close out; big bargains. Axelrod & Sherman, 156 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—A job of ginghams and voiles at a price. Big N Dress Co., 15 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Job of voile and gingham at a price. Essanay Dress, 14 West 17th.

DRESSES. — 500 washable dresses, latest style, close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton foulards, at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Closing out serges, silks, and jerseys. Vana Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of Georgette and taffeta. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

EIDERDOWN.—30 pieces; assorted patterns and colors. Stuyvesant 599.

EMBROIDERIES.—Quantity of embroidered flouncings. Parisian Mfg. Co., 31 East 31st.

FOULARDS.—1,000 yards silk and cotton foulard, very desirable patterns and colors. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th, 5th floor.

GABERDINES.—White cotton, No. 6511, 10,000 yards. Orchard 5433.

GEORGETTES, 40-inch, $1.10; all colors; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

GINGHAM.—Beautiful plaid, for children's dresses; cheap. Baumgold & Camel, 59 East 11th.

GINGHAM.—In stock for immediate delivery, plaids; good assortment. Room 1314, 114 5th Av.

GINGHAMS.—A lot of assorted ginghams at a price. Phone Farragut 2420.

HOSIERY.—Underwear in quantities at right prices. S. Rothkopf & Sons, 153 Rivington St. Orchard 1664.

JAP SILKS.—5, 5¼, 5½, 5¾ and 6 Momme Jap Habutai for immediate delivery at prices below market. Jackson & Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 4547-4548.

JERSEYS.—Finest quality of all wool jerseys in best season shades, to close out, cash only. Morris Perkis, 5 West 31st, 4th floor.

KERSEY.—Stevens 7522, black; 100 pieces at $3.75 net. Y 229 Times Annex.

KHAKI SUITINGS.—5,000 yards khaki shirtings and suitings. Lester Company, 216 Green St., Spring 5807.

LACES.—200 gross silk laces, 27 inches long, also silk loops for middies. National Petticoat, 5 East 16th St.

LINEN.—Imported white Ramie linen to close out. Stein & Schoncelt, 28 West 25th.

LINENS.—All colors; 45 and 36 inch width. Gramercy 698.

LININGS for men's wear and mackintosh trades. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

MIDDIES.—In serge and flannel for Fall; smocks and regulations for immediate delivery. Ira and L. Middy Blouse Co., Farragut 5767.

PANAMA.—Whitman's 230, 20 pieces navy; net cash. 6916 Madison Square.

PERCALES, Chambrays, Crepe, Gingham, Nainsook, Cambric, below the market value. Central Mills, 487 Broadway.

PERCALES.—600 pieces; also big lots various heavy chambrays. Bernstein, Franklin 3506.

PERCALES. — Prompt shipment. Barclay 5651.

PIECE GOODS.—Manufacturer wants to close out several lots of burella, also several lots of serges, oxfords, velours, and gabardines. Third floor, 14 East 32d. Madison Square 5992.

PIECE GOODS to the cutting up trade, velours, serges, broadcloth, poplins, &c.; all leading numbers. Evaps Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

POPLINS, silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq., 354 4th Av.

POPLIN.—Have 25 pieces navy 707, 13 pieces navy L, black, mostly spenged, $2.25 yard net cash. Barash, 36 W. 20th. Chelsea 7903.

POPLINS.—For sale, American Woolen 06077 and 90610, cheap; also gray sateen, Supreme Girls' Coat Co., 55 West 23d.

RADIUM TAFFETA, 40-in., all colors, $1.25; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SATINS, 36-in., all colors; immed. del.; $1.07½. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

RIVIERA.—American 12075; twelve pieces assorted colors at $3.75 net. Y 231 Times Annex.

SATINS.—Quantity of black yarn dyed satins to close out cheap; good quality. Stuyvesant 3976.

SERGES.—Piece goods to the cutting up trade; also velours, broadcloth, poplins, &c.; all leading numbers. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES.—Large quantity of storm and French serges, all widths, at reasonable prices. Chester Woolen Mills, 19 East 24th, 11th floor.

SERGES. — 54-inch, very good quality, all navy, 50 pieces, $2.80 net cash; call and see goods. 151 West 19th, 11th floor, Chelsea 8349.

SERGES.—34289; also Blumenthal's Hudson Seal, skunk, and feather beautifier. Scheber Woolen Co., 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 687.

SERGES.—11433 tan, 11 pieces; 600 French navy, 15 pieces; 10 pieces Dunmore navy. 220 5th Av. Phone Madison Square 3659.

SERGE.—Wellington-Sears cotton warp, navy, 36 inches, 67½c.; Juilliards, 4060, all colors, $1.60 net. Farragut 3720.

SERGE.—54289, S. B. G. L. 838, W. F. X. 0810, velours and broadcloth; reasonable price. Madison Square 8176.

SERGES.—87, 60 pieces navy, $1.05; 1210, 90 pieces, 67½c. American Textile. Phone Madison Square 4620.

SERGES, Velours, and Broadcloths.—Large variety and big quantities, reasonable prices and terms. Telephone Orchard 5483.

SERGES.—All numbers, and also imported Venetians. Trevas & Schack, 469 4th Av. Madison Square 7527.

SERGES, 4060, 160, 4059, 165, 594, Garfields 280, P. N. A., $1.90; 222, $2; 10280 Gers 277½. Farragut 2235.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, all shades; 40 pieces, $3 net, 60 days. Dubin Woolen Exchg. Madison Square 4845.

SERGES.—11433, 809, 54289, 94, 7120, 1464, 9056, 9, 99. Gramercy 785.

SERGES, 54289, 528, 7120, 6120, to close out for cash. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 20th.

SERGES.—54289, gera 7008, 10528, 9056, at $2.75 net cash; 4408, $1.62½. Farragut 4095.

SERGES, Velours, and Gabardines.—Will be sold today, 40 West 27th St., fifth floor.

SERGES.—Will sell 100 pieces 7120, 54289 at $2.70 cash. Madison Square 3867.

SERGES.—54289, 7120, 764, 54292, 528, 519, 504. Madison Square 8564.

SERGE.—104, velour 544, B. C., Botany, and F. & H. Gramercy 4409.

SERGES.—3850, 7008, 11433, 7120, 6120, 6122, 3676 Lorraine. Farragut 4720.

SERGES, broadcloth, velours. M. Forgosch, 264 East 2d St. Orchard 7120.

SERGES.—Will sell 54289 and 7120 at $2.70 per yard. Farragut 4004.

SERGES.—1210, 25 pieces navy, net cash. Madison Square 6916.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, Amoskeag 7120, U. S. 838, Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES.—Whitman No. 3, navy, $2.80; Lorrain 2698, $1.80. Gramercy 2087.

SERGES.—54289, navy, $2.75 net cash. 1627 Madison Square.

SERGES.—7120 navy, 54289 navy. Phone Greeley 1397.

SERGES.—Will sell 54289, 6120, 3676. Gramercy 4200.

SERGES.—Slater's ⅛ wool, 80 inches, navy, 67½c net. Stuyvesant 4000.

SERGES, 54289, in colors, $2.65. Chelsea 1896.

SERGE.—7614, 227, black and navy, at the price. Gramercy 861.

SILKS.—Eagle 321, white and flesh messaline, $1.05, for immediate delivery. Phone Greeley 1395.

SILK SKIRTS, $2.75 to close out, cheap. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—We carry a very large stock of white corduroy skirts; make it your business to call and see them or write for samples; lowest price in the market. H. B. Schwartz, 107 28th. Farragut 8207.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts, immediate delivery, $9 to $24 Fishman Bros., 12 West 17th.

SPRING SUITS AND COATS, 1,500, to close out at a sacrifice price. Julian Pollak, 40 West 25th St. Telephone Farr. 5008.

SUITS AND COATS.—400 to close out; newest styles on cloths and silks at greatly reduced prices. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—100, in cloth, taffetas, and jerseys; also 50 serge coats, better grade, to close out very cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Closing out our best styles; all latest colors and sizes. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—200 high-class suits to close out at a price. Five Percent. Cloak Co., Inc., 11 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Will sell 500 suits at a sacrifice; must make room for Fall goods. Farragut 2930.

SUITS.—To close out, good styles; sacrifice price. Samuel Greenberg, 146 West 25th.

SUITS.—American poplins, Fall, $12.25 up. Excello, 142 West 24th St.

SUITS.—800, to close out at a price. L. Bauman & Co., 12 East 32d.

SWEATERS.—Links & Links, shetland fiber, full line, spot delivery; odd lots for basement buyers. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

TAFFETAS.—Plain and fancy taffetas for sale. Parisian Mfg., 31 East 31st.

TRICOTINES.—Selden 1081, navy and black, $3.87½ net cash. Madison Square 781.

TRIMMINGS.—Job lots to sell at a sacrifice. 151 West 19th, 11th floor. Chelsea 8349.

VACUUM CLEANERS.—About 2,500 for sale at a sacrifice to cash buyer. S. S. Waldman, 21 East 4th St.

VELOURS, Barush Wolf, No. 5004, $3.70; also serges, W. F. X., 0036, 54, 280, Andrews 1464, 7301, Scotia poplin and Oxford. O 46 Times.

VELOUR.—Silk velour, Sidney Blumenthal & Co.; 25 pieces 48-inch at $4.75 net, 95 pieces 88-inch at $2.75 net. Y 232 Times Annex.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS.—Large assortment. S. G. K. Woolen Co., 15 East 26th St. Madison Square 1867.

VELOURS.—American velours and kerseys, heavy weights, all colors; 300 pieces at $4.25 net. Y 230 Times Annex.

VELOURS, 50 pieces, 544, 13009, 4050, 15020, 1700, navy, brown, green, Burgundy, taupe. Chelsea 8846.

VELOUR.—K 544, 13009, 6360 Fall shades poplin and esquimette plush. Gramercy 1074.

VELOURS, all weights; serges, Whitman's No. 9. Madison Square 2094.

VELOURS.—Ottaquechee 110, 50 pieces, all colors. Stuyvesant 7859.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voile to close out in quantities only; jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SATINS, 36-in., ivory, flesh, $1.05; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WASH SKIRTS.—100 dozen, all whites, cheap. Excelsior Skirt Co., 152 West 34th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery; $9-$36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED piece goods, off price. Aldan Woolen Co., 160 Greene.

WOOL JERSEYS, good colors, to close out reasonable. Madison Square 1520.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Desirable shades; cash. Aaron Alper, Gramercy 1995.

Help Wanted.

BUYER AND MERCHANDISE MAN.—Stewart's, a large Philadelphia Women's Wear Store, doing a popular-priced business, requires a first-class merchandise man; a thoroughly experienced coat and suit buyer can qualify; an excellent opportunity, highest salary, with commission, will be paid to a live, hustling, first-class man; in answering, state fully your age, experience, with complete references, to Stewart's, 1,027 Market Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—We are looking for three men of proven selling ability, men who are capable of qualifying for managerial positions in one of the largest sales organizations in the country; this is an exceptional opportunity for men of brains, initiative, and sincere desire to prove true worth, where the rewards are in exact proportion to results; commission basis. Phone for appointment after 9:30 A. M. Gramercy 8815.

SALESMAN for Middle West wanted for a line of children's dresses and coats; one who is acquainted with the trade; commission basis. J 90 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN having large following among art needlework buyers from coast to coast wants first-class line. J 122 Times.

SALESMAN, millinery, best trade, wants connection with reliable millinery house. V 117 Times.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, and experienced business man open for position as office manager and credit man; had my own business for last three years. E 147 Times.

OPEN for representative line waists, commission basis, no drawing. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington; have office in Baltimore. F 137 Times.

SALESMAN, millinery, well known to jobbers and trimmed hat manufacturers, wants line of shapes and ready-to-wear hats; factory output preferred. T 139 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Saturday .....6 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Pile Fabrics to be Good.

The fabrics that will be shown in the Fall lines of suits and coats by local manufacturers will include, according to the bulletin of the National Garment Retailers' Association, plush, astrachan, and other silk pile fabrics. Suits now being made show a tendency toward staple materials, and few radical changes in style or silhouette are noted. Such changes as have been observed are simply a variation of the waistline. In some houses a higher waistline is shown, while in others a line slightly below normal is being exploited. Among the favored shades are navy, black, and gray, with Pekin blue and terra cotta appearing here and there. These lines will be put on view anywhere from the present time up to June 15.

***

To Curtail German Supplies.

By cable from its representative in London, dated May 5, the Textile Alliance, Inc., has received the following message: "Official interim report of the Committee on Commercial Policy, issued today, recommends inter-ally control during the transitory period immediately after the war of carefully selected commodities, including wool, cotton, jute, and palm kernels, the imports of which into the enemy countries before the war were mainly derived from the British Empire and allied countries, and the available supply of which will be wholly or mainly required by the British Empire and the Allies immediately after the war. As regards the British Empire and the allied countries, the Government should without delay enter into negotiations with the various governments concerned with a view to the adoption of suitable joint measures as regards selected commodities of importance."

***

Government Will Get Denims.

A price of 76 cents a pound was fixed yesterday on 2.20-yard, 2.40-yard, 2.45-yard, and 8-ounce denims at a meeting attended by representatives of the largest producers of these goods in the country, the War Industries Board and the Quartermaster's Department. At the meeting arrangements were made which will result in the turning over to the Government anywhere from 75 to 80 per cent. of the country's production of these goods between now and Jan. 1. Orders covering these goods will be allotted to the various denim mills on the basis of their respective production.

***

Something New in Sailor Hats.

A new "veil" sailor is being shown by leading manufacturers in the local millinery trade. It has a brim about two inches wide, with two buttonholes at the back and a high soft crown of wavy blue georgette combined with white hemp. The upper part of the hat is made of georgette, with a facing of white hemp. A fine navy mesh veil, with a wide border of georgette, is draped over the crown of the hat and pulled through the buttonholes at the back of the brim. The model is said to be very "smart" for tailored wear. It can be worn with the veil over the face and pulled through the buttonholes to hold it in place, thus doing away with the need of veil pins.

***

Beads Coming to the Fore.

Probably the newest and most popular trimmings that are being used here for "dressy" hats are beads in pill or bugle shapes and in all colors. At the moment blue and white beads top the demand. These beads are placed around the edge of the hat or are embroidered in flower forms that cover the entire crown. Often they are sewed here and there around the upper brim. Sometimes they are seen suspended from the edge of the under brim in a Spanish effect.

***

Gray Goods Prices Steady.

Prices continued steady in the local gray goods market yesterday, and among second hands something of a stronger feeling developed. Sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were made from second hands for this month's shipment at 17¼ cents, and the same figure was paid 17 cents for this construction for delivery in the last quarter of the year. Second hands also sold 39-inch 68-72s at 18½ cents for June-July delivery. First hands again marked time in printcloths, and there was little map to the demand for sheetings in either end of the market. Sateens and twills, however, came in for further activity at market prices. Mill asking prices for printcloths closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s....24c 38½-inch, 64-60s..18c
39-inch, 72-76s....22¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s..17½c
39-inch, 68-72s....19c 38½-inch, 60-52s..16½c
39-inch, 56-44s....15¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s..16c
38½-inch, 64-64s..18½c 27-inch, 64-60s....13¼c

***

Wash Fabric Duplicates Large.

If the weather keeps up to yesterday's standard for the next week or ten days, local wholesalers of wash goods will be hard pressed to meet the demands the retail trade will make on them for additional lots of goods. Already a nice repeat business for Spring has been done by the larger houses on goods ranging all the way from simple dress ginghams to elaborate novelties in voiles and other sheer materials. Silk-striped voiles, the colored stripes being woven into white or light colored grounds, are said to be especially favored. Retailers who "went slow" on novelty cottons earlier in the season because of their advanced cost, are said to be rueing their lack of nerve now that they are having trouble in filling in.

***

Psychology in Shoe Selling.

A certain manufacturer of the better grade shoes for men, who recently had occasion to have new showroom fixtures installed, insisted that the wall cases containing the samples should be made without doors on them. "There are two reasons for this," he said yesterday. "One is that I have yet to find a door or sliding panel that will keep dust out of a case, which means that it is not only necessary to dust the samples but to keep the glass clean as well. The main reason, however, is that my experience has shown me that a buyer is sometimes kept from ordering a model because he cannot take the shoe in his hand without wrestling with a glass door or slide, or having it done for him. The psychological effect of the glass between him and the sample weakens his buying desire. It gives him the same feeling that a person with a half a desire to buy chewing gum is apt to have when confronted with a box from which none of the packages has yet been removed. He looks and passes by, while a 'broken' box would have made him spend his money."

***

Knitting Stuff Not So Active.

Reports from various quarters locally indicate that the demand for knitting bags, needles and other supplies is not as heavy as it was a short time ago, in spite of the heavy draft levies and the greater number of soldiers to be kept warm. One reason for this is said to be that the soldiers are not so keen as they were about the sleeveless type of sweater as they were before they had a Winter's experience with it, chiefly because it let their arms get cold above the line of the wristlet while drilling. Because of this they are said to prefer a "jersey" made of a material that looks like a cross between a jersey cloth and a crocheted fabric. Another thing against the sweater is said to be that, in removing it from a wounded man by cutting, it is irreparably damaged, while the loose ends of the "jersey" in question can be caught together without a great deal of trouble. To overcome this objection to sweaters, it is said that some of them are being made with lacing up one side. This lets them be taken off quickly and easily without ruining them.

BUILDING OF SHIPS REACHES HIGH MARK

Nineteen Steel Vessels, 92,000 Tons, Completed Last Week and 16 Hulls Launched.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Following the launching of the 5,550-ton collier Tuckahoe at Camden yesterday, twenty-seven days after the keel was laid, the Emergency Fleet Corporation announced today that another record had been made by American shipyards during the week ended Saturday, May 4. Reports show that in the seven days nineteen steel ships, aggregating 92,000 tons, were completed and sixteen hulls, representing 79,195 tons, put into the water.

If this schedule were maintained during a month of thirty days the deliveries would be brought up to 473,143 tons for the month and the launchings to 328,080 tons. Officials hope that the record of launchings for May will exceed even that mark, and that there will be a steady increase each month from this time.

Messages were received here today from many shipyards to the effect that plans were being made to establish even a better record than that of the Tuckahoe. Officials were elated over the spirit shown by shipbuilders and workers.

Most of the shipyards sent official reports by wire concerning launchings and deliveries for the week ended May 4, to demonstrate the efforts being put forth to speed up the program. The official reports of deliveries to the Government covered seventeen steel ships of 80,180 tons, and the unofficial reports were of two ships which were completed and which were ready to be formally delivered to the Government, bringing the total of completed ships up to 92,000 tons for the week.

Twelve of the ships delivered to the Government were built by the Great Lakes Shipyards and the others on the Pacific Coast. The official deliveries follow:

West Grove, 8,800 tons.
West Bore, 8,800 tons.
Paul H. Harwood and W. M. Irish, 10,475 tons each.
Lake Arthur, Lake Weston, Lake Stelling, Lake Tulcare, Lake Jessup, and Lake Ogden, 3,100 tons each.
Lake Elizabeth, 3,400 tons.
Lake St. Clair, Lake St. Regis, and Lake Houghton, 3,800 tons each.
Lake Sunapee, 2,930 tons.
Lake Traverse, 3,300 tons.
Lake Pewaukee, 3,500 tons.
Launchings for the week ending May 4:
Requisitioned steel vessels—Bath, 9,970 tons; Lake Annette, 3,500 tons; Western City, 8,800 tons; W. S. Rheem, 10,475 tons; Cape Romain, 7,400 tons; Point Judith, 3,800 tons; Lake Fernwood, 3,100 tons.

Contract steel vessels—Lake Leden, Lake Yenassee, and Lake Marka, 3,500 tons each.

Wood ships—Cone Bay, Bancroft, Barabas, Krota, and Yakum, 3,500 tons each, and Cresap, 4,000 tons.

All of the steel ships delivered were requisitioned by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in early stages of construction. The reports from the shipyards all stated that new keels were laid as soon as the ships were launched and that the workmen had joined in a drive to bring production to a maximum. Requests for additional supplies were given immediate attention. Everything possible is being done by the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation officials to co-operate with the managers of the yards and their men.

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, who returned here today, was enthusiastic over the celebration which marked the launching of the Tuckahoe at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden. He said the men there had exhibited a fine, patriotic spirit, which promised

Following the Drive

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Score Further Gains with Steel the Leader—Bonds in Demand.

The financial community returned to its normal occupation yesterday after the period of concentration on the Liberty Loan with a feeling of satisfaction over the result of the offering which found reflection in a strong stock market. Bonds also displayed a fair improvement, with a demand in evidence for numerous issues which had been inactive for some time past. The point of chief interest in the day's dealings in stocks was perhaps the fact that the forward movement gained in impetus as the hours progressed, causing the highest prices to occur near the end of the day. Steel, common, after rising 2½ points to par, stood stiffly at this figure, the highest of the year, at the close.

There have been more active markets this year than yesterday's, and the persistent gains from the start to the finish of trading indicated that holders of stocks were not anxious to dispose of them. From one way of looking at it, the advances lent support to the theory advanced some time ago in observant quarters that the floating supply of numerous dividend-paying issues has been gradually reduced by the takings of investors since last Autumn, an accumulation which has not yet begun to return to the market in any quantity. Notice was not lost of the fact that the railroad list received the attention of buyers, notably Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, Canadian Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Reading, and Union Pacific.

In addition to the solid effect of the Liberty Loan campaign, speculative operations on the constructive side probably were encouraged by renewed peace talk, although there was little enough in the foreign dispatches to promote real expectation that it could come to anything at this time. Traders discussed the peace "feeler" in the same breath with the news of the uneasy situation among the peoples of Austria-Hungary as a possible forerunner of developments to come whose character would not be favorable to the cause of the Central Powers.

The Liberty bonds of the three classes now on the Stock Exchange showed a steady tone and dealings were rather light. The initial transactions in the 4¼s are waiting on a signal from the Federal Reserve authorities, and it was rumored that this would be given on Thursday or Friday. The first payment by subscribers is due on Thursday, and it would be reasonable to expect that trading would not be authorized before that day.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Influence of Result of Liberty Loan Is Felt on Exchange.

LONDON, May 6.—The stock market showed an excellent tone generally today, under the influence of the military position on the western front and the result of the Liberty Loan campaign. In the case of various home investments the demand exceeded the supply.

Mining shares were strong, particularly the base metals. French rentes made a further advance. Chinese securities were stronger, the rise being attributed to the Japanese loan to China. Oil stocks, especially the speculative varieties, made a good showing.

Money was in abundant supply. Discounts were quiet.

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 6.—Trading on the Bourse was calm today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 58 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 55 centimes.

Bankers to Consider War Finances.

A large delegation of bankers will leave at 10:10 o'clock this morning over the New York Central lines en route for the Spring meeting of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association, which will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The Executive Council transacts the business of the association in the interim between annual conventions, which take place in the Fall. At the coming meeting numerous matters of war financing and Federal legislation will be discussed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	4
Low	4	Last	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5%	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	5¾@6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5%
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	—.008
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	+.00¼
Cables	5.69⅜	5.69⅜	5.69⅜	...

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7545	$4.7545
5.1826	Paris	5.71⅛	5.69⅜
	China—		
	Hongkong	78.20	78.20
	Peking	116.50	116.75
	Shanghai	109.50	109.75
19.30	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	48.00	48.50
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	36.75	37.25
	Calcutta	36.75	8.94½
5.1826	Italy	8.99½	8.98
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.90	52.00
	Yokohama	51.90	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.25	33.75
	Copenhagen	30.75	31.25
	Christiania	31.00	31.50
19.30	Spain	27.50	27.75
	South America—		
44.42	Rio	25.15	25.25
42.64	Buenos Aires	43.99	44.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.21	4.16½
51.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles		14.25	14.35
500 rubles		14.25	14.35

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.71	$4.71¼	$4.70¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $457,277,008; balance, $51,940,336; United States Treasury credit balance, $4,485,523; Federal Reserve credit balance, $44,508,827.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.9375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 49¼d, unchanged; in New York, 90½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,935,487	$145,409,374
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits tax	43,476,188	228,729,798
Miscellaneous	24,737,384	637,631,304
Miscellaneous rev.	2,714,787	175,155,942
Total receipts	$73,863,847	$1,206,926,420
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	100,250,748	4,500,486,588
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	26,176,471	306,217,521
Expenditures	$74,114,400	$4,718,555,888

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	512,125	445,236	814,262
Year to date	42,277,925	65,945,356	60,792,926

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	15⅝	400	Advance Rumely	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅝
29¼	29¼	4,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	28⅝	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅝
82½	83	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
73⅝	74	8,800	Am. Beet Sugar	73	74½	73	74¼	+ 1⅛
44½	44⅝	3,900	Am. Can	44	44¾	44	44½	+ ⅛
96½	98	100	Am. Can pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	...
77⅞	78⅛	4,200	Am. Car & Fdry	78	79⅛	77⅞	78	+ ⅝
38	38½	2,400	Am. Cotton Oil	37⅝	38⅜	37½	38½	+ 1⅛
13⅜	13⅝	800	Am. H. & Leather	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	61½	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	61	61½	61	61½	+ 1⅛
27	27¼	200	Am. Ice	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27¼	...
48	48¼	400	Am. Ice pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ 1
52⅜	53⅜	700	Am. International	53½	54¼	53½	53¾	+ ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	5,500	Am. Linseed	33	33⅞	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
75	75¼	300	Am. Linseed pf	75	75¼	75	75¼	+ 1¼
65¼	65½	2,400	Am. Locomotive	64¼	65¾	64¼	65¼	+ ⅛
97½	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
46½	47	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	...
79	79½	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78½	79½	78½	79	+ ⅛
89	91	100	Am. S. S.pf.A, s 30 f.	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
107	107¼	4,600	Am. Sugar Ref	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	+ 1⅛
113	115	600	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	111¾	112	111¾	112	...
105¼	105½	22,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	101	105¾	101	105¾	+ 4⅜
91	92½	100	Am. Sumat. Tob.pf	90	90	90	90	+ 1
97½	98	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	96⅜	98	96⅜	98	+ 1
92	95	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
53	53½	700	Am. Woolen	52½	53⅜	52½	53⅛	+ ⅝
22	23¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
13¾	14¼	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13½	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
65¼	65½	3,700	Anaconda Copper	64⅞	65⅝	64⅝	65¼	+ ⅜
83¼	83⅜	1,100	At., Top. & S. F	83	83½	83	83½	+ ⅜
81¾	82¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
8½	14½	200	At., Birm. & At	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
90¼	91¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ⅛
108	108⅞	1,300	At., Gulf & West I	107⅛	108½	107⅛	108½	+ 1⅛
62	62½	200	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	62	62	62	62	...
80	80½	9,200	Baldwin Loco	80	80½	79½	80	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	51⅝	52⅜	51⅝	52⅜	+ 1⅛
53½	55	100	Baltimore & O. pf	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
87½	88	100	Barrett Co	87	87	87	87	...
100½	101	100	Barrett Co. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
81¼	81½	27,800	Beth. Steel, class B	79⅝	81⅝	79⅝	81⅝	+ 2
106¼	106½	500	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	106½	106½	106½	106	+ ⅛
23⅜	23½	500	Booth Fisheries	23½	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
6½	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	7	7	7	7	+ ½
121½	133	1,200	Burns Brothers	131⅞	133	131¾	133	+ 2
9½	9¾	800	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
19½	20	100	Butte & Superior	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
42⅞	43⅜	200	California Packing	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	17	100	California Petrol	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
47½	48½	400	California Pet. pf	48	48	47½	47½	— ⅛
68½	69	100	Calumet & Arizona	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
141	142	2,200	Canadian Pacific	140	141⅞	140	141⅞	+ 1⅛
82	87	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	85⅝	86	85⅝	86	+ 2⅝
39	39½	200	Central Foundry	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
49	50	100	Central Foundry pf	48½	49½	48½	49½	+ ⅛
66¼	66½	1,300	Central Leather Co	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅛
33	33½	1,400	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	+ 1⅛
20½	20½	300	Chi. Great West. pf	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
39½	40½	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38⅞	40	38⅞	40	+ 1⅛
70	70⅝	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	70	71	70	71	+ 1⅛
91	91½	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	91	91	91	91	...
...	...	100	Do., 50 f. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	1,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19½	20⅛	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
67	67⅜	100	C., R. I. & P.7 p.c.pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
57	57½	400	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	57	57⅝	57	57¼	+ ⅛
16	16½	200	Chile Copper	16	16	16	16	...
42¼	42⅝	1,000	Chino Copper	42	42¼	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	1,100	Cigar Stores	42¼	42¾	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
122½	123	500	Cigar Stores pf	122	123	122	122½	+ ⅛
10	10¼	4,500	Colo. Fuel & Iron	8¼	10	8¼	10	+ 1⅛
18⅜	20	1,700	Columbia Gas & El.	17	19	17	19	+ 2¼
15¼	15½	1,300	Consolidated Gas	14	15⅜	14	15⅜	+ 2¼
124¼	124½	1,400	Corn Products Ref	124¼	124⅝	124	124⅝	+ ⅛
57	57½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	57⅛	57⅜	57	57	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	400	Crucible Steel	39¼	40⅛	39¼	40⅛	+ 1⅛
99½	100	162,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	97⅝	100	97⅝	100	+ 2⅞
109½	110	325	U. S. Steel pf. x d.	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	+ ⅞
80½	81	300	Utah Copper	81	81¼	81	81¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	13⅛	600	Utah Securities	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
46	47	2,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	46	47½	46	47	+ ⅛
67	68	700	Va. Iron, Coal & C	68	68	68	68	...
...	...	100	Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
...	...	500	Wabash pf A	40⅜	41	40⅜	41	+ 1
...	...	300	Wabash pf. B	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Western Maryland	14¼	15½	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
16	17	200	Western Pacific	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	...
50	...	100	Western Pacific pf	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
93⅞	94½	200	Western Union Tel	94	94½	94	94½	+ 1
41	41¼	1,100	West'house E. & M	41	41¼	40⅝	41½	+ ⅜
...	8½	500	Wheel. & Lake E	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
56	56	200	Wilson & Co	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
18	18⅜	4,500	Willys-Overland	18⅛	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
80½	82	100	Willys-Overland pf	80½	80⅝	80¼	80¼	+ ⅜
50½	51¼	2,800	Worthington Pump	48½	51	48½	51	+ 3
67½	68¼	200	Worth. Pump pf B	68¼	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛

AETNA DECISION RESERVED.

Court Hears Arguments on Appeal of Explosives Company.

Argument was heard yesterday by the United States Circuit Court on an appeal taken from the decision of Judge Mayer preventing a meeting of the stockholders of the Aetna Explosives Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, until Receivers Odell and Holt had notified the court that their services might be terminated. It was hoped that by that time there would be sufficient funds on hand to redeem the bonds, take up the preferred stock, and leave enough for the common stockholders to operate the company.

The company has prospered wonderfully since it has been in the hands of the receivers, and it has many large contracts for the making of munitions for the allied Governments. It was thought that the court was disinclined to interfere with the present arrangement until after the war.

George W. Wickersham, representing those favoring the election of a new board and the proposed plan of reorganization, said that the stockholders had a right to meet, that the election of a Board of Directors would not mean that the reorganization plan would be adopted, and that Judge Mayer's order should be set aside.

John B. Stanchfield and Henry Wollman, representing interests opposed to the holding of a meeting, also presented arguments and filed briefs. Decision was reserved.

EASTERN ILLINOIS EARNINGS

Net Income Shows Increase of $935,005, or 25 Per Cent.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company earned a gross revenue of $21,018,984 in 1917, an increase of $4,134,287 over the amount reported for the preceding year. Operating expenses of $16,343,306 were $3,199,281 higher, and the net income of $4,675,677 showed a gain of $935,005, or 25 per cent. After adding outside revenue and deducting taxes, etc., a balance remained for interest and other charges which totaled $5,577,924, a gain of $1,151,736. The net surplus at the end of the year was $3,694,884.

William J. Jackson, receiver, said in his statement to shareholders yesterday that the prosperous condition throughout the territory served by the road was reflected in the increased earnings, while the steady advance of wages paid all classes of labor, and in the cost of materials, explained the expanded expenses. During the year, he stated, twenty-one new industries were located near the lines, with yearly inbound and outbound tonnage of approximately 10,000 cars.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	84.91	83.46	83.74	+ .46
25 industrials	79.19	78.31	78.99	+ .79
50 stocks	82.05	80.88	81.36	+ .63

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
May 6	82.05	80.88	81.36	+ .63
May 4	80.42	80.18	80.50	— .12
May 3	80.69	80.24	80.45	— .17
May 2	80.85	80.20	80.50	+ .56
May 1	80.06	79.58	80.04	+ .45
Apr. 30	80.08	79.25	79.56	— .17
Apr. 29	79.67	79.62	79.73	— .11

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
1918..	82.05 May 6	67.58 May 1	81.36
1917..	83.78 May 31	75.77 May 9	83.77
1916..	89.16 May 25	82.89 May 5	87.94
1915..	72.94 May 1	64.14 May 10	67.06
1914..	69.75 May 18	67.48 May 9	68.17
1913..	71.25 May 23	69.45 May 1	69.60
1912..	86.17 May 2	80.06 May 31	80.19
1911..	82.78 May 22	79.40 May 11	81.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	70.95 Feb. 19	64.12 Jan. 15	82.36
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	77.24 Feb. 8	78.80
	Full Years.		
1917..	90.46 Jan.	67.48 Dec. 20	68.28
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	89.91 Apr. 22	98.22
1915..	94.15 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	78.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	69.20
1913..	79.10 Jan. 2	69.09 June 10	69.94
1912..	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
1911..	84.41 June 26	69.87 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May 6	76.86	+.10	76.86
May 4	76.56	—.16	76.76
May 3	76.40	—.09	76.92
May 2	76.49	+.19	76.83
May 1	76.30	+.09	76.64
April 30	76.21	+.07	76.45
April 29	76.14	—.02	76.38

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1918.	77.48 Jan. 21	75.77 Apr. 9	76.66
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 26	84.84 May 7	84.58
	Full Years.		
1917..	89.48 Jan. 26	74.34 Dec. 20	76.98
1916..	89.18 Nov. 27	85.19 Apr. 25	88.64
1915..	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 3	86.67
1914..	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913..	92.81 Jan. 16	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Two Big Systems.

Publication of the New York Central report brings out still more strikingly what happened last year to even the biggest and wealthiest railroads which had no sheet anchor to windward in the shape of a profitable coal business. Oh gross revenues of more than $200,000,000, an increase of nearly $15,000,000, the net operating income of the Central fell off by $11,936,645. Its experience almost exactly parallels that of the Pennsylvania, which with a similar increase in gross revenues, saw its net income decline $12,994,919.

***

Railroads and Government Payment.

Following the calculation of a prominent banker recently that the Government on April 1 owed the railroads $150,000,000 in accrued rentals, a railroad man declared yesterday that to this must be added several millions which the War Department still owed various railroad companies for troop transportation up to Dec. 28, and is apparently still unable to get straightened out.

***

Conference on Ferromanganese.

Representatives of the leading steel companies are scheduled to meet in Pittsburgh today to discuss the ferromanganese situation. Because of the demand for ocean tonnage on the North Atlantic smaller quantities of this important alloy can be brought in from Brazil in the immediate future than in the past. The purpose of the meeting is to develop manufacturing practice which will permit the use of low-grade ferromanaganese ore from home sources to a greater extent than heretofore. The proposed change is considered by steel makers of much importance because of the effect it may have on the output of steel and the cost sheets of the furnaces.

***

Gulf States Steel Dividend.

The Gulf States Steel Corporation has been informed by the Capital Issues Committee that the latter has no jurisdiction over the proposed stock dividend. In accordance with the decision of the Directors, therefore, common stock trust certificates will be distributed on June 3 to holders of certificates of record on May 15 to an amount equal at par to 25 per cent. of the certificates outstanding.

***

Big Speculators in Steel.

A number of commission houses which handle the accounts of large speculators were active buyers of Steel yesterday. A block of 25,000 shares taken on a single order was understood to be the purchase by an operator who took a substantial profit on an equal amount of the stock last week.

***

Mr. Whelan and Tobacco Products.

When George J. Whelan returned to active business a few weeks ago as head of the Tobacco Products Corporation, his avowed intention was to increase the company's output. It is not known whether the Directors a few days since declared a scrip instead of a cash dividend on the common stock, at Mr. Whelan's suggestion, but the purpose was in line with his plan. Conservation of earnings means more working capital, which, in turn, should forecast increased manufacturing and the carrying of larger quantities of raw material than before. Incidentally, the stock has been advancing ever since the scrip dividend was ordered, yesterday's gain being 1¼ points.

***

Cotton Trading Commissions.

A meeting of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange, called yesterday to ratify a resolution of the Board of Managers, amending the by-laws to permit charging of commissions on a percentage basis instead of a fixed fee per bale, developed unexpected dissent among a number of members, and the meeting was consequently adjourned to an executive session later in the day. No statement was made regarding the final disposal of the matter. The present commissions of $10 a hundred bales to members of the Exchange and $20 a hundred bales to nonmembers were fixed at a time when cotton was priced at about half or less than half what it is today, and the Board of Managers proposed to alter the rule to provide that hereafter, when cotton is selling at more than 20 cents, commissions may be charged on a percentage basis commensurate with the increased value of the trading unit.

***

The Look of the Cotton Market.

Yesterday's market on the Cotton Exchange was what some brokers call a "small change" market. Usually it is possible to single out a man or a group who are setting the pace, either buying heavily or selling heavily. Yesterday, however, nobody was noticeable in either capacity, but small buying orders appeared very prevalent. The Southern spot markets were extremely dull, with the exception of New Orleans, where 1,420 bales changed hands at 28.50. Many of the other markets refuse to drop prices, and are getting no business.

***

Aetna Explosives Bid Up.

The argument in the Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday on the order postponing the annual meeting of the Aetna Explosives Company appeared to stimulate buying of the company's stock on the Curb. At 12¼ the quotation recorded an advance of a point. Traders were interested in the court proceedings, for one thing, because of the emphasis laid in the argument on the large earnings of the corporation.

***

Sumatra Tobacco Active.

Nearly one-third of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company's outstanding common stock was turned over in yesterday's market with a net gain of 4¾ points. At 105⅞ the market appraisal of the shares showed an increase of more than 21⅛ per cent. over the minimum quotation of last year.

***

Shipping Faultfinding.

The able and experienced shipping men who have practically abandoned their own business in the midst of the greatest opportunities in shipping industry, in response to the Government's call, are experiencing much the same sort of thing that the steel men, and railroad men, and all the others have undergone. Other men in the business, who have had to be turned down for one reason or another, are revenging themselves by much talk of "insiders," "discrimination," and what not. As a matter of fact the men now in Government service are saying privately that they could avoid three-fourths of their work and as much of their troubles but for their anxiety to be fair to everybody. When all business has to be doled out by a Government agency, that used to be competed for in an open market, some one is always sure to feel himself slighted, and to imagine a reason for it.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$3,376,500	$2,810,500	$2,942,000
Year to date	467,730,000	397,267,800	378,676,950

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s
$22000 98.94
13000 98.90
15000 98.94
1000 98.90
5000 98.94
10000 98.90
32000 98.88
25000 98.86
5000 98.90
50000 98.90
2000 98.86
4000 98.90
15000 98.86
36000 98.84

U S Lib 2d 4s
18000 96.36
3000 96.38

U S Lib 1st cv 4s
$318,000 total sales.

U S Lib 1st cv 4s
3000 96.06
5000 96.10
27000 96.08
2000 96.10
3000 96.08
3000 96.04
4000 96.06
5000 96.08
5000 96.06
$58,000 total sales.

U S Lib 2d 4s
$100000 96.00
10000 96.02
15000 96.04
16000 96.06
1000 96.04
130000 96.06
6000 96.02
100000 c96.06
33000 96.04
11000 96.02
30000 96.06
1000 96.02
20000 96.04
7000 96.02
5000 96.04
$1,588,000 total sales.

3000 96.00
5000 96.04
2000 96.02
67000 96.00
11000 96.02
433000 96.00
3000 96.02
165000 96.00
29000 96.02
107000 96.00
3000 96.02
8000 96.00
30000 96.02
178000 96.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

AmForSec5s 98⅜, 98⅝, 98¾, 98⅞, 99, 99⅛
AngloFrench5s 90⅜, 90½, 90⅝, 90¾, 90⅞, 91, 91⅛
Arg Ch Gns 5s 82½, 82¾, 83, 83⅛
Atch T & S F 4s 74, 74½, 74¾, 75, 75⅛
Atl Coast Line 4s 88⅝, 88¾, 89, 89⅛
Atl Gulf & W I 5s 87½, 88, 88½
Aust-Hung 4½s 58, 58½, 59, 59½
Balt & Ohio 4s 74, 74½, 75, 75⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s 85, 85⅛, 85¼, 85½
Beth Steel 7s 106, 106⅛, 106¼, 106½
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s 88, 88⅛, 88¼, 88½
Brown Bros 6s 100, 100⅛
Bush Terminal 5s 96, 96½, 96¾, 97
Canada 5½s 99⅛, 99¼, 99½, 99⅝, 99¾, 100
Canada 5s 96, 96⅛, 96¼, 96½, 96⅝, 96¾, 97
Cent Pac 1st 4s 85, 85⅛, 85¼, 85½
Chi & Alton 3½s 50, 50½, 51
Chi & Alton 5s 70, 70½, 71
Chi Gt West 4s 61, 61½, 62, 62½
Chi Gt West 5s 84, 84½, 85
Chi Mil & St P 4s 73, 73½, 74, 74½
Chi Mil & St P 4½s 82, 82½, 83, 83½
Chi Mil & St P 5s 87, 87½, 88, 88½
Chi Mil & St P 7s 1930 120, 120½, 120¾, 121
Chi Mil & St P 7s 1921 110, 110½, 110¾, 111
Chi R I & P 4s 61, 61½, 62, 62½
Chi R I & P 5s 84, 84½, 85, 85½
Chi R I & P 6s 1921 98, 98⅛, 98¼, 98½
Chi R I & P 6s 1934 97, 97⅛, 97¼, 97½
Chi R I & P 7s 1917 100, 100⅛
Chi R I & P Ry 5s 68, 68½, 69, 69½
Chi R I & P Ry 6s 84, 84½, 85, 85½
Chi R I & P Ry 7s 104, 104⅛, 104¼, 104½
Chi R I & P Ry 8s 110, 110⅛, 110¼, 110½
Chi R I & P Ry 20y 5s 72, 72½, 73, 73½
Chi R I & P Ry 50y 4s 58, 58½, 59, 59½
Chi R I & P Ry 50y 5s 72, 72½, 73, 73½
Chi R I & P Ry 50y 6s 84, 84½, 85, 85½
Chi R I & P Ry 50y 7s 104, 104⅛, 104¼, 104½
Chi R I & P Ry 50y 8s 110, 110⅛, 110¼, 110½
Chi R I & Pac 4s 61, 61½, 62, 62½
Chi R I & Pac 5s 84, 84½, 85, 85½
Chi R I & Pac 6s 1930 97, 97⅛, 97¼, 97½
Chi R I & Pac 6s 1921 98, 98⅛, 98¼, 98½
Chi R I & P

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Just at this Time

Present high interest returns and exceptional opportunities for investment have resulted from extensive government financing and will undoubtedly cease to exist when normal conditions return.

Municipal Bonds

offer unusually attractive returns. Our latest list affords a wide selection of issues free from Federal Income Taxes yielding 4½% to 6%. Denominations $100, $500, $1,000.

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Capital $2,000,000 Surplus $200,000

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Trade and Bank Acceptances are rediscountable at Federal Reserve Banks at a lower rate of interest than the rate on promissory notes. This indicates the favorable light in which the Federal Reserve Board views commercial paper of this type.

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PIERCE-ARROW

The position of this issue is treated in Special Analysis A-29

Sent on Request.

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MacQuoid & Coady

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215 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.
777 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

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After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as

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This involves no change of ownership, management or operation.

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ALL SUBSCRIBERS WILL GET BONDS

Allotments of Liberty Issue Are Likely to Go Well Over $4,000,000,000.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS MET

War Taxation Counted Against the Rolling Up of a Big Oversubscription.

UNLIMITED BIDS A FACTOR

Partial Reports Reaching Capital—Total Will Not Be Given Out Till Next Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that he would allot bonds of the Third Liberty Loan in full on all subscriptions. This announcement is in accordance with the terms of the offer of the loan last month.

What the amount of the loan will be depends on the eventual returns which now seem likely to send the total well above $4,000,000,000. The banks and trust companies and bond agencies have until Thursday to make their returns to the Federal Reserve banks, and the latter have until next Monday to make their returns to the Secretary of the Treasury. Until these final returns are made the actual total can only be estimated.

The official reports announced yesterday, giving a grand total of $3,816,628,250, have been added to substantially today, but these reports, owing to their obvious incompleteness, will not be given out at the Treasury Department until next Monday. It is clear from approximate figures from two of the Reserve banks, whose business is not classed with the largest in the country, that there will be between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 to be added to the last announced total. Assuming that the additional returns from the smaller districts are $45,000,000 and that at the lowest calculation the other districts will attain this as an average, the final total would be $3,850,000,000 with deferred payment sales to be heard from after May 0.

The estimates recently made that the loan would go up to $4,500,000,000 have been based on the experiences accompanying the campaigns for the previous loans where each time the closing figures seemed to indicate hardly more than the sale of the minimum loan, and the oversubscription that came in the succeeding fortnight proved to be very large. This time the conditions have been somewhat changed, and their effect on the result seems likely to be measured by several hundred millions.

It is true that this Third loan has been a popular one, and it is likewise apparent that the wealthy classes who bought heavily of the First and Second loans have held back some in the Third loan. This is attributed to two considerations. The first has been that the War Revenue act has changed the situation radically as to big fortunes, and the income, corporation, and excess profits taxes have undoubtedly made it impracticable, if not in many cases impossible, to buy bonds.

The second condition that is believed to have operated against oversubscription by the wealthy classes is the fact that buyers knew in advance that their subscriptions would be accepted in full instead of being scaled down as in the other loans. The man who desired to buy $10,000,000 bonds in the First or Second Loan campaigns usually subscribed for twice that amount, relying on the final allotment to adjust the amount to suit his plans. This time whatever amount he subscribed was an actual amount that would surely stand no matter how great or small the entire subscription by the country at large might be.

The returns of the next week will consist mainly of purchases made on the deferred payment plan, the buyer availing himself of the opportunity to pay down 5 per cent. and then pay in installments with interest on deferred payments from May 9.

Those who bought coupon bonds not in excess of $10,000 with full payment of the par value are receiving their bonds. Third Liberty Loan bonds of this description have been issued already to the amount of $224,616,000. There will be deliveries of bonds under this agreement regularly from now forward.

SAILORS HAD A GOOD YEAR.

Seamen's Society Handled $100,000 of Their Savings.

Some idea of the large number of sailors that have touched at this port in the last year may be gathered from the annual report of the American Seaman's Friend Society, made public yesterday. In 1917 the total attendance of seamen at the society's New York headquarters in the Sailors' Home and Institute on the North River front was 154,000. In addition, nearly 26,000 seamen in this port were reached by personal visit, either on board ships or in the hospitals.

The report indicates that seamen are prospering, as is shown by the fact that during the year more than $100,000 was handled for the men, and this notwithstanding the fact that the society does not do a banking business.

During the year contributions amounting to $40,000 were received for the erection of a building in the Panama Canal Zone. In addition, there were contributions of $41,000 for general work and $20,000 for the home at 507 West Street.

The officers of the society were re-elected, as follows: President, Dr. John B. Calvert; Vice President, Anton A. Raven; Vice President, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton; Secretary, Dr. George Sidney Webster, and Treasurer, Clarence C. Pinneo. Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commanding the Third Naval District, was elected an Honorary Vice President.

PASS NEW PENSION BILL.

House Approves Measure to Grant Increases to Civil War Veterans.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Sherwood bill, granting a minimum pension of $25 a month to civil war veterans, was passed by the House today, and now goes to the Senate.

Graduated payments from $25 to $30 a month, according to age and length of service, are provided, making an increase of about 50 per cent. for short term soldiers, and about 30 per cent. for long term. It would not apply to any having an income of $1,000 a year or more, or to those in soldiers' homes. The bill is designed to meet inequalities between pensions to soldiers and those to soldiers' widows, some of whom get more than soldiers.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The General Development Company declared yesterday a dividend of $1 a share, payable June 1 to stockowners of record May 15.

The Riordan Pulp and Paper Company declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock yesterday, payable May 15 to stockowners of record May 11.

The New Jersey Bankers' Association are scheduled to hold their annual conference at Atlantic City on Friday and Saturday of this week.

HIGH HONORS AWARDED TO ELECTRICAL TRADE

Each of 21 Stars on Flag Represents 50 Per Cent. Increase over Total of Second Loan.

The Electrical Committee of the Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan received yesterday the Industrial Bullseye Honor Flag, containing twenty-one stars, each star representing 50 per cent. increase over its total for the Second Liberty Loan. Theodore Beran of the General Electric Company was Chairman of the Electrical Committee, which brought in subscriptions totaling $9,480,000, compared with $300,000 for the previous loan.

The following subscription totals were given out yesterday for the hotels and restaurants of this city, the same including bond applications collected from guests and patrons of the various establishments:

Plaza Hotel	$2,063,400
Ritz-Carlton	1,923,000
Arrowhead Inn	1,000,050
Astor Hotel	977,500
Hotel Biltmore	712,250
Waldorf-Astoria	651,050
Vanderbilt Hotel	649,800
Lafayette Hotel	583,950
Thomas Healey	500,000
Murray's	410,000
Sherry's	360,000
Gotham Hotel	356,350
Hotel Ansonia	292,000
Belmont Hotel	290,000
Palais Royal	281,450
The Ritz (Brooklyn)	271,000
Claridge Hotel	258,000
Knickerbocker	204,000
Carlton Terrace	200,000
Netherland	184,350
St. Regis	184,000
Hotel Imperial	170,000
Hotel Imperial (Brooklyn)	155,000
Hotel Brevoort	146,550
David Knott Hotels	144,400
Hotel Bossert (Brooklyn)	126,000
Hotel Majestic	112,000
Terrace Garden	104,700
Algonquin Hotel	78,350
Great Northern Hotel	71,950
Endicott Hotel	29,700
Hotel Grand	29,250
Thomas Halloran	27,900

THEATRES RAISED $32,354,800.

Keith Vaudeville Houses Alone Got $11,751,950 for Loan Here.

The Theatrical Allied Interests Committee announced last night that the total amount subscribed in the New York theatres for the Third Liberty Loan probably would be in excess of $33,000,000. At 6 o'clock last night the verified subscriptions passed by the banks and trust companies had reached $32,354,800. The Keith vaudeville theatres alone raised $11,751,950. The maximum quota for all the New York theatres had been fixed at $10,000,000.

The competition between the Palace and Riverside Theatres for the leadership was especially keen, the former finally winning with $2,914,400. The Riverside sold $2,597,450. The leader among the legitimate theatres was the Astor, which reached $2,014,500. The complete record of the New York theatres follows:

Belasco	$55,100	Proctor's 58th Street	$125,350
Gaiety	33,700	Republic	276,350
Shubert	326,950	Century	172,950
Green R'm Cl.	25,300	Proctor's 5th Avenue	561,250
Montauk	1,750	Riverside	2,597,450
Cohan & Harris Theatre	246,300	Liberty	1,019,650
Cort	109,200	Harris	33,050
New Amsterdam	59,100	Greenpoint	108,550
Plymouth	53,350	K'th's Palace	2,914,400
Booth	94,950	Colonial	754,200
Park	752,050	Orpheum	1,358,900
Bijou	239,300	Lyceum	566,750
Three Arts Cl.	1,500	Royal	289,200
Hayley Street Theatre	125,250	Fox Circuit	1,155,800
Met. Op. H'se	117,650	Alhambra	144,200
Longacre	86,000	Prospect	254,800
Moroseo	206,450	Harlem Opera House	392,400
Hippodrome	294,950	Fulton	54,000
Strand	206,700	Henry Miller Theatre	145,600
Astor	2,014,500	Stage W'g.	
Maxine Elliott	97,450	men's W. R.	1,465,050
Rialto	116,200	Columbia	192,250
Rivoli	181,950	Vanderbilt	175,350
Hudson	452,500	Teller's Shubert	107,200
44th Street	176,100	Shubert 81. Roof	500,000
Eltinge	159,950	Marcus Loew Circuit	2,402,900
39th Street	288,300	Standard	265,400
Casino	356,700	Globe	157,000
Broadhurst	90,000	Irving Place Theatre	100,000
Winter Garden	400,000	French Th'tre	10,500
Lambs Club	236,400	Mr. Albee and others	2,488,750
Criterion	67,000	Proctor's 23d Street	104,950
Empire	61,000	Moss Circuit	535,350
Knickerbocker	175,950	Bushwick	300,000
Geo. M. Cohan Theatre	10,000	Various theatres through Mrs. Oscar Stevens	25,300
Comedy	98,200		
Proctor's 125th Street	127,350		
Playhouse	239,300		
48th Street	449,200		
81st Street	486,100		
Princess	90,100		
Total			$32,354,800

The Shuberts announced yesterday that their theatres throughout the country had been instrumental in raising $8,680,425 of the Third Liberty Loan. Of this sum $4,298,525 was raised in the Shuberts' New York theatres. The Shubert-Murat Theatre, in Indianapolis, led the list with $2,105,650.

United Gas and Electric Earnings.

Gross earnings of subsidiary concerns of the United Gas and Electric Corporation last year amounted to $16,287,275, a gain of $1,127,119 over 1916. Operating expenses increased $1,267,082, and the net revenue before meeting fixed charges was $829,233 less than the year before. The balance available for dividends totaled $2,556,587, compared with $2,857,643 in 1916. During the year the sum of $3,350,822 was expended for additions and betterments. The accumulated surplus at the close of 1917 amounted to $2,123,392.

Banking Facilities for Soldiers.

The Irving National Bank sent a letter to its correspondents and other banks yesterday informing them of facilities arranged in London and Paris whereby clients of banks going with the American Expeditionary forces may cash their personal checks. The letter said that the Irving would arrange credits with Messrs. Cox & Co. in Paris and the London Provincial and South Western Bank in London for the purpose. Similar facilities are to be arranged with the Banca Italiana di Sconto for men going to Italy.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.40	5.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'38	4½@5	6.10	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Chesap. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chic. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.70	5.40
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.50	6.00
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Ill. Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.70
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'28	5	6.00	5.40
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'20	4½@5	6.40	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.80	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.70	5.35
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	4½@6	6.00	5.50
So. Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
So. Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.50

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 6.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	May 4, 1918.	Decrease
Circulation	$4,974,000	$11,000
Loans, discounts & invs.	482,480,000	2,754,000
Individ. deposits, inc. U.S.	411,258,000	756,000
Due to banks	135,123,000	*1,844,000
Time deposits	18,806,000	735,000
Exchange clearances	16,814,000	*2,458,000
Due from banks	87,091,000	1,988,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank.	61,429,000	*622,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank.	16,977,000	*582,000

*Increase.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	10	11	Iron Cap.	18½	18½
B. St. Gas.	7	8	Jerome V.	65	75
Beagle	50	60	La Rose	45	50
Black Hawk	1	1¼	Majestic	26	28
Bohemia	1	1½	Mex. Meta.	39	43
Boston Ely.	90	1.00	Moj. Tung.	6	8
Boston & M.	56	58	New Baltic.	90	1.00
Butte & L.	25	27	N. Y. & L.	26	28
Boston & A.	25	28	N. Cornelia.	16½	17
Calaveras	1	2	Nev. Doug.	80	85
Crown Res.	15	20	Nixon Nev.	45	50
Con Ariz.	1½	2	Oneco	20	30
Cortes	5	10	Onondaga	20	25
Champion	5	6	Ray Herc.	4	4½
Chief Con.	2¼	2⅝	Rhode	2	3
E. & B.	2	2½	S.W. Miami, part paid.	75	1.00
Earl-Eagle	3	4	S.W. Miami, full paid.	1	1½
Fortuna	4	5	U. V. Ext.	35	40
Gold Lake	15	20	VictoriaM.	7	84
Houghton	41	75	Yukon Gold.	1	1¼
Home Oil	60	61			
Iron Blossom	54	55			

LOAN SALES HERE TOP $978,000,000

Mass of Returns Still Untabulated Will Add to District's Final Total.

QUEENS 72 PER CENT. OVER

Eastern Railroad Employes Take $26,000,000 — Guaranty Trust Leads Banks with $53,000,000.

Additional subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan amounting to $28,462,650 were reported yesterday to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which announced last night that the district's total stood at $978,395,700, with a mass of returns still to be tabulated. Final reports will not be filed with the bank until Thursday, the date fixed for the payment of the initial installment of 5 per cent. On Thursday there will mature $500,000,000 of 4 per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, which may be turned in by the banks of the country in payment of the 4¼ per cent. Liberty bonds.

Official figures of the Reserve Bank showed last night that all of the subdistricts of the New York district had exceeded their quotas excepting No. 3, with headquarters in Syracuse, but advices from that centre indicated that it also had gone "over the top."

The latest figures for the Borough of Brooklyn bring the total to $47,306,500, but the committee expects that when all returns are in it will have passed the $50,000,000 mark, an oversubscription of more than $10,000,000. Incomplete returns from the Borough of Queens showed that $7,506,000 had been raised, which gives that borough a 72 per cent. oversubscription. It was said that fully 60 per cent. of the borough's population of 400,000 consists of persons of German birth or descent.

The following table gives the quotas, subscription totals, and percentage of subscriptions to quotas, of the main subdivisions of the New York District which comprises New York State, twelve New Jersey counties, and Fairfield County, Conn.:

	Quotas.	Subscriptions.	Per-centage.
N. Y. City	$667,125,300	$685,362,650	103
Remainder of district	232,874,700	292,532,050	152
Total for Dist.	$900,000,000	$978,395,700	109

400,000 Railroad Men Subscribe.

The Liberty Loan Committee for the Eastern Railroads, of which F. D. Underwood of the Erie is Chairman, announced yesterday that more than 400,000 railroad employes had subscribed to an amount in excess of $26,000,000. This compares with subscriptions from 263,000 employes, totaling $19,000,000, received in the Second Loan campaign. A meeting will be held on Thursday, when it is expected that final figures for railroad employes' subscriptions will be available. Erie Railroad employes to the number of 33,682 out of a total of about 40,000 have subscribed to bonds to the amount of $2,082,000. In the First Loan, Erie employes subscribed for $1,006,000 and in the Second Loan they took $1,100,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company reports that 20,887 of its employes subscribed to the loan for a total of $1,282,250 bonds. In the coal-mining department of the corporation 15,410 workers subscribed for $814,000 bonds. On the Long Island Railroad the returns show that more than 01 per cent. of all employes took at least one bond. The bonds were bought by 6,632 of the 7,286 workers to an aggregate of $415,150.

Following is an additional list of counties in New York State which have subscribed to 100 per cent. or more of their quotas:

County.	Quota.	Subscription.
Allegany	$875,200	$989,950
Cattaraugus	1,722,300	1,807,750
Chatauqua	2,812,000	2,980,150
Erie	32,704,000	37,377,400
Niagara	3,370,500	3,929,300
Livingston	653,200	708,150
Herkimer	1,674,800	1,692,250
Lewis	278,900	323,750
Madison	897,100	950,800
Oswego	1,422,300	1,759,800
St. Lawrence	1,585,300	1,687,800
Chemung	2,052,400	2,056,800
Tompkins	1,100,900	1,188,650
Fulton	1,530,000	1,830,000
Saratoga	1,266,300	1,500,000
Washington	1,165,900	1,334,200

Chappaqua Wins Twelve Stars.

The town of Chappaqua, in Westchester County, N. Y., which numbers about 150 families and is the home of Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central Railroad, has won not only an honor flag, but twelve stars. Its quota was $15,195, and its subscriptions total more than $200,000.

The following list gives the totals for subscriptions turned in by some of the New York City banks in behalf of themselves and their clients:

Guaranty Trust Co.	$58,000,000
First National Bank	45,000,000
Bankers Trust Co.	35,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	33,127,000
National City Bank	32,000,000
Corn Exchange Bank	25,345,000

The employes of The Associated Press subscribed for a total of $49,000 to the Third Liberty Loan. This amount was divided between 484 subscribers. The previous loan totals were: First, $50,000; Second, $44,000. These figures do not include the subscriptions made by the association itself.

Following are among the miscellaneous subscriptions announced yesterday by the Liberty Loan organization:

Russell, Burdsall & Ward Bolt and Nut Co.	$373,850
Standard Shipbuilding Corporation	300,000
New York Railways Co.	200,000
Staten Island Shipbuilding Co.	130,550
Downey Shipbuilding Corporation	115,000
F. V. Struss Co.	104,000
American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co., (additional)	100,000
Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, (additional)	100,000
Russell, Burdsall & Ward Bolt and Nut Co. (employes)	90,000
Block, Maloney & Co., (additional)	84,000
Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., (additional)	75,000
Crawford, Pating & Cannon	68,100
F. F. Collier & Son	60,000
Seligman & Meyer	54,850
J. F. Benkard & Co.	51,500
Associated Dry Goods Corporation	50,000
A. B. Leach & Co.	50,000
Power, Son & Co.	50,000
John Hassel	50,000
Mining engineers, subscriptions	50,000
De La Vergne Machine Co., (employes)	46,000
J. R. Duff & Co.	42,400
Chisholm & Chapman	40,000
Publishers' Printing Co.	35,000
Hamilton Press	33,650
Locomotive Superheater Co., (employes)	31,950
Popé Metal Co.	30,900
Barrett Co., (additional)	30,500
Wellin Marine Equipment Co. and employes	27,700
Joseph & Wiener	26,100
Fuchs & Lang Co.	25,550
Schafer Brothers	25,000
Bonner Brothers	25,000
Merchants' Fire Assurance Co., (additional)	25,000
Air Reduction Co.	25,000
Herzfeld & Stern, (additional)	25,000
L. Levy & Co.	25,000
Bull & Eldredge	25,000
Brown & Coombe	25,000
McClave & Co.	23,000
Arthur Lipper & Co., (additional)	22,250
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., (additional)	20,000
Technical Press	16,600
John A. Eckert & Co., (additional)	16,500
Estate of Wm. S. Doig and employes	16,450
Dwight & Hilles, (additional)	15,000
Styles & Cash	15,000
Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co.	15,000
Acme Die Casting Corporation	15,000
Igoe Brothers and employes	14,000
Cameron Mach. Co. and employes	13,000
I. H. Blanchard Co.	12,150
Hegeman Printing Co.	12,000
E. A. Manice & Co.	12,000
Thomas Nelson & Sons	11,950
McKiernan-Terry Drill Co. and employes, (additional)	10,800
E. C. Benedict & Co.	10,000
Henry Block, (additional)	10,000
Springs & Co.	10,000
Thomson Meter Co.	10,000
Davis-Bournonville Co. and employes	10,000
Quincy Mining Co., (additional)	10,000
Corporation of St. James's Church	10,000

The congregation of All Angels' parish at Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue announced yesterday that its total subscription to the Liberty Loan was $340,000.

CENTRAL'S EARNINGS CUT TO $25,599,219

Railroad's Net Income of $45,659,217 in 1916 Reduced by $20,059,997.

GROSS REVENUES INCREASE

Show Gain of $14,682,468, but Expenses Are $28,859,536 Higher —Dividends Cared For.

The annual report of the New York Central Railroad Company shows that in 1917, like practically every other important railroad system, this company combined a large increase in its gross revenues—the largest in the history of the road—with a proportionately even greater decrease in its net income. The net corporate income of the New York Central, in fact, was almost cut in half, falling from $45,659,217 in 1916, to $25,599,219 last year. This latter figure is equivalent to $10.20 a share on the $249,590,460 of capital stock outstanding.

The gross revenues of the road were $216,267,517 last year, an increase of $14,682,468 over 1916. But expenses increased in the same period by $28,859,536, so that the net revenue from operations fell off $9,177,067. Taxes increased by upward of $2,000,000, causing the total operating income to fall off $11,983,695, to $51,410,321. The company's income from the dividends of its subsidiaries, which suffered from the same causes, was reduced $3,634,703, and its revenue from separately operated properties entirely owned by it lost $3,723,979, practically all the outside sources of income showing greater or smaller decreases.

The total decline in "other income" for the year was $7,160,724, to a total of $15,462,704. At the same time rentals, miscellaneous taxes, and similar items all mounted, interest charges increased by $378,543, and the final result was the decline of $20,059,997 in net income.

As the New York Central only pays 5 per cent. dividends, however, its diminished income was still amply sufficient to meet its dividends and leave a profit and loss surplus of $13,004,053 on the year, as against $30,692,606 for 1916. During the year, President Smith reports, the Central obtained authority to issue $25,000,000 of new capital stock for expenditures on capital account, but only actually issued $258,900 up to Dec. 31, 1917. The company also obtained authority to issue $20,000,000 of new refunding and improvement mortgage bonds, which are pledged as collateral for $15,000,000 of two-year collateral trust notes.

Call for $10,000,000 Sugar Loan.

Members of the syndicate of banks and bankers who are participating in the $100,000,000 loan to Cuban sugar growers were called on yesterday to deposit $10,000,000 of this sum on next Friday. It is expected that another call for between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 will be issued some time next week. The number of banks and bankers taking part in the financing is 188, and the loans will be made through the medium of acceptances. For the present, accommodation will cost the sugar producers approximately 8½ per cent.

FRISCO EARNS $20,065,838.

Railroad's Full Revenue for 1917 Reached $59,676,656.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company reports an aggregate operating income of $58,995,582 in 1917, an increase of $6,296,865 over the result in 1917. From outside sources $681,093 came in, making the full revenue of the year $59,676,656, a gain of $6,556,657. The expense account in the annual statement, issued yesterday, showed that $549,783 less was laid out in maintenance of way and structures than the year before, the total being $8,858,601, but transportation costs increased heavily. The total of this item was $20,567,229, an expansion of $3,846,002. The entire cost of running the road was $19,610,818, an increase of $3,964,089.

After making deductions for taxes, rentals, sinking funds, &c., from the net operating revenue of $20,065,838, a balance of $15,661,153 remained for interest charges, an increase of $1,023,526. The surplus after interest had been paid on the various funded obligations was $3,847,787, a gain of $1,149,345. This improvement over the preceding year was notable, amounting to 67.7 per cent.

The report noted that $6,440,000 prior lien 5 per cent. bonds, Series D, were issued during the year for refunding equipment notes and making improvements. The report reproduced the proclamation of President Wilson, in taking over the railroads for the Government.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Operating rev.	$1,785,856	$1,678,685	$1,582,868
Operating inc.	482,488	403,536	292,367
Gross inc.	930,401	899,461	688,743
Surplus	657,637	618,925	387,800
Sinking fund	14,977	10,374	5,078
Dividends	370,000	310,000	160,000
Balance	272,660	298,551	222,722

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
March gross	380,953	334,880	261,112
Net	118,197	135,499	128,332
Def. aft. chgs.	14,049	55,529	58,510
3 mos. gross	1,065,532	978,044	826,870
Net	333,276	433,366	411,572
Bur. aft. chgs.	35,254	216,594	171,580

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
March gross	323,594	344,630	*21,106
Net	13,457	90,377	*85,920
Def. aft. chgs.	81,342	16,585	*64,777
3 months gross	848,944	906,530	*57,586
Net op. deficit	53,490	†200,204	253,703
Def. aft. chgs.	343,292	105,102	238,190

MINERAL RANGE—

March gross	91,428	104,111	*12,683
Net	2,469	2,788	*269
Def. aft. chgs.	8,874	12,644	*4,070
3 months gross	273,703	296,241	*22,538
Net op. def.	2,567	14,354	11,501
Def. aft. chgs.	36,526	33,533	2,993

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

March gross	2,005,034	1,755,443	249,591
Net aft. taxes	427,099	376,697	50,402
3 months gross	5,840,873	5,182,416	618,457
Net aft. taxes	1,120,846	1,138,631	*17,785

*Decrease. †Income.

Public Utilities.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY report for December as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Tl. trans. rev.	$2,880,053	$2,278,237	$81,815
Total op. rev.	2,406,402	2,326,106	79,804
Net op. def.	833,707	751,053	852,807
Def. aft. taxes	874,429	188,794	685,634
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31:			
Tl. trans. rev.	$27,023,870	23,480,468	3,542,402
Total op. rev.	21,659,700	24,083,995	8,569,704
Net op. def.	2,823,195	11,058,016	8,381,211
Def. aft. taxes	3,137,187	†798,924	3,936,111

†Income.

DIVIDENDS.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1¼ PER cent. will be paid June 1st to stockholders of record at close of business May 15th. Books do not close.

N. S. RATHBURN, Secretary.
The National Acme Company.

The International Nickel Co.

Common Stock Dividend.

A dividend of $1.00 (4%) on the common stock has been declared this day, payable June 1, 1918, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1918.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Sec'y and Treas.

May 6, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders of NORTHERN SUGAR CORPORATION.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this corporation will be held on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the corporation, Room 1800, 37 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, two Inspectors to serve at all elections of stockholders during the ensuing year, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

SHERWIN A. HILL, Secretary.

Dated: April 30th, 1918.

We Thank You

Who have so splendidly co-operated with this Company in contributing to the success of the Third Liberty Loan.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Kansas City Southern Building, northeast corner of Wyandotte and Eleventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 14, 1918, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M., Standard Time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Holders of stock will then be requested:

1. Specifically to ratify certain resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors January 2, 1918, submitting to the assumption by the Federal Government of control over their property, effective December 28 last pending the cessation of hostilities and since extended by legislation for a term thereafter), upon condition that just compensation shall be rendered for its use, and empowering the Chairman of the Board to negotiate the terms of such remuneration, the text whereof was communicated to those concerned by circular-letter of the Secretary dated January 4.

2. Affirmatively to authorize the Board of Directors, in any contingency arising from the premises, to act on their behalf in preserving the integrity of the existing organization, so far as in its judgment their interests may currently require, and to the further intent that the property may be restored to its owners in a state of unimpaired efficiency.

3. To authorize the Board to take such further action in the premises as may by it be deemed advisable.

As provided by the By-Laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed for the said meeting at 3 o'clock P. M., May 3, 1918, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., May 20, 1918.

Done by order of the Executive Committee.

J. A. EDSON, President.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.

Dated April 1, 1918.

The Hoosick Falls Railroad Company.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE HOOSICK FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in the office of the Secretary of the Company, May 14th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

Dated, April 30th, 1918.

A. E. CLARK, Secretary.

THE COTTON MARKET

Sufficient Short Covering to Move Prices Up from 47 to 58 Points.

Cotton was fairly steady and at times firm yesterday on what for Monday was a reasonably broad though not very active market. The trend of the day was such as to encourage many followers to hope that all the "dynamite" has been eliminated by the recent violent fluctuations, for the time being at least, and with nothing more exciting than the weather and some vague German peace talk to depend upon there was enough short covering to move prices up from 47 to 58 points, with the closing tone firm.

Considerable cotton was bought in small lots for a rise in the early morning on an opening advance of 25 to 30 points, and Liverpool representatives seemed particularly anxious to take offerings, either for new long account or for covering The Cotton Exchange always dearly loves to talk peace, and it made the most during the morning of the stories of German emissaries in London, not as directly affecting the market, or indeed of any practical importance, but as helping along the generally cheerful tone.

A little later in the day this atmospheric buoyancy seemed to have largely evaporated, and there was selling on the favorable weather map as well as profit-taking for a quick turn, which caused several sharp though temporary reactions of 20 points or more. At no time, however, did prices get below Saturday's closing figures, as whenever they approached this level there were plenty of floor traders who were still short and more than willing to seize so good an opportunity to cover.

No exports were reported yesterday. Spot markets were dull and generally unchanged.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
May	25.25	25.69	25.16	25.66@25.71	25.22
June	....	....	....	25.34 bid.	24.98
July	25.10	25.60	24.70	25.29@25.31	24.88
Aug.	24.88	24.88	24.85	25.06@25.06	24.58
Sept.	....	....	....	25.00 bid	24.50
Oct.	24.50	24.82	24.00	24.70@24.72	24.30
Nov.	....	....	....	24.68 bid	24.10
Dec.	24.25	24.67	23.91	24.58@24.60	24.00
Jan.	24.14	24.45	23.83	24.46@24.48	23.88
Feb.	....	....	....	24.36 bid	23.78
March	23.80	24.10	23.76	24.31 bid	23.78

The local market for spot cotton was 45 points higher at 27.20 cents for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.60c.; New Orleans, 28.50c.; Savannah, 32.50c.; Augusta, 29c.; Memphis, 30c.; Houston, 27.25c.; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	9,974	8,714	7,316
Exports	....	21,546	11,582
Exports, season	3,278,572	3,258,607	4,697,783
New York stocks	169,882	168,029	63,082
Port stocks	1,445,923	1,425,242	953,761
Interior receipts	5,902	10,783	18,598
Interior shipm'ts	10,001	15,588	15,940
N. Y. arrivals	1,777	2,106	4,781

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling, old contract, 22 points lower at 21.18d. Sales 2,000; American 1,000. Imports 8,000, none American. Futures opened quiet, 10 to 14 points lower. Closed steady at a net advance of 20 points to a decline of 9 points. May, 21.35d; June, 20.84d; July, 20.38d; August, 19.85d; September, 19.45d. Manchester: Yarns firm; cloths quiet.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.00	7.12½	7.00	7.12½
Spelter	....	7.37½	....	7.37½
Antimony	12.50	13.00	12.50	13.00
Quicksilver	$120.00	$125.00	$120.00	$125.00
Aluminium	*$2.00	....	*$2.00	....
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 25½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	....	....	....
Tin, spot	360	0	0	....	....	....
Tin, futures	360	0	0	....	....	....
Spelter	54	0	0	....	....	....
Lead	29	10	0	....	....	....

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Copper Range	$1.50	Q	June 15	May 22
Harb.-Walker Ref.	1½	Q	June 1	May 20
Do. pf.	1½	Q	July 20	July 10
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield	4	SA	June 1	May 17
Do	*5	Ex	June 1	May 17
International Nickel	$1	Q	June 1	May 15
May Dept. Stores	1¼	Q	June 1	May 15
Riordan Pulp & P.	2½	..	May 15	May 10
Trimountain Mining	$5	..	May 10	May 6
White Motor	....	$1	Q	....

*Payable in new Liberty 4½s.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Reports from practically the entire wheat belt continue of a most favorable nature, and it is expected that the Government report on Winter wheat, due on Wednesday, will show a marked improvement from last month. The United States Chamber of Commerce sees the possibility of a Winter wheat crop of 650,000,000 bushels, and says that the acreage sown to Spring wheat is about 15 per cent. larger than last year.

RYE.

There was an absence of interest in the market and prices here were nominal. In Minneapolis cash rye was 2c lower, at $2.62, a decline of 8c during the last week.

CORN.

The undertone of the corn market was distinctly weak, and at one time the July position sold at $1.46½, a decline of 2½c from the final of Saturday. Later the market rallied, and at the close the May position was ½c net higher, with July ⅝c lower. In the local cash market the undertone was weak; kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.60; No. 4 yellow, $1.55, cost and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.53½
June	1.46⅛	1.45⅝	....	....	....
July	1.48¼	1.46¼	1.47⅛	1.48¼	1.48⅝

OATS.

The oats market was weak and lower, and, while prices rallied somewhat from the bottom on covering, final quotations showed net losses of 1½c to 2¼c. This favorable weather for the new crop and a feeling of assurance that the yield this season will be a large one had a tendency to undermine confidence, especially as there was no evidence of any improvement in the export demand. The local cash market was weak, natural quoted at 86@87c and clipped white at 87@90c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	77⅛	74⅝	75½	77⅝	67⅛
June	75⅞	72½	72¾	74⅝	....
July	68¾	66¾	67⅛	68¾	63⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision list suffered a decline in price on Monday under liquidation prompted to a considerable extent by the decline in grain and under pressure due to a slow cash demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 43,000 head; estimated for Tuesday, 23,000 head; Kansas City received 12,000 head and Omaha 9,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	25.47	25.35	25.37	25.62	22.35
July	25.90	25.67	25.72	25.97	22.35
Ribs—					
May	....	....	23.40	23.35	20.37
July	24.25	24.07	24.12	24.30	20.60
Pork—					
May	45.75	45.60	45.60	46.02	37.75
July	46.25	45.90	45.90	46.50	38.05

COFFEE.

There seemed to be practically no change in underlying conditions in the market for coffee futures yesterday, and the May position was bid up 9 points at the opening without transactions resulting. Other months were about unchanged, and values held within a very narrow range in a dull market. Reports of renewed peace talk abroad seemed to have no influence on values, but covering and moderate buying by local trade interests sent prices 2@7 points net higher at the close. The local spot market was unchanged, and the demand was reported indifferent, with deliveries showing a steady decrease.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	$.23@$.26	$.10
June	....	....	.33@.33	.28
July	.42	.42	.41@.42	.38
August	....	....	.40@.40	.43
September	.52	.50	.50@.50	.48

SUGAR.

A cable from Havana reports three mills stopped for the season, having made their crop, leaving 182 now in operation. The weather in Cuba is reported fine. Shipping arrangements have been active during the last week, and several cargoes are reported on the way here, also about 12,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar in transit overland to Atlantic ports.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,969 packages. A higher and excited market for the finer grades of fresh table butter. Supplies were short and buyers did not hesitate to pay the extreme rates asked. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 48¼@49c; extras, (92 score,) 48c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44½@47½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@44c; thirds, 36@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 50½@51c; extras, 49¼@50c; firsts, 46@48c; seconds, 42@45c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 47@47½c; good to prime, 44½@46½c; common to fair, 37@43½c; renovated, extras, 39¼@40c; firsts, 35@38c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 29@31c.

EGGS.—26,152 cases. The market shows a fairly firm tone on the higher qualities of current packed eggs from northerly sections. The range of values is without change; occasional lots of exceptionally fine Northern regular packings may reach 36½c, but the eggs must show extra fine quality to command that price. Storage packings continue rather quiet, and it is difficult to exceed 37c for average best Western, although occasional cars are still taken at 37½c and some fancy marks are held higher, most of these going direct to the storage houses for shippers' account. Eggs from northerly sections are moving slowly, with better qualities of regular packings ranging 34@35c generally, some undergrades lower and graded lots ranging up to 36c. Some very high grade dirties for storage packing are ranging up to 34c, but average prime dirties are moving slower and can be had at 32¼@33c, with undergrades lower. Checks about steady. Very fancy white eggs are sustained, but there are comparatively few such. The bulk of the supply is offering at 40@41c, with some ordinary lots below that. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 38@38½c; storage packed firsts, 36½@37½c; regular packed extra firsts, 36½@37c; regular packed firsts, 35@36c; seconds and poorer, 33@34½c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, storage packed, 33½@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 31@32c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 29@30½c; under grades, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 41@42c; ordinary to prime, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 37@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@37c; duck eggs, 29@45c; goose eggs, per dozen, 60c.

Builds and Conserves

A business man who carries American Credit Insurance has his mind free to apply himself fully and profitably to the productive part of his business. The confidence which American Credit Insurance thus inspires makes men more progressive and enterprising. It promotes business.

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The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. NEW YORK

A. B. Treat, Gen. E. Mgr. R. S. Chambers, Gen. Agt.,
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New York City.

B62

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as most of the trading in the older issues of United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	97⅜	2s, conversion, 1947	85	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	97⅜	4s, registered, 1925	105	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	97⅜	4s, coupon, 1925	105	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	97⅝
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
4½s July, 1967	95½	96	95
4½s June, 1965	95½	96	95¼
4½s Mar., 1965	95½	96	95¼
4½s Nov., 1957	95¾	96¼	95½
4½s May, 1957	95¾	96¼	95½
4½s Mar., 1960-30	89½	90	89
4½s April, 1966	89½	90	89
4½s Mar., 1967	89½	90	89
4½s Mar., 1962	89½	90	89
4½s Sept., 1960	89½	90	89
4s May, 1959	86¾	87½	86¼
4s Nov., 1958	86¾	....	86¼
4s May, 1957	86¾	87½	86
4s Nov., 1956	85	86	85
4s Nov., 1955	85	86	85
4s Nov., 1988	....	88	88
4s May, 1919	98⅛	....	98¼
4s Nov., 1918	99	....	99

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
4½s 1924-1931	....	5.00	4.80	5.00
4½s 1921-1923	....	5.00	4.80	5.00
4½s 1919-1920	....	5.00	4.80	5.00
4½s 1918-1923	....	5.00	4.75	5.00
4½s 1924-1932	....	5.00	4.75	5.00
4s 1940-1953	....	5.00	4.80	5.00
4s 1930-1939	....	5.00	4.80	5.00
4s 1922-1929	....	5.00	4.80	5.00
4s 1918	....	5.00	....	5.00
4s 1940-1953	....	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s 1926-1980	....	5.00	4.70	5.00
4s 1918-1925	....	5.00	4.80	5.00

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
100 Cities	Service	210¾	208	210	212
175 Cities	Service pf.	76	75¾	75½	76

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	13	15	Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	78	Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	94	98
Am. Gas & Electric	86	89	Miss. River Power	13½	14
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	40	41	Miss. River Power pf.	37	40
Am. Light & Traction	190	195	Northern Ohio Electric	..	25
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	94½	96	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	..	65
Am. Power & Light	..	45	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	..	15
Am. Power & Light pf.	69	73	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	53	56
Am. Public Utilities	..	25	Northern States Power	42	45
Am. Public Utilities pf.	..	55	North. States Power pf.	57	67
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6	Northern Texas Electric	55	60
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	60	Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Am. W. W. & E. partic	13	14	Ozark Power & Water.	35	45
Carolina Power & Light	30	32	Pacific Gas & Electric	32½	34
Carolina Pow. & L. pf.	90	92	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	80	82
Colorado Power	24	26	Puget S. T., L. & P.	11	14
Colorado Power pf.	97	100	Puget S. T., L. & P. pf.	38	42
Columbus Electric pf.	70	77	Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	85
Com. Power, Ry. & Lt.	21	23	Republic Ry. & Light	22	24
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	45	47	Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	56½	58
Conn. Power pf.	80	84	Southern Cal. Edison	81	84
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85	South. Cal. Edison pf.	96	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	80	81	Standard Gas & Elec.	4½	5½
Eastern Texas Elec.	..	54	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	24	25
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	73	76	Tampa Electric	100	..
El Paso Electric	....	90	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P.	2½	3½
El Paso Electric pf.	85	90	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	10	11
Electric P. & S. pf.	89	92	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	86	91
Electric Properties	57	..	Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf.	86	90
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75	United Light & Rys.	28	30
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	59	61
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33	Wash. I. W. L. pf.	81½	84
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	21	Western Power	12	13
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	53	65	Western Power pf.	49	52
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	275	Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98			

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	..	Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s.	70	71
Am. W. W. & El. 5s.	63	66	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	74	80
Appalach. Pow. 6s, '26	88	92	Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	88	90
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, '56	..	88½	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	85½	86½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	79	84	Colo. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	68	72
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Omaha & C. B. 5s.	85	90
Conn. Ry. & Lt. 1965	83	88	Roanoke W. W. 5s, '10	96¼	96¾
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	89	So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	88
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	88	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	85	92
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90	Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	76	80
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '45	74	..	Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	80	90
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	84	88	United Util. ev. 6s, '43	90	95
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 6s	98¾	99¾	Utah Securities 6s	84	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85	Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	84	90	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alabama Co.	92½	90½	92¼	10	Md. Cas'lty.	76¼	76¼	76¼
90	Do 2d pf.	70½	70½	70½	10	Con. Power	97	97	97
26	Con. Coal	86¾	86¾	86¾	195	United Rys.	19	19	19
167	Cosden	6¾	6¾	6¾	102	W. B. & An.	26¾	26¾	26¾
15	Dav. Chem.	33	33	33					

Bonds.

$10,000	United Railways 1st 4s	74¾	74	74

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275	Ahmeek	74	73	74	10	Mohawk	63	63	63
10	Alaska Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼	5	Nevada Con.	20¼	20¼	20¼
20	Allouez	49¾	49¾	49¾	10	Nipissing	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
100	Ariz. Com'l.	13	12¾	13	50	North Butte	15¾	15¾	15¾
5	Bingham	10½	10½	10½	140	Old Dom'n.	41	40½	41
20	Butte & Sup.	18¾	18¾	18¾	30	Osceola	51	50¾	50¾
985	Butte-Balak.	31c	25c	25c	12	Quincy	71	70½	70¾
60	Cal. & Ariz.	70	69¾	70	75	Shannon	4¼	4⅛	4¼
112	Cop. Range	45¾	45	45½	23	St. M. Land	48	47¼	48
175	Davis-Daly	5½	5⅜	5⅜	100	Sup. & Bos.	2¼	2¼	2¼
155	East Butte	9	9	9	15	Trinity	3½	3⅜	3⅜
425	Island Creek	64	64	64	100	Tuolumne	93c	93c	93c
35	Isle Royale	22¼	22¼	22¼	350	U. S. Smelt.	40¼	40	40¼
100	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5⅝	50	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Keweenaw	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	40	Utah Con.	9½	9½	9½
10	Mass Con.	5	5	5	50	Utah Metal.	2¼	2¼	2¼

Railroads.

25	Boston & A.	124¾	124½	124¾
281	Boston Elev.	61½	61	61¼
70	Boston & M.	26	25¼	26
1,260	Mass. Elec.	5¼	4⅞	5
460	Do pf.	24¼	23¼	23¼

Miscellaneous.

10	Am. A. C. pf	94¼	94¼	94¼
20	Amoskeag	72	72	80
10	Do pf	80	80	80
40	Am. Sugar	107	106¾	106
863	Am. T. & T.	97½	96¾	97¼
65	Am. W'n pf.	95¼	94½	95½
50	A., G. & W. I.	108½	108¼	108¾
575	Booth Fish.	23½	23¼	23½
100	Cuban P. C.	16½	16	16½
20	Edison	140¼	140¼	140¼
50	East B. L.	5	5	5
50	Eastern S. S.	12	12	12
5	Gen. Elec.	143¼	143½	143½
5	Gt. Nor. Ore.	31	31	31
25	Int. Port. C.	6	6	6
100	Island Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾

Bonds.

$3,000	Mass. G. 4½s	95	95	95
1,000	Swift 5s	94	94	94
1,000	Punta S. 6s	70	79	79
5,000	West. Tel. 5s	89	89	89

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
185	Am. Shipb.	128	127	127	40	Nat. C. pf.	114½	114	114
40	Booth Fish.	23¼	23¼	23¼	100	N. Am. P. & P.	3	3	3
200	C. C. & C. Ry.	2¼	2¼	2¼	10	Q. Oats pf.	98	98	98
75	Do pf.	15	15	15	406	Stew. War.	60¾	60	60½
55	Com. Edis.	103	102¾	103	505	Swift	141	140¾	140¾
50	Decre pf.	96	96	96	6,625	Union Carb.	54½	52¾	53⅞
25	Ill. Brick	49	49	49	450	Union Pap'd	20	20	20
150	Mont. W. pf.	102½	102½	102½	70	Wilson	56½	56	56½

Bonds.

$5,000	C. Ry. 1st 5s	82½	82½	82½
5,000	Ogd. Gas 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Con. Tr. N. J.	66	66	66	200	Phila. Elec.	25¼	25¼	25¼
90	El. Stor. B.	49¼	49¼	49¼	15	Phil. R. T. t.c.	25¾	25¾	25¾
7	Ins. Co. N. A.	28	28	28	17	Phila. Trac.	67	67	67
210	Lake Super.	15¼	14¾	15¼	100	Ton. Belm't.	3¼	3¼	3¼
15	Lehigh Nav.	64½	64¼	64½	20	Ton. Mining	3	3	3
6	Lehigh Val.	59¾	59¾	59¾	20	Union Trac.	41	40¾	41
355	Penn. R. R.	44¼	43¾	44	17	Un. Gas Im.	66¼	66¼	66¼
4	Penna. Salt.	87	87	87	20	War. J. & S.	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Phila. Co.	26	26	26	5	York Rys. pf.	31	31	31

Bonds.

$2,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	80	80	80
1,000	L. V. gen. 4s.	88½	88½	88¼
4,000	Lib'ty 2d 4s.	96.04	96.00	96.00
8,000	Ph. El. 1st 5s.	95	94¾	95
$1,000	Un. Rys. 4s.	95¼	95¼	95¼
43,000	Do inv. 5s.	58	55	58
1,000	York R'ways 1st 5s.	80	89	89

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
American Cigar	98	101	96
Do pf.	85	90	85
Conley Foil	185	210	185
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	106	100
MacA. & F.	170	190	170
MacA. & F. pf.	93	100	98
P. R.-Am. Tob.	180	145	130
R. J. Reynolds, A.	280	300	280
Do B, com.	255	270	255
Do pf.	100	102	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks closed very strong in active market yesterday. Gains in the leading issues averaged well over a point. Closing prices were fractionally lower than the day's high figures but the closing tone was strong. Steel common was the dominant stock in the trading.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Allis-Chalm. pf.	29½	28¾	29½
70	Am. B. Sug.	74½	73¾

FIXES AIRPLANE MAIL RATE.

Senate Makes 24 Cents an Ounce the Maximum Charge.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A bill authorizing the Post Office Department to charge not more than 24 cents an ounce or fraction thereof for the transportation of mail by airplane was adopted today by the Senate. The measure now goes to the House.

The Post Office Department announced today that the airplane mail service between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York would be started May 15 as planned. Military airplanes for the service are being assembled at Mineola, N. Y. As experiments will be made in dropping mail sacks while the airplanes are in motion, mail for the present will be confined to letters, but for the initial trip May 15 sealed parcels will be accepted.

During the early stages of the service no attempt will be made to dispatch airplanes on days when rain and fog will obstruct the vision of the aviators. On such days the mail will be sent by couriers on trains and will have special delivery service.

LOCAL CHARITIES NEED AID.

Bailey B. Burritt Says War Brings Added Burdens to Them.

Bailey B. Burritt, Director of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said yesterday that he indorsed in general the views of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, which is protesting against the raising of special funds for purposes not concerned with the war. He added:

It must be remembered, though, that at no time so much as in wartime are local charities so much in need of help. The relief work needed to keep children alive and healthy is increasing, not only because of the increased cost of living, but because any of the parents and relatives are in France or on their way there. It is a time when we should do much more than before in grappling with the problem of children's lives. This work is not experimental, as it is possible today to tell almost exactly how many child lives each additional sum given for that purpose will save.

"This society has not been adding any new developments to its service under war conditions, but personally I believe in increasing the work among children. In general our attitude is that people should go very deeply into their purses and give all that is needed for the war, and after that they must go into their purses again and give rather more than before to local charities."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—Forty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $642,800, were chartered today. They include:

Spafford, W. G. Hubbard, H. C. Granger, 17 10th St.

Olav Beisheim, Manhattan, foodstuffs and general merchandise, $15,000; C. F. Rosanski, A. Kaymart, O. Beisheim, 291 Broadway.

Clark & Kimball Realty Co., Ellenville, Ulster County, coal, wood, and oil, $1,500,000; E. S. Kimball, R. D. and R. F. D. Clark, Ellenville.

W. & W. Specialty Co., Manhattan, paints, varnishes, supplies, $5,000; J. H. Denton, H. Miles, L. Long, 347 37th St.

Begun Amusement Co., Manhattan, $10,000; Av. L. Harstin, E. Mayer, C. Steiner, 243 East 70th St.

Hempstead Baths and Barber Shop, Hempstead, $10,000; K. Liebe, H. Beinhauer, H. Walsh, Hempstead.

Co-operative Bakery of Brownsville and East New York, Brooklyn, $10,000; M. Spector, Av. J. Passkow, J. Finkelman, 110 Liberty Box Co., Manhattan, lumber, $5,000; J. Wheatfield, H. Kaufman, J. J. McEneny, 413 7th Av.

C. R. Daniels, Manhattan, sailmaking, $25,000; H. J. Kelly, F. C. Welles, O. K. Houston, 64 Wall St.

Pauline Coat Co., Manhattan, women's and children's clothing, $10,000; M. Sonnenfeld, F. Reisman, P. Katz, Jamaica.

Stewart Browne Mfg. Co., Manhattan, packings, hydraulic leather and rubber goods, $25,000; G. B. Smith, Jr., F. and S. R. Browne, 756 Eastern Parkway.

U. S. Launch Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. H. Salsar, E. and E. R. Negbaur, 610 West 115th St.

Glassner & Lehrer, Manhattan, cloaks and suits, $5,000; S. Glassner, L. and B. Lehrer, 501 St. Paul's Place.

Kavo Textile Co., Manhattan, $10,000. A. Kavovits, H. Kasindorf, P. F. Feinberg, 200 5th Av.

County Mortgage Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; M., S. A., and L. Sweedler, 98 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Syracuse Auto Service Assn., $50,000; E. J. Talmitton, F. E. Dyer, W. J. Bennett, Syracuse.

Delphi Mills, Manhattan, cotton goods, $20,000; H. Miller, B. Flaumenbaum, S. A. Tannenbaum, 58 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

Kutz Brothers, Manhattan, hats and millinery goods, $40,000; L. and M. and M. B. Kutz, 999 Simpson St.

Champion Furniture Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; N. Siegel, A. Schlitten, I. Karp, 480 Lexington Av.

Kennedy's Towing Line, Manhattan, $10,000; J. A. Martin, P. J. Dobson, W. J. Eldredge, no address given.

Hempstead Amusement Corp., $10,000; A. J. Hudson, E. Lavine, J. Baptiste, 55 John St.

P. B. Candy Co., Manhattan, 500 shares preferred stock $100 each, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $52,500; W. Hayward, H. V. Buck, N. Fitzgerald, 5,221 3d Av., Brooklyn.

John W. Sarburg, Manhattan, tobacco business, $100,000; same as preceding.

The Kassel Poultry Co., Manhattan, $10,000; G. Menitoff, C. Rosenberg, D. C. Kassel, 875 West 180th St.

Perfection Trucing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. C. Bergmann, M. Dietsche, C. L. Beyer, 505 East 83d St.

Dibbine Drug Corp., Buffalo, $10,000; A. C. Heegard, H. A. Sloan, J. H. Dibbine, Buffalo.

Bolton-Wechtel Co., Brooklyn, batteries and auto accessories, $20,000; H. J. Wechtel and W. C. Bolton, 261 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

The Montrose Garages, Brooklyn, $10,000; J. Hechman, S. Hoenig, M. Rosen, 81 Buffalo Av., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

River Const. Corp., Manhattan, stated capital to 5,000 shares no par value, active capital $250,000.

Williams Harvey Corp., Manhattan, $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Hunters Point Lumber and Supply Co., Queens, $50,000 to $100,000.

Victor N. Nunes Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $30,000.

Salter Canning Co., North Rose, $9,000 to $50,000.

Enderso Cigar Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $30,000.

Albion Leather Co., Manhattan, $8,000 to $10,000.

E. & M. Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $65,000.

The E. & H. Silk Co., Manhattan, $800,000 to $500,000.

Joseph H. Bensing & Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $20,000.

Trojan Powder Co., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Arrow Motor Realty Co., Bronx, $3,000 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

Winther Truck Co. of New York, Manhattan, $100,000 to $75,000; Wildacre Realty Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $25,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Goldstein-Sens Co., Manhattan, to Goldstein, Sens & Siegel.

German-American Bank, Manhattan, to The Continental Bank of New York.

The Brooklyn Church Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, to The Brooklyn and Long Island Church Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

The Gekco Co. of Rochester, Mass. New representative, C. A. Helmbacher, East Rochester, N. Y.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Max Kastein, Manhattan.

The Manisco Co., Manhattan.

William Bihl & Co., Central Islip.

Kay-Es Realty Corp., Manhattan.

Mt. Kisco Heights Co., White Plains.

Juan J. Font Co., Manhattan.

Tell Made Garment Co., Manhattan.

Dr. Amerson's and Dr. Farrar's House for Private Patients, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 6.—Charters filed:

Bayonne Ship Repairing Co., $50,000; Matthew Barr, Olaf Nielson, North Arlington; Leonard A. Wimmel, Kearney.

Architectural Home Building Co., $10,000; Theophilus Elcker, Lillian Elcker, Irvington; Ida E. Dennis, Arlington.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 6.—Charters filed:

The Fruitvale Co., $2,000,000; C. L. Rimmer, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Dual Truck and Tractor Co., $1,500,000; M. J. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

National Marine Engine Works, $1,400,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

The Electric Type Dairy Co., $500,000; M. F. Porty, F. D. Buck, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

Bar Lock Shoe Machinery Co., $300,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Iowana Oil Co., $250,000; W. F. O'Keefe, E. Aberle, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Neptune Navigation Co., $100,000; Reese D. Bishop, John W. Crandall, Alva Wallander, all of New York.

Newkirk Theatre Co., $100,000; M. L. Rogers, W. G. Simpler, L. A. Irwin of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK.

The Producers Co. of Chicago, from $750,000 to $6,000,000.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(4) This character means cross or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—George E. Francis of N. Y. City was admitted to practice.

261—F. V. Gasquet, aplt., v. C. F. Fraser, testamentary executor, &c.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

762—L. H. Portman, aplt. and plain., v. the U. S.—Order affirmed.

257—J. W. Shepard et al., aplts., v. J. M. Barkley, Moderator of General Assembly and Chairman of the Executive Commission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs; and cause remanded.

583—R. Cox, aplt., v. Wood, Commandant of Camp Funston, in State of Kansas.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

563—L. Huller et al., plaints., v. the State of New Mexico on the relation of the North-western Colonization and Improvement Co. of Chihuahua.—Per curiam, dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

246—E. B. Howard, as auditor of the State of Okl. et al., aplts., v. Gipsy Oil Co., 246. Same v. Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Co.; 247—Same v. The Child Oil Co., and 248—Same v. Barnsdall Oil Co.—Per curiam, judgments affirmed, with costs.

408—Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., aplt., v. City of Richmond.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing on the merits.

472—Rust Land and Lumber Co., plaint., v. Ed. Jackson et al.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on merits.

85—Ex parte, aplt., v. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commandant, &c.—Motion for leave to file petition for rule to show cause denied.

98—Ex parte, v. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, substituted trustee, &c., et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1076—Great Bear Springs Co., pet., v. Bear Lithia Springs Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to D. C. Court of Appeals denied.

923—Fulton Water Works Co., pet., v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari to D. C. Court of Appeals denied.

938—Chupco, et al., pets., v. J. A. Chapman et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Okla. Supreme Court denied.

82—I. Garwood, pet., vv. J. Schelber et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

943—Gould Mines Co., petitioner, v. B. D. Baur, adrx., &c.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Seventh Court of Appeals denied.

948—First National Bank of City of New York, pet., v. J. L. Lyttle, as trustee, &c.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

951—National Bank of Bakersfield, pet., v. W. H. Moore, jr., as trustee, &c.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1,000—A. Graham, pet., v. the J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

966—Vulcan Metals Co. and A. Freeman, pets., v. Simmons Mfg. Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

972—Cherokee Oil & Gas Co., pet., v. C. L. Melton et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Oklahoma Supreme Court denied.

974—W. J. Carroll, pet., v. the U. S. of Am.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

975—Flags, pet., v. E. E. Cook.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1,000—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., pet., v. Ignats Petrowsky, an infant, &c.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Second Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1,003—Ex parte: C. H. Duncan, pet.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

1,000—Chicago Bonding & Surety Co., pet., v. Augusta-Savannah Navigation Co.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

Order—The Report having represented that, owing to the number of decisions at the present term, it would be impracticable to put the reports in one volume, it is therefore, ordered that in publish an additional volume in this year pusuant to Sec. 226 of the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911.

1022—C. H. Pierce, A. Creel, C. Z. Zellman, and C. Nelson, plains., v. the U. S.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of counsel for defendant.

1010—M. A. Rankin and A. C. Rankin, pets., v. C. F. Graff and E. H. Graff.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pets.

S. Miller and Mr. Lackner, advr., &c., pet., v. J. Lackner, advr., &c., pet.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals submitted for pet. and for respondent.

996—Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., pet., v. Mr. Curtice.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Wis. Supreme Court submitted for pet.

976—W. Schall, jr., et al., pets., v. F. Camors et al., defendants, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for pets.

The U. S. ex rel. Louisville Cement Co., plain., v. Interstate Commerce Commission.—Mandate granted on motion of counsel for plain.

Adjourned until Monday, May 20. The day call has been suspended for the term.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Sargent Auto Blue Book Pub. Co. v. Spalding & Bros. (Successors to Buckley & Co.)

Same v. Wanamaker.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 11 A. M., in Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—Jury calendar.

923—Fulton Water Works Co., pet., v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari to D. C. Court of Appeals denied.

938—Chupco, et al., pets., v. J. A. Chapman et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Okla. Supreme Court denied.

82—I. Garwood, pet., vv. J. Schelber et al.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals denied.

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951—National Bank of Bakersfield, pet., v. W. H. Moore, jr., as trustee, &c.—Pet. for writ of certiorari to Ninth

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 125.9 ft n of 98th st, 14.6x84.1x17x84, April 30; Hy. Grunhut to Morris Fox, 953 Aldus St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $9,000; attorney, Francis J. Berman, 139 5th Av.....$1,500

BLEECKER ST, s s, 25 ft w of West Broadway, 25x125, May 1; Placido Moot to John Bruschi, 211 Avenue N, (or A,) Bayonne, N. J., 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$8,000

CLAMSON AV, 415, leasehold, May 1; Arthur J. and Gilbert T. Reeder to Josephine Reeder, 47 Hecker St, Newark, N. J., 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul Crichton, 120 Broadway.....$2,000

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West, hotel, &c., leasehold, May 3; Louis Winkler, 1,776 Washington Av, and David Krakower, 24 West 11th St, to Elizabeth G. McAllister, 962 Park Av, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles F. Bishop, 67 Wall St.....Notes, $2,500

82D ST, 102 West, s s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2, May 1; Harry R. Roeder, Inc., to Mary Roeder, 225 West 132d St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $16,000.....$10,000

97TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 21x75, May 3; Mary C. Delafield to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, due May 3, 1921; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $50,000

Bronx.

JESUP PLACE, w s, 168.6 ft n of Boscobel Av, 100x100; Mary Camer to Minnie Rottenberg, 106 Lewis St, May 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$2,000

RIDER AV, n e corner 188th St, 100x25; Cath. Leech to Eliz. S. Stephens, 125 East 146th St, prior mtg $7,000, May 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

VALENTINE AV, 2,347, w s, 49.11x100; George Gilchrist to Luise Zeller, 108 7th St, April 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, $6,000

3D AV, n w side, being Lot 17, map of Claremont, 100x100; Mary Corner et al. to Minnie Rottenberg, 106 Lewis St, given as collateral security for mtg for $2,000 covering land on w side of Jesup Pl, 168.6 ft n of Boscobel Av, 100x100, May 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$2,000

136TH ST, 583 East, n s, 25x100; Henry C. Dahnke to Dorothea Dahnke, 2,007 Franklin St, San Francisco, Cal., prior mtg $9,500, May 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cline, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$2,000

181ST ST, 747 East, n s, 50x110; Frances Lippner to J. Cohen, 1,018 East 163d St, May 3, due Nov. 3, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. H. Straus, 5 Beekman St.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 46, all; Louis Perlstein and another to Nebo Realty Co., 842 Hewitt St, Bronx, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Morrison & L., 320 Broadway..$2,772

BROOME ST, 182, all; Louis Perlstein and another to Nebo Realty Co., 842 Hewitt Place, Bronx, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Morrison & L., 320 Broadway, $7,440

CHRYSTIE ST, 178, all; Louis Perlstein and another to Nebo Realty Co., 842 Hewitt Place, Bronx, 3 years from May 1; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway..$8,500

DELANCEY ST, 23, all; Louis Perlstein and another to Nebo Realty Co., 842 Hewitt Place, Bronx, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway, $13,275

9TH ST, s s, 122.5 ft w of University Place, 25x93.11, the land; Trustees of Sailors Snug Harbor to Georgia S. Slater, executrix, 2 years from May 1, 1807, 2 renewals of 21 years each; attorneys, Van Ness & Van Nest, 220 Broadway.....$775

60TH ST, 113 to 119 West; also 41st St, 114 to 118 West, third floor; Ideal Investing to Physical Culture Publishing Co., 10 years from May 1, 1918; attorneys, Hornblower, N. G. & P., 24 Broad St.....$10,000

91ST ST, 314 East, all; Louis Greenfield to Charles Spaet, 117 East 88th St, 3 years from May 1, 1918.....$1,800

Bronx.

3D AV, 4,768, all; John B. Haskins Estates to Harry Krawitz, 1,504 Charlotte St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1918; attorney, Harry Krawitz, 4,768 3d Av $1,200

183D ST, 691 East, n e corner of Trinity Av, store, &c.; Benenson Realty Co. to Herman Vogel, 117 West 116th St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1918; attorney, Herman Vogel, 117 West 116th St.....$780 to $900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,598; Ira Rosenthal against Seymour Realty Co., owner; Joseph E. Mautner, contractor $100

BANK ST, 108 and 110, and Greenwich St, 760 and 762; Paletz & Zucker, Inc., against Greenwich Associates, Inc., and Amex & Co., owners and contractors.....$3,186

3D ST, 126; Isidor Goldberg against George Wolf, owner and contractor.....$463

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, w of existing 3d Av line of Manhattan Elevated Railroad, opposite Bend 663, Interborough Rapid Transit property; Patterson-Sargent Co. against Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; Lucius Engineering Co., contractor $4,275

167TH ST, 370 and 372 East; also 306 Morris Av; Theodore Soulthorpe against Ellen M. Smith, owner; Ellen M. Smith and Thomas J. Smith, contractors, renewal.....$389

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

THOMPSON ST, e s, 45.7 ft n of West 3d St, 44.4x74.2x irregular; Agostino Gazzolo loans Elena Realty Corp., to erect a one-story garage $15,000

REAL ESTATE.

Young Man

for important *Renting work.*

State experience and salary.

Box J 349 Times Downtown

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226 EAST 86TH STREET.

Five-story and basement building, heavy construction; for sale or to lease on most favorable terms. Suitable for dead storage or heavy material of any kind.

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Tel. Farragut 9199. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

318 WEST 76TH STREET

REMODELLED PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
Large rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, electric light; newly decorated.
BEST ARRANGED HOUSE IN BEST PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK ON WEST SIDE.
Inquire on premises. Not for rent.

9 VAN NESS PLACE

3 Story Dwelling in Heart of Greenwich Village,
12 ROOMS AND BATH.
SELLING PRICE $13,000; RENT $1,200.
J. IRVING WALSH, 73 WEST 11TH ST.

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New Houses Under Construction
Well Located Building Plots.
Phone me today for Details and Panorama of Photos upon request.
H. L. Simpson, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.
Telephone Greeley 2741.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
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Send for Booklet T.

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GARAGE

Located in prominent avenue, Flatbush; block north of Church Av., Brooklyn; splendid location; just being completed; 100x100; will sell reasonable; easy terms. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Brick Houses

$5,000—For Sale—$7,000

With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.
Let us send you information and photos. We have something to tell you in booklet D.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

GARAGE,

Located in prominent avenue. Flatbush, block north of Church Ave., Brooklyn; splendid location; just being completed; 100x100; will sell reasonable; easy terms. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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RYE—For Rent or Sale
New modern house, 9 rooms and 3 baths, furnished. Garage. View of Sound.
BLAKEMAN QUINTARD MEYER
Specialty—RYE PROPERTY
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BUNGALOW PLOTS
At Pelham Manor.

All-year bungalow plots among the trees at Pelham Manor, (Washington Ave.,); 5 minutes from Pelham Manor station. All improvements; 7 plots, 50x100 feet; $600 each. Terms.

The John T. Brook Company,
Builders and Owners.
4th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel Pelham 4755.

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At Colonial Heights, Westchester's highly restricted villa colony, an attractive 10-room Dutch Colonial house, artistically decorated, every improvement, including gas and sewer; price $12,250; little cash required. This house is almost new and $2,000 under present value; lot 100x100. For photo and floor plan apply L. H. TASKER, Pelbune Building, N. Y. Phone Beekman 4500.

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Along the Sound, 30 private parks; special value in houses from $6,000 up; also unfurnished and unfurnished for the year or season, in NEW ROCHELLE, PELHAM, LARCHMONT.
J. T. LAMPREY, ROCHELLE PARK.
Phone New Rochelle 1404.

AT LARCHMONT For sale; 8 rooms, tiled bath, room for extra bath, hot water heat; large corner plot, old shade trees; built last year; a very attractive semi-bungalow, worth $7,500; if taken quick can be bought for $6,900.
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SEASON OR YEAR.
Desirable furnished Dwellings; best locations; grounds, 1 to 3 acres; $125 to $750 per month.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5th Av.
Or 'phone any time for appointment.
White Plains—1663J.

LARCHMONT, 36 minutes to Grand Central. A modest home in the suburbs; easy walk to depot; delightful residential neighborhood; nice plot on elevation. Worth $8,500. Will sell for less. For full details correspond with my agent.
FRED'K P. BOEHM Post Road. Phone 500. Larchmont, N. Y.

Chatsworth Heights; a short walk north of Larchmont depot, attractive home of moderate size; well arranged and containing all modern improvements; price $15,000.
FRED'K P. BOEHM Post Road. Phone 500. Larchmont, N.Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Colonial Dwelling
AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

in a choice home neighborhood in this quaint old town. House contains 7 rooms and bath. Many unusually attractive features. This pretty country home can now be purchased for $6,800 on exceptionally favorable terms; $500 cash; balance monthly. 41 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal, 33d St., and from Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Call, Write or Phone.
O. L. SCHWENCKE, Jr.,
277 Broadway, N. Y.
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Miniature Shore Front Estate
ON HUNTINGTON HARBOR.

Charming old-type house, 12 rooms, improvements, open fireplaces; 4 acres in all, attractively laid out; fine old trees; truly wonderful garden; every kind of fruit, berries, and grapes may be rented with option of purchasing.

Many other properties along the North Shore for sale at prices that will never again be duplicated.
DANIEL GERARD, (Exclusive Agent,)
1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) New York.

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Furnished Cottages and Bungalow for Rent. Attractive very attractive Cottages and Bungalows for sale at prices and terms that will bring quick decision.
PRICES FROM $4,000 TO $15,000.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
Phone 3204 Greeley. 1 W. 34th St., New York.

Attractive Colonial Home.

6 rooms, bath; all modern improvements, parquet flooring, open fireplace, and many attractive conveniences; large plot of ground; house cannot be duplicated today for the money; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash down, balance easily arranged. Colonial, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Open till 7 P. M.

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ON GREAT SOUTH BAY

Attractive Furnished Cottages	Country Estates & Farms	Village Homes & Waterfronts

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$1,000 cash, balance easy payments, buys my 6-room bungalow, handsomely decorated and furnished, bath, water, electricity; phone; large grounds, abundance of shrubbery and shade; boating, bathing and fishing; select neighborhood; full price $5,000, worth $6,000. B. BROWNE, 161 West 34th St.

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Four nearly new houses, with gardens. Prices $5,000 to $7,000.
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Exclusive Water Front Estate ON MANHASSET BAY

Sale or rent; 35 minutes out.
Particulars at 1,763 Broadway, New York.

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Attractive Home with Garage.

PRICE, $5,500. Only $500 REQUIRED. Seven large, airy rooms; cozy inglenook with fireplace; sanitary gas kitchen; living and dining rooms are spacious and handsomely finished; plaza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; built by owner by day's work for own occupancy; must sell owing to removal; good transportation, schools, clubs, &c. Full particulars mailed upon request. This is a bargain.

H. E. WHITE,
Room 611, 68 Park Row, New York City.

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COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA.

YOU and your family must live. What is plainer? This is true. Can you live without eating? Land will feed you, if you will use common sense and labor.

In Cobb County, in 2 miles of Marietta, 18 miles Atlanta, Ga., on good public road, we have 103 acres fine land, with splendid home, two large barns, one good 4-room tenant house. About 70 acres in cultivation, balance in woods and pasture. Fruit of all kinds, consisting of 80 bearing pecans, peaches, apples. Fine bottom, woods and water. Here is an opportunity for you to secure a valuable piece of property. Easy terms on this. Farm is leased for this year to good tenant. 1918 crop goes to purchaser.

L. C. GREEN COMPANY
607 EMPIRE BUILDING. IVY 2943.
ATLANTA, GA.

RARE VALUE $8,500

This charming, practical home, only a few minutes' walk from D., L. & W. express station, 47 minutes out by train from New York City, can be purchased outright and title secured for $1,000 cash down, balance less than the rent you now pay per month. Write or 'phone R. L. KILBY, 18 East 60th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 4570 Plaza.

EASY TERMS TO SUIT.
SHORE FRONT HOME

A 10-room, all-year home of rare beauty, comfort and convenience; **100 feet actual waterfront;** has huge living room, entrance hall, kitchen and butler's pantry, dining room on first floor; four large sleeping rooms en suite, with tiled baths, on 2d floor; three large rooms, bath, on 3d floor; hardwood trim throughout, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, wide verandas with concrete floors and solid rails, a big open fireplace, especially built for wood fires, and a stone basement under entire house are noteworthy features; every city convenience, combined with the advantages of a wonderful country, exist here.

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HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

14 to 17 Rooms—5 to 6 Baths,
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IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE.

Owing to changes made by the war must sell this almost new 9-room house and garage, worth $12,000, for $9,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit. The living room and den with the open fireplace, the dining room with beamed ceiling and Dutch shelf, along with the many conveniences not found in the ordinary house, will appeal to the discriminating. The 4 bedrooms and bath are large and have ample closet space; sleeping porch and piazza; every convenience; good transportation, 35 minutes out. Address for particulars.
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Nine rooms, 2 baths, Montclair-Morristown section; wonderful views; in the mountains; 1 hour from New York City; nicely furnished; garage facilities; moderate rent for season or year. Write, PRIVATE, P. O. Box 529, New York City.

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Beautiful Country Home
IN VERMONT FOR SALE

Two miles from Brattleboro on main road to the White Mts., known as the Goodall Place. 80 acres of land on Connecticut River; 12-room house; running water; all hardwood floors, oak and black walnut finish; 3 bathrooms, 2 verandas; fireplace in nearly every room; steam heater, also hot air furnace; servants' quarters in Annex, 3 rooms and bath; large barn and garage; fine orchard of 100 apple and pear trees; grape vines. This is one of the most attractive places on the river. Fine boating and fishing. Pictures of house sent on request. Price right for quick sale.
BRATTLEBORO TRUST CO.
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600 Square Feet
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A FEW DESIRABLE
OFFICES
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all very light; rent reasonable.
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WONDERFUL LOCATION FOR YOUR OFFICE

45 West 34th St. *Opp. McAlpin*
Low Rental—Will Divide
Night and Sunday Service
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2 Stores One 1900 Sq. Ft. Other 1000 Sq. Ft.
Suitable high class business. Reasonable Rent. Modern show windows. Building just remodelled.
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LOFT SPLENDID LIGHT. ELEVATOR. SPRINKLERS. STEAM HEAT.
432-4 East 71st St. Inquire ENGINEER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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270 WEST END AVE.
Corner of 72d St.

Attractive apartments of **10 rooms and 4 baths.**

Also one **6 rooms and 3 baths.**

This building is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy July 1st.

Apartments can now be seen by applying to Superintendent on premises or to

J. AXELROD
200 W. 72d Street.
Phone: Columbus 9957.

200 WEST 70TH Cor. Amsterdam Ave. Sherman Sq.
Sublet Corner Apartment, 7th Floor.
9 BEAUTIFUL LARGE ROOMS, $1,600.
Every modern convenience; unusual opportunity. Apply Supt. or L. Schlechter, (2427 Morningside,) 140 St. Nicholas Ave.

112th St., 542 W. COR. B'WAY (DEVONSHIRE)
Exceptional 9 room corner apartment, three baths, to sublet from May 15th, to run 17 months; lease can be extended; special concession to Oct. 1. Apply Apartment 4A.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.
6 and 7-room Apartments
$38 to $48
Near Broadway and Riverside.

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NEW BUILDING
Exquisite 7-Room Apartments
of the Very Highest Class,
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR
Small Families
Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.
815 Park Ave. S. E. Cor. 75th St.
Agent on Premises. Rhinelander 499.

Doctor's Office to let, three rooms, with gas and electric light; with the privilege of hotel physician. HOTEL LEONORI, Madison Av. and 63d St.

28 West 49th St. | MODERN APARTMENTS **2-3 Rooms**
House just completed; all modern conveniences. Representative on premises, or J. W. BRETT, 501 5th Ave., cor. 43d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

667 MADISON AVENUE
S. E. Cor. 61st St.
FURNISHED APARTMENT
on Ground Floor
FOR ONE OR MORE DOCTORS
Inquire Superintendent on premises or YOUR OWN BROKER
Telephone Plaza 3534

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

128th St., 144 West.—Good three-story high-stoop for $600; near subway and surface lines; ten rooms; caretaker. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

Just overhauled, 14 rooms, 4 store, $1,000. 121 West 111th. Caretaker. Near subway and "L" road.

Bronx.

Large Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths; all latest improvements; electric light, hot-water heating; large porch; 3 minutes to Jerome Av. and Belmont St. subway station; 116 Hawkstone St., between Walton Av. and Grand Concourse. Inquire Schonleben.

Two-family house, 15 rooms, exclusive section of Bedford Park; modern throughout; $9,000. Apply premises, 310 East 197th St.

Brooklyn.

Corner brick house, Arlington section; 3-family, all improvements, steam heat. Owner, 166 Ridgewood Av.

Queens.

Five-cent fare; modern suburban home; every improvement; good neighborhood; 7 rooms; hardwood trim; $500 cash; balance terms. B. Zonn, 161 West 34th St.

Westchester.

At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co.—For sale; might consider good exchange; large modern dwelling, with large grounds, 100x225; restricted corner property; stable and garage; garden, fruit trees; 8 minutes' walk New Haven Railroad station; price $30,000; free and clear. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Overlooking Hudson.—740 Warburton Av., Yonkers; bungalow; $400 cash, balance easy. Owner, Rose, 7 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 220.

Larchmont.—Sale exceptional; seven rooms; $9,000. Owner, 133 East 15th. Stuyvesant 1470.

Long Island.

NEW HOUSES just completed; several sold; on plot 40x100 feet; at Broadway, Flushing; 13 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat, tiled bath, large clothes presses and linen closet, open attic; small cash payment and $45 a month; monthly payment covers carrying charges and payment on the principal; telephone, call or write at once. H. D. LEWIS, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6996.

For sale or to let, Patchogue, Long Island, new concrete villa, 8 rooms, all improvements, garage ground. Apply to owner, 310 West 34th St., or Huttenbacher, agent, Patchogue.

Six-room cottage at Rockaway, Holland Station, close to ocean, furnished; plot 35 feet front; mortgage to suit. Plumber, 404 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Must sell my new 7-room house, $4,400; 8 minutes to station; terms to suit. Phone 5758-J. A. McDermott, Miriam St., Valley Stream, L. I.

For real bargains, North Shore, Country Homes, Waterfronts, sale and rent, see Daniel Gerard, 1,270 Broadway. (33d.)

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately beautiful new suburban home goes for $800 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, bathroom fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

An ideal home in a select suburban, highly restricted residential section; finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE,
8 rooms, bath, every imp.; 3 acres, old apple trees, garden, fruit, shrubs, asparagus, berries. Heated garage, 2 cars. Hennery for 900 fowl. A commuter's home, convenient express station, churches, schools. See photos, description.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.)
Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 535.)

TO LET—At Westwood, N. J., upper part of private residence, with garden plot 25x80 feet; six large rooms and bath; separate entrance and separate heating plant; 4 minutes from station; $23 per month. Call or write B. F. S., room 708, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale.—East Orange, 12-room house, 2 baths; garage, with living rooms; desirable location; wonderful home for family with children; lot 100 by 220; fine garden; bargain. Address N 139 Times, or telephone 3848 Gramercy.

New York State.

LAKE MAHOPAC.
Large 14-room house, completely furnished, lake frontage, with beautiful view; bargain, for sale to close an estate. Quilick Realty Co., 2 Rector St., New York City.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED for season in Hempstead or vicinity, furnished house with at least four bedrooms and garage and attractive grounds; immediate possession desired; telephone or write. Mrs. Henry O'Neil, Hotel Albert, N. Y.

North Shore, L. I., wanted, 6-7 room bungalow, modern improvement; $25-$45; consider option to buy. J 132 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

52D, 55 EAST.—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, two baths and kitchen. Plaza 2200.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Queens.

HANDSOME SIX-ROOM COTTAGE,
5c fare, direct from city; three blocks from station; parquet floors, tiled kitchen and bath, electric light, gas, &c.; will decorate to suit; easy terms to a reliable party. Richardson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

Comfortably furnished house, 4 master's, 2 servants' bedrooms, 2 baths, large living room, &c.; electric light, garage, fruit and shade trees, vegetable garden; $600. Keller, Bedford Hills, Lenox 4093.

Five rooms and bath, porch, &c., for rent in Yonkers; desirable location; party going West for Summer and will rent cheap. Address Mrs. J. W. Campbell, 376 Hawthorne Av. or phone 4065M, Yonkers; rent $40.

Long Island.

Fifteen minutes from Penn Station, fine residence, never before rented; 8 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 5 baths; garage; small vegetable garden; for Summer season, at $500 a month. Tel. 6397 Forest Hills, or write X 847 Times Annex.

MERRICK, L. I.

Furnished cottages for the season and houses for year around. Full details, description, and rentals may be had from Telephone John 2200. R. W. Ford, 84 William.

If you are looking for a small cottage with garden plot, all modern improvements, near school, trolley and "L," 5c. fare to city, on very easy terms, call at once on Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Handsome five-room seashore bungalow; stucco; porch; all modern improvements; garden plot; near bathing beach and trolley; easy terms. Crawford, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

All or part of 9-room, nicely furnished house, select colony; bathing beach; North Shore, L. I.; 30 minutes from Herald Square. Y 266 Times Annex.

For Rent.—New nine-room furnished bungalow; screened porch, bath, lavatory, electricity; ½ acre; hour out; bus service to bathing beach. Phone Riverside 4923.

Manhattan Beach.—Attractive 12-room stucco house, 3 baths; completely furnished; modern. Apply Boshko, 362 Riverside Drive. Academy 816.

ATTRACTIVE cottage, East Hampton, L. I.; 10 rooms, 2 master baths, electricity; use of garage; May 15 to Nov. 1; $850. N 96 Times.

TEN ROOM farmhouse, remodeled; 100 acres of land; near Smithtown, L. I.; rent $300; large porch, orchard. Beekman 5390.

Vermont.

MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
For rent, furnished, 14-room house, 3 baths, grounds and garage, for Summer season.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The George Washington
116 West 72d Street.
3 Room Apartment, 2 Baths, handsomely furnished, $200 per month.
2 Room Apartment with Bath, handsomely furnished, $130 per month.
1 Room Apartment with Bath, $70, maid service included.
WAITT CORPORATION, 2 West 45th St. TEL. 4461 VANDERBILT.

FURNISHED APARTMENT
72D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.,
7 ROOMS & BATH. RENT $125 PER MO.
ALL OUTSIDE SUNNY ROOMS.
RULAND & WHITING-BENJAMIN CORPORATION,
710 MADISON AV. PLAZA 4951.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Westfield.—June-September, tapestry brick, modern throughout, five large rooms and porch first floor, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, and closets second floor, 3 servants' rooms and bath third floor; grove, lawn, garage. Box 324 Times, 2 Rector St.

$250 FURNISHED FOR SUMMER.
My residence; all improvements; over acre; shade, garden; near depot; Allendale, 45 minutes Erie. John Dewsnap, 208 Broadway, N. Y.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottages, all improvements, $400-$800. Circle 1810.

Connecticut.

To rent, situated directly on Long Island Sound, with private bathing beach, one hour out, at Darien, Conn., beautiful surroundings, fully restricted, my artistically furnished home; all improvements. Miner Randall, Darien, Conn.

To rent, Cottage, 7 rooms, bath, furnished, all improvements; electric lights; waterfront; $300 season. Address Box 624, Stonington, Conn.

SHARON, CONN.—12-room Colonial house, 3 baths, electric light; 40 foot piazza; all improvements; kitchen garden, lawn; fine view Berkshires. Room 1001, 66 Broadway.

New Hampshire.

Large Colonial house, facing lake, New Hampshire; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; 16 acres; fine old trees; big porches, well furnished, open fireplaces, running water, two baths, toilets, telephone; garage, stable, boats. Telephone 3423 Morningside, before 3 o'clock. Write Room 701, 19 Liberty St.

Pennsylvania.

For rent, ten-room furnished house in Stroudsburg, Penn.; six bedrooms and two baths; lavatory on first floor; garage with quarters, and also vegetable garden; for the season, $1,000; awnings and screened throughout. X 380 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous.

Berkshire Hills.—Summer residence, 11 rooms, bath; garage; hot, cold running water; elegantly furnished; heart of mountains; reasonable rent; particulars. Hallenbeck, 132 West 16th St., New York.

Country houses everywhere; town, country; renting. 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

ADULT family of 3 desires small furnished house or bungalow at shore; requirements reasonable, commuting distance, cleanliness, screened porch, gas for cooking and bathing facilities near by; reasonable rent; occupy immediately; references exchanged. Address M. A. Henderson, 195 Broadway, room 808.

Wanted, to rent from July 1 to Sept. 1, either Long Island or in Westchester, a furnished house containing seven bedrooms and three baths. X 332 Times Annex.

SMALL furnished house wanted; Summer or longer; within 30 minutes Grand Central or Penn. Station; about $50. Address Box 682, Empire Hotel, New York.

Wanted, comfortable, furnished country house, commuting distance, near seashore, Long Island or Connecticut; $200 per month. 2N, 993 Park Av.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

Long Island.

Bungalow, furnished, six rooms and bath, up-to-date improvements; garage; large grounds, pleasant surroundings; at Brightwaters, L. I. Inquire all week Bekkevold, 29 West 60th St., city, or telephone 7850 Murray Hill.

New Jersey.

For Rent, furnished, within easy commuting distance of New York, 40 acres, situated upon a mountain top, with stone dwelling, large and small log cabins, stables, garage, tennis courts; modern improvements; magnificent view and spring water. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

Ideal commuting Summer home in Ramapo Hills, seven rooms, completely furnished; garage, barn, &c.; fruit orchards; beautiful grounds; $800 season. F 130 Times.

Country Places Wanted.

Nine-room house, four bedrooms; garage; vegetable garden; May 15-Oct. 1; not over 30 miles. F 139 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$6,000, first, 6%, on L. I. property worth $20,000. Owner, 46 113th St., Rockaway.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Six-story loft building, 15th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; would exchange for private house between 70th and 85th Sts., Riverside Drive and Columbus Av.; other sections will not be considered. D 308 Times Downtown.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

209th St., plot at sacrifice, 50x99.11, between 9th and 10th Avs., less than assessed valuation. Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

21 ACRES, 336 LOTS.
To close estate clients are offering positively best bargain in Queens County; 21 acres, 336 lots; 15 minutes from Herald Square, just south of Queens Boulevard; sewers, water, property graded and streets laid; offered at less than $238 per lot; adjoining property bringing $800 to $1,000 per lot; big money for one who grasps this opportunity; price $95,000; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Allen Caruthers, attorney, 220 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone Rector 9553.

Fine site for factory, adjoining main line of Long Island Railroad in Richmond Hill, Queens County, one block from West Bridge station, trolley and elevated road. S., Richmond Hill P. O.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Old homestead on Ocean Av., 9 rooms, 3 baths; large grounds, fruit trees, flowers, and garden; garage; exceptional country place in the city; $100 month. Phone Midwood 1811W.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWES,
527 5th Av., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FLUSHING, KISSENA PARK, (16th St.)—2 nice lots, every improvement, sewers; good bargain. KARL, 1,087 2d Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 80x142; 3 minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $5,500; reasonable terms.
FRANK MILLER,
Tel. 8885 Barclay. 13 Park Row.

I am authorized to sell for $9,500 a beautifully located 70-acre farm, 1,500 feet from station, trolley, and town, that offers bigger value for the money than any farm I've had for sale in this State; full details to serious buyers. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

On mutually satisfactory references would exchange attractive furnished home, Glen Ridge, N. J., for furnished cottage, 4 or 5 sleeping rooms, on Sound, preferably North Shore, within commuting distance, close to water, months of July and August. Address 229 Ridgewood Av., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Want farm, stocked, commuting distance, high land, $25,000 to $40,000; give new 12-room house Mountain Lake, free and clear, value $25,000; send details. Albert M. Crowe, 47 West 34th St.

New 5-story walkup, all rented; pays large returns; want farm, country place, or suburban. Albert M. Crowe, 47 West

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Fraudulent or doubtful financial offerings.
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Large guaranteed dividends.
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APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY. Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 686.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED. Miss Martin, 17 West 42d. Murray Hill 7778

ATTRACTIVE Apartments, Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $36; $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts., THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, bath and kitchenette, $55 up monthly; four rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette, $65 monthly; 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $47.50 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE 7 rooms, two baths; $200 month to Sept. 1. Apt. 19. Telephone 7584 Riverside.

Attractive front five-room breezy apartment, sublet for unfurnished price. Riverside 8281.

BARGAIN FOR ADULT FAMILY.
72d St. and Riverside Drive.—Five rooms, two baths; newly renovated; piano; May until October. The Chatsworth, Apartment 5L.

BROADWAY, 1,780, (cor. 55th.)—Attractive housekeeping apartment; two large airy rooms, kitchen, bath; telephone; southern exposure. Apt. 1D.

BROADWAY, 2,790, (108th St.)—Seven completely furnished all outside rooms until October; very reasonable rent. Apartment 7, north.

BROADWAY, 8,675, (152d St.)—Artistic five-room elevator apartment; river view; $65. Apt. 46.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 65TH ST.—Attractive, cool apartment, south, east and west exposures; June to October. For appointment, particulars, Phone Murray Hill 3914.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (corner 97th St.)—Sublet 4-room front apartment, beautifully furnished, for five months, $110 monthly. Call 80pt. 2, day or evening.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Handsomely furnished five rooms, Knabe player; sublet; bargain. Coyle.

ELEGANTLY furnished five-room front apartment; linen, silver, baby grand piano; lease; reasonably till October; elevator house; opposite 191st. St. subway; subway, one block from bus terminal. Telephone St. Nicholas 8445 for appointment.

GRANT COURT, (610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive.)—Five and six rooms, completely furnished; high class. Fisher.

HANDSOMELY furnished 7-room apartment to sublet in Washington Heights section; reasonable rent. Phone St. Nicholas 9073.

MAGNIFICENT STUDIO for rent part time, with brand new Steinway piano; also a large, light room for rent to a lady musician or artist. Sofie De Arnim. Phone 4204 Columbus, between 9-11 A. M. Studio 413. M. Bianca.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartment, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and non-elevator; $30 to $60 monthly; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers' and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—7-room apartment, furnished complete; from June 15 Sept. 15, for $350; can be seen week days from 8-11 A. M. Apartment 62. Telephone Morningside 8905.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, (82d.)—Best Summer location New York; 6 cool corner rooms; piano; shower; $100. Neary, Schuyler 1965.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Charming apartment, with three exposures, cool, light, most attractively furnished; six rooms, two baths; rent includes telephone and silver; can be seen any time. Telephone Brown, Schuyler 9066.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Six rooms, two baths, electric light, elevator, newly furnished; from June 1 to Oct. 1, $85 monthly. Apartment 2B. Telephone Morningside 4708.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 137TH ST. (Cromwell Apartments.)—4 rooms and bath, $50, to Oct. 1; well furnished. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (corner 119th.)—Seven rooms, two baths; extra lavatory; three rooms, facing drive; completely furnished. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet a desirable furnished apartment until Sept. 30; seven rooms, two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6845. Apartment 83.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 644.—Completely furnished six large rooms, until October; living room, dining room, library, bedroom; facing Hudson; Steinway grand piano. Apt. 12. Telephone Audubon 9100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420.—Artistically furnished six rooms and two baths; must be seen to be appreciated; $200 month to Oct. 1. Apartment 3G. Telephone 8263 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90s.)—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths, facing river, $165 month; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, (near 85th.)—Seven rooms and foyer; wonderful view; apartment and price most attractive. Schuyler 1681.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 96th.)—Subway express; high-class, 5-room, front apartment; $90 to responsible party till Sept. 15; immediate possession. 5846 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90th.)—High class 5-room, overlooking Hudson. For particulars apply 745 West End Av., near 97th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (Corner 95th.)—Seven large rooms for the Summer months. Apartment 32, C. Marx.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (72d St.)—Apartment. Appointment to see, phone Columbus 7586 before 10 A. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90s.)—10 rooms, 3 baths, corner; magnificent views. Vanderbilt 1452.

SEVERAL elegant furnished apartments. Park Avenue section; also west side in the seventies; including one studio apartment West 57th; will rent up until Nov. 15, or longer. J. L., 347 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 684.—A high-class seven-room apartment; all improvements; piano, (player.) until Sept. Watson.

STUDIO DUPLEX APARTMENT TO SUBLET, JUNE 1, OCTOBER 1. 356 West 23d St., (Chelsea Square.) Beautifully furnished, Southern style; six rooms, (three on each floor,) three baths; or will sublet floors separately. Inquire F. de V. Ball.

Sublet, furnished, my five-room front elevator apartment, until October; Broadway, 157th St. Phone Audubon 5223, Apt. 33.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION, (near 5th Av.)—7 rooms and bath, elevator; piano, silver, linen; strictly residential section; $100. Chelsea 1222.

WEST END AV. AND 98TH ST.—Woman will share beautifully furnished five-room modern apartment with cultured woman of means. Telephone 4177 Riverside, 8 to 11 morning.

WEST END AV., 410, (Near 79th.)—Beautiful location; 8-room apartment; light and sunny rooms; no rent asked for furniture; June 15th Sept. or longer. Apt. Third north.

WEST END AV., 789.—To let, five-room apartment, beautifully furnished, from June 1-Oct. 1; inspection by appointment. Riverside 5544.

WEST END AV., 749, (near 96th St.)—Seven rooms, three baths, beautifully furnished; complete view of Hudson; bargain. Riverside 2686.

WEST END AV., (near 106d St.)—Seven large, bright outside rooms, three baths; eleventh floor; overlooking Hudson; Summer months V 6 Times.

WEST END AV., 752.—Beautiful seven-room apartment; reasonable; modern; conveniences. Mills.

WEST END AV., 878.—Sublet apartment, two extra large rooms, kitchen, and bath.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS.—To let, furnished, from June 1st till Oct. 15th, cool, airy apartment; 4 rooms; close to Italian Court, Forest Hills; can see any time. Phone 6783J Forest Hills, Garden Apartments.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Brooklyn.

FOR SUMMER or longer, on Brooklyn Heights, near harbor, completely furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment; desirable for artist or writer. Phone Vanderbilt 2870.

PROSPECT PARK WEST, 9.—Attractive location, overlooking park; 8 rooms, bath; May to September, inclusive. Call Rector 8798.

Westchester County.

June-September; 5 rooms, porch, furnished; 30 minutes 42d St.; handy trolley, subway, Van Cortlandt Park; $50. Hubert, 10 Stone St., Yonkers.

BRONXVILLE.—8 rooms and 3 baths, 4 master bedrooms; garage; flower and vegetable garden. Phone 1152 Madison Square.

Yonkers.

SUBLET furnished apartment, $50; 6 rooms, bath and porch; all improvements; desirable part of Riverdale Av.; immediate occupancy; references required. Telephone 8189 J Yonkers, between 6 and 8 P. M.

Unfurnished—East Side.

78TH ST., 42 EAST.—New elevator apartment, 2 or 3 large, light rooms, with bath, Agent on premises; open evenings.

87TH ST., 59 EAST.—Three rooms, bath; electric lights, all improvements; $65.

PARK AV., 945.—Five rooms, bath; steam heat, all improvements; $40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $40. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH ST., 254 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment being artistically decorated; electric lights, hardwood floors; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; $42 up.

29TH, 13 WEST.—Studio, large skylight, furnished or unfurnished, all conveniences. Madison Square 9086.

46TH ST., 12 WEST.—1, 2 and 3 large, attractive rooms and bath; all conveniences; reasonable rents. Feinberg.

50TH ST., 6 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; to sublet for Summer; 3 rooms and kitchenette. Apply on premises.

57TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Apartments, all sizes, $65-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

52D, 57 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath, electricity; reasonable.

55TH, 847 WEST.—To Oct. 1, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; reasonable. Mrs. Baber.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; dublex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studios living rooms, 25x30; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC. 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

44 WEST 57TH.
NORTH LIGHT APARTMENT STUDIO.
VERY DESIRABLE AND SPACIOUS.
SACRIFICE RENT.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; southern, eastern, western exposures. Columbus 8280.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Seven, 8, 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms; living room 16x22, dining room 16x18, bedrooms 12x16; no dark rooms; unusual transit facilities; rents $1,200-$1,660; worth investigating; also other desirably located apartments, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate rentals. Apply Jepson, office 906 West 97th. Telephone 7830 Riverside.

72D, 116 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; southern exposure; rent $87.50 monthly. Apply Apartment 8D, or 'phone Columbus 298.

80'S WEST.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,100; 90's, 5-6 rooms, $55. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.—SMALL UNFURNISHED APARTMENT. ELEGANT 3 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. HOUSEKEEPING. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

86TH, 161 WEST.—To sublet, three-room apartment, June 1 to October, 1919, $900 annually. Apartment 1-A.

91ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—De Soto. Attractive four rooms, bath. Superintendent.

97TH, 336 WEST.—Five rooms, southern exposure; $50. Apt. 7G.

99TH, 309 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $70; exceptionally light. Apt. 7C.

120TH, 434 WEST.—4 rooms, 10th floor; wonderful view; $75. Overman.

122D ST., 512 WEST.—Beautiful eight-room apartment; lease expires Oct. 1; will give reduction for Summer. Charles S. Brand.

178TH, 718 WEST, (Washington Heights.)—5-room apartment; rent reasonable; vacant May 10; inquire Supt., or Apt. 22.

181ST ST., 802 WEST, (corner apartment, 51.)—Nine rooms, three baths; immediate occupancy, to October, $100 monthly; inspection by appointment. Telephone Murray Hill 8150.

181ST ST., 802 WEST, Corner Pinehurst Av.—Exceptional seven-room apartment, two master, baths; moderate rental. Apply premises. Telephone St. Nicholas 9818.

191ST, 601 WEST.—To sublet, 8 rooms and 2 baths; all outside; rent reasonable. Telephone St. Nicholas 2329.

AUDUBON AV., 215, Southeast Corner 176th St., (The Brighton.)—Modern elevator apartment house; 7 rooms, $60.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
29 West 52d St.; 2 rooms, bath, $65.
ASHWORTH & CO., 501 5TH AV.

BROADWAY, 2,128.—Two and three rooms with bath; maid service; references required.

CLAREMONT AV., 21.—Four-room apartment, tenth floor; June 1, $70; concession.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452. — Elevator apartment, five rooms, bath; every improvement, $60.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240.—To sublet unfurnished apartment, reception hall, large living room, bedroom and bath; immediate possession to Oct. 1; to be seen in the afternoons only, 4 to 6 P. M. Apartment 1102, see Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676, (145th.)—Seven all outside room apartment; sacrifice; take lease after Oct. 1. Walsh.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—6 rooms, 2 baths, $75 monthly; unfurnished; possession.

Sublet, unfurnished, 4 rooms, very attractive housekeeping apartment; rent $1,500. Columbus 7522.

"THE TURIN,"
93d St. and Central Park West.
6, 7, and 8 rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure; $1,500 to $2,200 unfurnished; possession.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
Tel. Cortlandt 7475. 165 Broadway.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.

Unique

Apartments,

Large Rooms,

Open Fireplaces.

Apply 27 West 10th St.

WEST END AV., 817.—7 large light rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; reasonable; until Oct. 1; will re-lease. Apt. 8B.

Bronx.

MOHEGAN AV., (Cor. 179th.)—8-4 front large rooms, new building, telephone, shower.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FIVE or six rooms, completely furnished; Flatbush, Prospect Park, or Washington Heights sections; long or short lease; immediate possession; advise price, particulars. F 87 Times.

TWO bachelors in Government service desire furnished apartment between 30th and 60th Sts., with telephone, electricity, and elevator service. F 86 Times.

Furnished apartment within commutation distance; New Jersey preferred. Write Mrs. M. Greenberg, 501 West 176th St., New York City.

High-class apartment, Summer months; Riverside, city references. Write 745 West End Av.

FOUR-ROOM; Long Island or open section Manhattan; moderate price. J 125 Times.

Unfurnished.

An outside ten-room, unfurnished apartment wanted, on Riverside Drive, between 72d and 96th Streets, from May 15 to September, with privileges of renewal. Address F., 520 West End Av., New York City.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location 50th and 60th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address Y 256 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive large room, elevator apartment; business woman; reference. Nielsen.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room adjoining bath; all conveniences; gentleman.

37TH, 125 EAST.—Delightful rooms, kitchenette facilities; private bath; furnished, $25-$50; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; electric light; references.

77TH, 60 EAST.—Attractively furnished suite of two rooms, bath; strictly private dwelling; running water, electricity, gas; will divide.

87TH, 534 EAST.—One or more furnished rooms in private house.

ENTIRE parlor floor; excellent for doctor, milliner. 432 Madison Av., (49th.) Plaza 1940.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (55-56th.)—Spacious airy room, adjoining bath; conveniences; quiet, select house; cleanliness assured; references; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 253.—Unfurnished small, large rooms, private bath; hot water, electricity; parlor floor, business; refined home; references.

MADISON AV., 175, (34th.)—Studio; living, large room; pianola; Summer months; longer; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small rooms; running water; musical studios by hour.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large and small rooms; elevator; gentlemen; $6.50, $8.

West Side.

4TH, 294 WEST, (Greenwich Village.)—Two large, sunny adjoining rooms; convenience of bath; private house; for two or one.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Medium-size front room, bath adjoining; references. Telephone 1821 Stuyvesant.

9TH, 80 WEST.—Beautiful large and connecting rooms; quiet, select house.

11TH, 144 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable gentlemen, business women; private family; reference.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; private house; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, bath; overlooking park; also small room; references.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Attractively furnished small rooms; refined house; good location.

51ST ST., 306 WEST.—Part or all 6-room furnished apartment; elevator, electricity. Apartment 17. 3842 Columbus.

51ST, 841 WEST.—Airy room, well furnished, running water, $5; references exchanged. Doane.

52D, 70 WEST.—Handsome parlors, together, separate; other rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone.

52D, 47 WEST.—Attractive front room, with bath; also single rooms.

Large, comfortable room, southern exposure; also back parlor; conveniences. Circle 3903.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; electric light; running water; reasonable.

64TH, 8 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, adjoining bath; light, airy, spacious. Greenber.

68TH, 32 WEST.—Large back parlor; separate kitchenette; residential section; $10; phone.

69TH, 143 WEST. (Broadway.)—Attractive large room, $8; medium room, $6; exclusive neighborhood; charming apartment; every convenience. Gutman.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Large and small, sunny rooms; newly furnished; refined surroundings; references.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front single or double room for music student; privilege of cooking; telephone service; convenient bus, subway. Telephone Columbus 2781.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Suite of two rooms and bath; single room and bath; exclusive house; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Running water, elevator. Apt. 19. Verplanck.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms, private bath, one or two adults. Telephone Columbus 4287.

70TH, 80 WEST.—Room and bath, suitable for a gentleman. Apt. 1A. Phone Columbus 1560.

70TH, 59 WEST.—Large double room, running water; gentlemen only; reference.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Elegantly appointed large double room; dressing room attached; southern exposure; all modern conveniences; cleanliness and refinement; references exchanged. The Standard.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; phone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Front parlor, southern exposure; refined Jewish house; electricity.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Choice, three windows, front; second floor. Columbus 233.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large front room; also front basement.

72D, CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; high-class house; gentleman preferred; references. Columbus 1242.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; also room with kitchenette.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; shower, electricity, elevator; reasonable. De Bernys, 3588 Columbus.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, with or without board.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; steam heat; breakfast; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large, airy room, private bath, electricity; quiet, refinement.

73D, 251 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, private baths; modern conveniences; private house; references.

73D, 109 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, running water, telephone, &c.; gentlemen; references.

73D, 251 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, private baths; modern conveniences; private house; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium-size room, kitchenette. Columbus 8927.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath, telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room, near bath; also medium, suitable for two.

73D, 155 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, kitchenette; also other rooms; references.

74D, 273 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; single or double; private house.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room, bath adjoining, electricity, with refined, private family; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 242 WEST.—BACHELOR'S SUITE, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; JAP SERVICE.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, private bath; breakfast optional; private residence.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; privacy, running water; also basement with kitchenette.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Large and small south front room in newly furnished house; hot and cold water; reasonable.

75TH, 133 WEST.—Desirable large room, dressing room; electricity, parquetry; very exclusive; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable front basement; light housekeeping, electricity, phone, select residence. $6.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Splendid, large room, with bath, reasonable for permanent person; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable sunny room, running water, bath adjoining; $8; select residence.

75TH, 34 WEST, (Near Park.)—Beautiful, large room; private house; service; all improvements.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Parlor, alcove, suitable studio; also small room, convenient bath.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also room, running water.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Unusually attractive front parlor, with private bath and dressing room; artistically decorated; references.

76TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful large room, kitchenette; privileges; running water in rooms.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single room, large closet, bath same floor; phone, electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, second floor, or entire second floor.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Two well furnished small rooms, all conveniences, for $3 week.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Two airy, single rooms; electricity; exclusive house; near subway; reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room, reference; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 221 WEST. — Large room, twin beds, private bath; spacious closets, electricity; gentlemen.

78TH ST., 22 WEST.—Beautiful large room, with bath, second floor; small room; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, front; also connecting bath; gentlemen couple.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, running water, electricity, in cleanly kept house.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large room, with bath, second floor; small room, electricity; telephone.

78TH, 232 WEST.—Large front room, furnished; close to subway and elevated; private residence.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Attractive large front room, running water, reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large room, adjoining shower bath; also small room.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex Norece Hall; kitchen privileges if desired.

78TH ST., 303 WEST.—Attractive room, bath, $8; single room, $3.50.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Two very large rooms; exclusive private house; connecting to all transportation; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; moderate rates.

80TH, 225 WEST, Apt. 6, South.—Two outside rooms, single, double; elevator.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional corner room, elevator. Apartment 5 south.

81ST, 153 WEST.—Immaculate, sunny rooms, $3-$6; electricity, running water, bath; gentlemen.

81ST, 166 WEST. — Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; central location; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Newly decorated cool room, private bath; near elevator; Summer rates.

82D, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, well furnished; private bath; electricity; private house.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room and front hall-rooms, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

82D, 20 WEST.—In university professor's home; exceptional rooms; abundant hot water; references.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room, select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rate; references.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Small suites, baths, kitchenettes, furnished, unfurnished; single rooms.

82D, 74 WEST.—Small room; every convenience; private house; reasonable.

83D, 310 WEST, near Riverside.—Two large rooms, first floor; private house; parquet floors; every convenience; butler's pantry.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Two large bachelor rooms; every convenience; exceptional private house; reasonable.

85TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small room; all conveniences; electricity; desirable location.

85TH, 133 WEST.—Owner will let choice rooms, large, small; baths; references.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, running water. Call 1 to 7. Roff.

85TH, 58 WEST.—Very large front room, dressing room; electricity, telephone; $9.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Two large, connecting front rooms, en suite or separate; running water; kitchenette. Phone 5200 Schuyler, Apartment 61.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; private bath; running water.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Comfortably furnished; one or two; electricity, elevator; private; references. Flats.

86TH, 338 WEST. — Attractively furnished room, bath; southern exposure; exclusive house, adjoining Drive.

86TH, 541 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath, large closet; reasonable.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Furnished room, suitable two; abundant hot water; $3-$7.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms for light housekeeping. Riverside 7792.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; refined surroundings; references.

89TH ST., 321 WEST.—ENTIRE FLOOR, TWO LARGE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; FOUR GENTLEMEN IN MY HOME NEAR DRIVE; WILL FURNISH MEALS IF NECESSARY. F. HOWARD.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Large front room, alcove, adjoining bath; electric and gas; 2 flights, front; couple, gentlemen; also 3 unfurnished rooms, 3 flights, bath.

91ST, 205 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; independent entrance; reasonable; private family. Morrell.

92D, 30 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; beautifully furnished; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

92D, 42 WEST.—Beautiful room, with private bath; large front, with kitchenette.

93D, 146 WEST.—Homelike, well-furnished rooms; electricity, lavatories, baths; owner's comfortable house.

93D, 115 WEST.—Two attractive front rooms, handsomely furnished; gentlemen; phone; references.

96TH, 65 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, connecting or separate; running water; also single rooms, private bath; elevator; June 1-Oct. 1. Telephone Riverside 9080.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Pleasant room; nicely furnished; next bath; conveniences. Apt. 2C.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Large room, running water, gentlemen, $4.50. Webber.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, large room, bath; telephone; gentleman; $6.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Cheerful, clean room; private family; running water; $6. 5C.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Sunny double room in elevator apartment with private family; also single room. Apt. 4A. Phone Academy 2020.

105TH, 166 WEST.—Large, sunny, single, double rooms, adjoining bath; excellent home cooking.

105TH, 448 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortable room, lavatory; private family; elevator; $5. Phillips.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Desirable suite, near Riverside, two exposures and bath. Apartment 6B.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Academy 212. Clinton.

110TH, 527 WEST.—Modernly furnished 7 rooms, two baths; centrally located, near Broadway; bus line passes door; half block from subway; also near "L" road; May 15 to Oct. 1, $125 per month. Apartment 84.

111TH, 528 WEST.—7 beautiful rooms, furnished, unfurnished; rent $91. Rukeyser, Cathedral 3711.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Small sunny room, facing vacant lot, telephone, $3. Wilford.

113TH, 606 WEST, (near Riverside and Columbia University.)—Two connecting front rooms, outside, light; private family; references. Apt. 6 West.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Charming outside single room; river view; running water, &c. Moody.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable front room; southern exposure; modern apartment; gentlemen; English.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Comfortable, medium-size room, bath adjoining; gentleman. Apt. 3.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large outside room, washroom; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2B.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath. Apt. 4L.

116TH, 600 WEST.—Completely furnished 5-rooms, two baths; piano, silver, linen; May 15, Sept. 15. Apt. 73. Superintendent.

117TH and Amsterdam Av., Kensington Dwellings; quiet family home; near Columbia University; large and small rooms; suites, private baths; $5 weekly up; transients accommodated; cafeteria and restaurant.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive Spring and Summer location; near parks, dining rooms, restaurants and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms; southern front, three windows, view of campus; $9 per week; southern front, running water, $7, $8; eastern front, $7, $8; other rooms $5; showers; sitting room; dancing weekdays and evenings; attractive social life; Broadway subway, elevated, Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Young and Mrs. von Stiller. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 523 WEST, (Morningside Heights, near Columbia.)—Rooms; homelike, cool; reasonable. Apartment 6A.

121ST, 351 WEST.—Desirable rooms with dressing rooms, running water; select neighborhood; $5-$10; references.

136TH, 502 WEST.—Four rooms, complete for housekeeping. Apply janitor.

142D, 545 WEST.—Light room, nicely furnished; all conveniences; no other roomers. Manning.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hudson view; for one, $8; convenient location. elevator. Turner.

165TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful front suite; two rooms, private bath; reasonable; references. Apt. 4A.

191ST, 609 WEST, (Washington Heights.)—Subway; Apartment 63; large outside room. St. Nicholas 3470.

A BEAUTIFULLY furnished large front room in high-class apartment hotel, suitable for lady or couple, with refined Jewish lady; dining room on premises. R 158 Times.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE, sunny outside room; apartment; trained nurse or business woman. 808 West 97th. Telephone 7830 Riverside.

ATTRACTIVE west side apartments; attractive terms. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, (Broadway.)

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Two connecting front rooms; overlooking Hudson, facing Riverside Drive; also desirable connecting and single rooms; kitchen privileges. Apply to Thompson.

CLAREMONT AV., 150.—3 rooms; near Drive; high-class building; complete, elegant; references; lease. Call afternoon. Well.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th.)—Large and small room; exceptional; private residence; telephone; references.

EDGECOMBE AV., 461, (corner 165th.)—Business woman rent large outside room; modern; worth investigating., Mead., Audubon 6694.

ONE or two gentlemen can find superior accommodations in refined private family, 110th and Broadway. Phone Cathedral 9083.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (at 127th St.)—Beautifully furnished 7-room, top floor, corner apartment; baby grand piano, victrola, linen, silver, etc. Telephone Morningside 620. Apartment 62.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Attractive, sunny, outside room; large closet; well furnished; well kept; private family. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 135th.)—Cozy furnished room for refined gentleman. Phone Morningside 4880. Apartment 63.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th.)—Attractive room, bath; overlooking Hudson; modern residence; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Desirable large room; lavatory connecting; reasonable. Call mornings, evenings. Myers.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d.)—Large double front room; also small room; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificent suite, two rooms and bath; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—Attractive front room; 3 windows; facing Hudson; running water. 3B.

THREE-ROOM, front apartment, attractively furnished; reasonable; Riverside 6318.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

VAN NEST PLACE, 10, (near West 4th St., Greenwich Village.)—Two large, sunny, adjoining rooms, together or separately; running water each room; electric bath; furnished, unfurnished; gentlemen only; strictly private.

WEST END AV., 466, (84th, S. E. Corner.)—8 rooms, 3 baths, high-class elevator apartment, elegantly and completely furnished, to Oct. 1; $200 monthly; less than rent; leaving city; immediate possession. Phone 7934 Schuyler.

WEST END, 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished room in exclusive residence; twin beds, electricity. Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished room; running water; adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 902.—Large or small comfortably furnished; near 103d Broadway subway.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior accommodations, with or without bath; breakfast.

WILL rent 2 large, airy rooms and bath, artistically furnished suite, private apartment; excellent location. Phone Academy 8238.

Brooklyn.

GRAVESEND, (54 Van Sicien St.)—Exceptional home; large, nicely furnished room in private house; reasonable; all conveniences; also garage; 7 minutes to Coney Island, 6-7 to Sea Beach subway station, 3 to Culver line; breakfast optional; references exchanged. Telephone 1794 Coney Island.

FLATBUSH, (81) East 15th St.—Beautiful, completely furnished room, (twin beds,) bath, electricity, conveniences; small, refined family; block Brighton L Av. H Station; modern house. Kenmore 578.

MIDWOOD, (1,548 East 14th St.)—Room in private house, fine street, telephone, large piazza, two blocks Brighton L, 10 minutes ocean; reasonable. Herrington, telephone 4095 R. Midwood.

Flatbush, 35th St., $15.—Large front room, electricity, use telephone, porch. Kenmore 2262 J.

Av. C, West, 128.—Comfortable room, private family; bath; gentleman only. Flatbush 2995 R.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Furnished.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Large unfurnished room; southern exposure; maid service, kitchenette; $12.

WEST END AV., 794.—Two rooms, private bath, maid service; moderate; bachelor, couple.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young man, South American, (Chilean,) desires room with private family, between 110th and 120th Sts. west. V 126 Times.

WRITER, employed, desires accommodations, sole roomer, with ambitious literary people. D 264 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Beautiful apartments; outside rooms; telephones, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Sq. 6160.

LARGE, sunny room, suitable couple, nurses; also parlor; fresh eggs. Lenox 7135.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; electricity, running water, phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST.,

HELP WANTED

Help Wanted announcements in The New York Times must state explicitly the nature of employment and the basis of compensation, whether salary or commission.

The New York Times rejects misleading and objectionable advertisements.

The New York Times
Telephone Bryant 1000

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 22, draft exempt, seeks connection in export field; speaks Spanish and French; knowledge of accounting and marine insurance; best references. K 227 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, draft exempt; American Hebrew; capable by experience; sales, correspondence, executive, secretarial and office detail; educated, conversationalist; good appearance; references. F 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, exempt, five years' business experience — selling, collecting, correspondent, assistant bookkeeper, typist, office manager—possessing executive ability, desires reliable position. F 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) educated, six years' commercial experience, bookkeeping, credit man's, traffic and general office routine, knowledge correspondence, desires connection any capacity. K 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position as stock clerk or assistant bookkeeper, with opportunity for advancement; six years' experience; excellent reference; reasonable salary. D 313 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, not in draft, high school graduate, experience billing, stenography, selling, wishes position where there is opportunity for selling. F 181 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, thoroughly experienced in all details of office management, desires position where demonstrated ability will bring real opportunity; deferred classification. V 118 Times.

YOUNG MAN, exempt; large business experience; wholesale; manufacturing line; qualified any executive stock, office, sales; references. F 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, and Spanish; best references. Irving Wildstein, 419 West 44th St. Bryant 7779.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, wishes position as office assistant; has knowledge of bookkeeping; can furnish A. references as to ability, character, and experience. Box 55, 2,121 8d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) well educated, neat appearing, desires position with advancement; employed at present; excellent references. F 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, employed, desires clerical position; four years' general office experience, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting; $17. K 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, two years' office experience, wishes office position with opportunity for advancement. F 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, good handwriting and figures, 2 years with wholesale house, best references, desires position. K 233 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education and two years' experience, desires clerical position with reliable concern. K 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 3 years' experience as private secretary, desires position with a reliable concern; knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography. K 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position in large concern, with advancement; best references. K 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) office experience, wishes position at anything with advancement. Louis Travers, 64 Lent St., Corona, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position with commercial firm, clerical; $12. D 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college education, 3 years in business executive ability, wants responsible position. D 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, draft exempt, educated, desires permanent connection at anything with prospects. C. G., 884 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, wishes position with reliable concern offering opportunities for advancement. A. H., 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) desires position where earnest work will assure future; third class draft. K 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant cotton business, wishes connection, assistant buyer. F 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position; experienced stock and shipping clerk. F 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, neat appearance, ambitious worker, wishes connect with any wholesale establishment. F 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires steady position with advancement. Address M. M. Fromm, 50 East 3d St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in woolen line, desires position; best references. K 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes connection with woolen house; highest references. F 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19½; office and selling experience; high school graduate. K 289 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, woolen experience, wishes position progressive firm. B. W., 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, position at anything with advancement; reference. K 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27; draft exempt; intelligent, industrious, capable, trustworthy; references. B. U., Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position out of town; best references. K 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Free after 4:30 P. M., prefers accounting, books kept, part time. D 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes clerical position with advancement; army discharge. F 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, desires clerical position with advancement. J 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (draft exempt) desires position with chance for advancement. K 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position reliable firm; references. Silver, 404 East 8th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, with export experience, seeks position with prospects. F 135 Times.

Instruction.

EXPERT TUTORING, evenings; essays, English, Latin, mathematics. Shortall, Gramercy 4017.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Experienced, $1.25 a thousand. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS on commission basis wanted. J 127 Times.

ASSISTANT in complaint department large manufacturing concern; must know stenography and typewriting and be capable of composing a good business letter on own initiative; good chance for one showing ability; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. N 246 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in complaint department of large manufacturing concern; must know stenography and typewriting, and be capable of composing a good business letter on own initiative; good chance for one showing ability; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. N 246 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT for filing work; neat rapid writer; hours 9 to 5; Saturday 1 P. M.; steady work; state age, salary, experience, and religion. Corporation, R 593 Times Harlem.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in accounting department of large fire insurance company; state experience, reference and salary expected. K 254 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in sample department of export cotton goods house; must be bright and industrious. Box 831 Times, 2 Rector St.

ATTENDANT or nurse for a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $24 a month, board and laundry. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

ATTENDANT for an insane hospital; pay $24 a month. Box 231, Westfield, N. J.

A LARGE store of specialized department in Washington, D. C., requires the services of a capable woman to buy infants', children's, and girl's wear, and have some knowledge about waists.

The position offers an attractive salary and advancement. Apply to D. C., 117 Times, stating salary expected and experience.

BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS,
between the ages of 30 and 38; we have excellent openings out of town for those who can show ability; all expenses paid; state age, nationality, and all particulars. P. S., 246 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady to assist in bookkeeping department; excellent opportunity; state experience and salary. J 567 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, quick and accurate at figures; understand typewriting; $15 per week; splendid chance for advancement. T. [illegible] Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography, for manufacturing concern; salary $18 to start. N 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS, assistants, large manufacturing concern; must be accurate at figures; opportunity advancement. A. R., 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — TYPIST, CLOAK AND SUIT EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; STEADY POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY; APPLY 9 A. M. HANAUER & ARNSTEIN, INC., 186 MADISON AV.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, double entry, quick at figures, understand typewriting; $12 start; good opportunity. S. P., 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.

Assistant ledger clerk, $14. Charles D. Jaffee & Co., 906 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; neat, intelligent, and experienced. A. N., 201 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.— Hotel front office; experienced; $80 month. Kenyon, Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d.

CASHIER accustomed to very busy office; steady position. Avedon, 448 5th Av.

CLERK.—Young lady, experienced in general office work, to keep records and assist on payroll; opportunity for advancement. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, P. O. Box 54, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

CLERK, knowledge of typewriting and to assist on statistics; work interesting, prospects good. Carbolineum Co., 34 Greene St., 3d floor.

CLERICAL.—Bright, intelligent young lady; good penmanship essential; apply immediately. Sixth floor, 1,064 Broadway.

COOK AND CHAMBERMAID &c.—Wanted, in New Rochelle, two girls who have worked together as cook, chambermaid, and waitress; a permanent and good position is guaranteed to the right parties. Answer, stating salary desired, Box 814, 1,864 B'way.

COOK and housekeeper wanted by business couple; must be first-class cook, economical manager, fine laundress and understand care of lady's wardrobe. Apply Mrs. Leonard Miller, 15 Whitehall St., New York City.

COOK.—Wash and iron for family of 4 adults; wages $40; references. 750 St. Nicholas Av., near 147th St.

COOK.—Young girl for small family; sleep out; references required. Apt. 7d, 1,469 Lexington Av.

COOKING and light housework; pleasant woman for small family, seashore. Mrs. W. L'ENGLE, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

DESIGNER.—Ladies' silk and muslin underwear, steady position with good salary to competent party. Samuel Salsman, 476 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS wanted; must be good; liberal compensation. Mantle Lamp Co. of America, 14-16 Washington Place, City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR
and typist; hours 8:30-5:30, half day Saturday. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 89th, 10th floor.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—$15-$25; call immediately; no agency. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is one of the most desirable occupations open to young women between 16 and 25 years of age. The work is not arduous, but demands intelligence and accuracy, backed by a good schooling. A three months' training period is required, during which the student is paid $40 to $45 per month. At the conclusion of the training period the wage schedule for satisfactory work is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

Length of Service.	Day Hours.	Evening Hours.
1st and 2d months	$50	$60
3d and 4th months	55	65
5th and 6th months	60	70
7th and 8th months	60	70
9th and 10th months	65	75
11th and 12th months	65	75

Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increase in pay to those who excel.

Apply in person,
between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.,
ROOM 1702,
24 WALKER ST.,
One block west of Broadway.
Two blocks south of Canal.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

ELEVATOR GIRL wanted. Jefferson Hotel, 53 Washington Square South.

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted, to take care of 2 children, age 4 and 9; must understand physical care; have references; apply 2-4 P. M. Mrs. Morowitz, 65 West 73d.

FRENCH lesson conversation by gentleman. Phone Circle 2068. Adam, 57 West 51st.

GIRLS
of superior intelligence to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; high school graduates preferred; 48 hours per week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS.
$4 SALARY $8 START;
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY;
EASY WORK.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
THOMAS J. LIPTON,
149 FRANKLIN ST.

GIRLS! WOMEN!
to count and box envelopes; light work; experience unnecessary; hours, 8 to 5:30, half day Saturday; advancement. Samuel Cupples Co., 7 to 11 Laight St., near West Broadway and Canal St.

GIRLS, age 16 to 25, reliable, industrious; steady employment for good service; music roll finishing department; numerous positions. Apply Q. R. S., 518 W. 55th St.

GIRL to care for child about 3 years old, very pleasant baby; good wages; good opportunity for the right party. Call at once, 58 Edgecombe Av.; Audubon 4125.

GIRL, 16-18 years, in office of large manufacturing concern, accurate at figures and good penmanship; salary to start $8. Dominick & Haff, 543 West 25d.

GIRLS, general office and clerical work; $6 to $8 start; advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

GOVERNESS wanted, must be French bärn, for two girls going to school, 8 and 10 years; prefer one able to instruct in Italian and music. Write to Apartment 525, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, giving references.

GOVERNESS, young French girl, to care for five-year girl; personal references required; state experience, salary. O 30 Times.

KITCHEN MAID.—Young girl; four in family. Apply C 329 Times Downtown.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT, young woman wanted, who has had experience as laboratory assistant in doctor's office; must have references. Apply between 9-11. 65 West 73d.

LADIES' MAID wanted for one lady; must understand something of dressmaking and hair dressing and have personal references. F 142 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—18 to 25 years of age; light, airy office; lunch room in building; easily accessible to all parts of city and suburbs; salary $15 and advancement. N 129 Times.

LEDGER CLERKS, large manufacturing house; $12 start, with advancement. F. S., 118 Times.

MATRON.—Institution needs Jewish woman to take charge of groups of children and supervise in cottage in which they live; knowledge of household management essential; good salary, day and a half off weekly. Write Orphanage, Pleasantville, N. Y.

MESSENGER. — Girl for office messenger; school graduate living with parents essential. D 321 Times Downtown.

NURSE Wanted.—Thoroughly experienced nurse; entire charge baby 8 months, little light housework, comfortable home, country; good wages; excellent references indispensable; letters, Mrs. Herbert, 44 16th Av., Whitestone Landing, Long Island.

NURSE for boy 2 years old, and assist light housework, no washing. 255 West 98th St., Apartment 4B. Riverside 5193.

NURSE, COMPANION for elderly nervous lady; massage required; age 25-30; $45; immediately. 322 West 107th.

NURSERY MAID or mother's helper wanted to assist in 3 children, 4 to 8 years; wages $40 to $50 per month, according to experience. Write Mrs. Roberts, 52 Franklin Place, Montclair, N. J., giving age and references, or phone before 3 o'clock, Montclair 1249.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced; take entire charge one child; good home; references; call mornings, evenings. Strauss, 180 West 95th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Competent; English or French; two boys, 11½ and 7½, and girl 4½; recent city reference required; wages $45-$50. Call 11 to 1, 42 East 72d.

NURSE Wanted.—Experienced; to take care of infant and child 3½ years old; call between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. Mrs. H. Arbus, 870 Riverside Drive.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or nurse, French or English, for 2½ year old boy. Apply 40 East 83d St., Apt. 2B, Tuesday before noon.

OFFICE GIRL; neatness and accuracy more important than experience; operate small switchboard; quick advancement; state salary. B 90 Times.

OFFICE GIRL wanted in electrical office; good chance for advancement. The Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., 50 Church St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT Wanted; good handwriting. Prospect Press, 138 West 4th St.

OPERATOR.—Young lady, experienced on power machine, for fine silk novelties. F 152 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Wanted, a young lady, experienced in the handling and filing of real estate records, correspondence, files, &c. In replying please state age, creed, experience and salary desired. A. B. C., 106 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

We require saleswomen for our cotton goods, drug, glove, housefurnishing, leather goods, notion, silk, and stationery departments; experience not necessary. Application can be made any day between the hours of 9 A. M.-5:30 P. M. at the Superintendent's office.

SALESWOMEN FOR SHOES, SHIRTWAISTS, & HOUSEFURNISHINGS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR. GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman, high-class personality, residing Manhattan, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, also nearby cities, to represent locally New Home; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $125-$250 month; commission basis first week; salary, commission second week; permanent; excellent future; personal interviews only. Suite 2388, 16 Park Row.

SALESWOMEN, EXPERIENCED, TWO TO CALL ON BUSINESS MEN AND TWO ON PRIVATE HOUSES, WITH A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND USEFUL $3 NOVELTY. I SINCERELY BELIEVE THIS TO BE THE BEST OFFER TODAY. RAICHL, 1,140 BROADWAY, ROOM 1501.

SALESLADY for bakery; salary. Cushman, 125 West 69th St.

SECRETARIAL position open to well educated young woman, neat and of good address; must be thoroughly proficient stenographer and not unwilling to assist with office details; write fully, using typewriter, stating age, education, experience, nationality, and salary desired; give references; replies held in confidence. Address O 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; good appearance; apply personally or by letter in own handwriting, stating religion, age, and experience in detail; good opportunity for young lady living in this vicinity, employed in city, who wishes to avoid inconvenience of commuting; salary to start $12-$15; hours 9 to 5; factory, Watsessing station, D., L. & W. Railroad. Rajah Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate, good at figures, at least one year's experience, high school graduate preferred; splendid opportunity; state age, references, and salary to start. Apply by letter only, Karp Brothers, 45 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHER in real estate office, former experience in the same business not necessary; salary to start $12 to $14; good chance for advancement; apply between 9:30 and 11 A. M. Bastine & Co., 112 East 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by insurance corporation; must be rapid, accurate, neat and willing; state age, education, religion, experience, and salary desired. D 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; reply in your own handwriting, stating age, former employers, length of time with each; salary $15-$16. L. Tweel & Co., Inc., 78 Greenwich St., City.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — Young lady, contracting engineering firm; must have year's experience; position permanent and advancing; state age, experience, nationality, salary expected. C 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, capable, intelligent young lady, with several years' business experience. Simon Manges & Son, 81 Av. A, (near 6th St.)

STENOGRAPHER for commission house, billing, filing, and clerical work. Apply by letter, stating age and experience, O 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20; bookkeepers, $22; bookkeeper-stenographer, $25; typists. Business Opportunity Co. Agency, Coultaus-Masterson, Prop., 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (lady,) in publisher's office; give full particulars, and state salary expected. Expert, Box 654, Post Office, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of handling correspondence, dictaphone operator preferred; good salary and advancement to capable girl. Carbolineum Co., 24 Greene St., 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by downtown exporters; salary $10 to start; no objection to bright beginner; state religion. 334 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, acquainted with Monitor switchboard; give experience and salary wanted. J 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, neat and ambitious; salary to start, $10 to $15. Suite 405, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, large publishing house; moderate salary start, with advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER, ALSO RAPID UNDERWOOD TYPIST, FOR BILLING. GRIFFON CUTLERY, 74 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER.—STATE EXPERIENCE; SALARY TO START $15 A WEEK. N 256 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in pottery located in New Castle, Penn.; easy hours; salary $100 per month; fare paid. O 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.—Apply Room 2932 Equitable Building.

STENCIL PROOFREADERS and filers; experienced; $9 start. McCall, 236 West 37th.

TEACHER of bookkeeping for business school; knowledge Isaac Pitman an asset; good salary for experienced woman. X 841 Times Annex.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman's stenography and touch typewriting; very good position; state particulars as to experience and salary expected. Y 256 Times Annex.

TEACHER of Gregg, with fair knowledge of Isaac Pitman, for well-established business school; salary according to experience. X 840 Times Annex.

TEACHER touch typewriting, day and evening; large classes; good position. Y 257 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Bright girl typist in busy office; must be neat, accurate and ambitious; $10 to start; first opportunity. Address by mail, Werdro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 19 East 24th St.

WRAPPING DEPARTMENT.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
require several young girls to act as parcel wrappers; experience not necessary. Apply to Supt., Department of Wrapping, Subway floor, Central Building.

YOUNG LADY, between 18-30, to learn soda dispensing; salary $12 while learning; permanent position at $15 if applicant proves satisfactory; in applying please state religion, present or past employer. Write to Samuel Patterson, Jr., 100 Vanderveer Av., Woodhaven, L. I.

YOUNG WOMAN for general office work, stenography, and typing; experience preferred but not absolutely necessary. Address with particulars as to salary, etc., "Brooklyn Position," 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND TO TELEPHONE AND MAKE HERSELF GENERALLY USEFUL. APPLY 9 A. M. HANAUER & ARNSTEIN, INC., 186 MADISON AV.

YOUNG LADY, assistant bookkeeper, Bronx Huy and Grain Co., 2,842 Webster Av.

WIFE and MAN wanted for housework in country for small family. Apply Tuesday after 3 P. M., 121 West 69th.

Instruction.

FILING.—Most practical course you can take. Only school that gives you actual experience in filing and fits you for expert position. Individual instruction. Day and evening sessions. See us before. New classes about to begin. Register today. NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St., Telephone Franklin 4260.

POSITIONS, typists or stenographers, $12 to $15 beginners; $18-$25 experienced; with Dictaphone; complete course 20 days; Summer rates; day-evening; particulars. (Worth $964) Dictaphone Secretarial School, 309 Broadway, cor. Duane.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence course; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 28d; 187 Decatur, Brooklyn.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 28d; 187 Decatur, Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $18-$25; bookkeepers, $20; clerks, $12; typists, $15. Owens Agency, 165 Fulton, cr Times Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS; GOOD OPENINGS DAILY FOR CAPABLE WORKERS. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D.

WANTED—Servants, all nationalities; high wages; no charge for registering. L. E. Wild & Co. Agency, 305 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$22; assistants, $15; bookkeeper-stenographer, $18. Gahagan Agency, 845 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey.
REQUIRES EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADIES TO FILL PERMANENT POSITIONS.

Stenographers, $10-$15-$20-$25.
Bookkeepers, $15-$18-$20-$25.
Typist, Dictaphone, $18-$15.
Office Assistant, experienced detail work, $25.
Assistant Cashier, $15.
25 Office Assistants, $50 monthly.
Telephone Operator and Typist, $12.
Beginner Stenography, high school girls, $10-$12.

No registration fee.
Call,

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.

We can place (25) experienced BOOKKEEPERS; general ledger, banks, brokerage, advertising, real estate, &c.; $18 to $25; these are all choice positions.

We also want, at once, (50) young girls to act as general office assistants or file clerks; no previous experience necessary; $8-$10; quick young typists; good positions; $8-$10.

Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

Stenographer, (technical,) $1,100-$1,200; bookkeeper, (manufacturing,) $1,100;$1,200; employment investigator, $1,200-$1,500.

WE HAVE MANY EXCEPTIONAL POSITIONS FOR STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS (KNOWLEDGE STENOGRAPHY,) BOOKKEEPERS, LEDGER CLERKS, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, FILE CLERKS (KNOWLEDGE TYPING,) TYPISTS, ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS, CLERICAL GIRLS (ACCURATE AT FIGURING.) SEE OUR MRS. SPIER, ROOM 706.

THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, an agency for worth-while business girls seeking positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms. 185 Madson Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley, Prop.
"No registration fee—just the Standard."

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 33d.—Stenographers, $20; dictaphone operator, $20; 3 typists, $15-$18; file clerk-telephone operator, $13.50; clerks, beginners, $8.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Bookkeepers, stenographers, $20; several others, stenographic, $25-$10.

MANY excellent opportunities stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, miscellaneous clerical; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.

A REAL SALESMAN OF ADVERTISING WANTED TO SELL ADVERTISING SERVICES ON A YEARLY CONTRACT BASIS TO RETAILERS FOR LEADING HOUSE WITH ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; CAN MAKE GOOD INCOME; $2,000 TO $4,000 A YEAR OR MORE; YEAR AROUND WORK; PERMANENT POSITION IF SUCCESSFUL; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS AND DRAWING ACCOUNT; MUST HAVE ADVERTISING AND SELLING EXPERIENCE; MUST BE DRAFT EXEMPT AND WILLING TO TRAVEL. F 441 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Young man wanted who is thoroughly experienced in department store ad writing; permanent position. Meyer Bros., Main St., Paterson, N. J.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS on commission basis wanted. J 126 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor wanted by manufacturing concern in New York City; must be an expert, familiar with cost accounting if possible; experience in the shoe manufacturing line advantageous; reply with full particulars as to age, experience, salary requested; all replies will be considered confidential and must bear strict investigation. D 325 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, one who is studying for C. P. A. preferred, on staff of public accountant; state salary and experience. D 330 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY has desirable openings for the following: Expert cost accountant and systematizer; 2 clerks, draft exempt, for payroll and accounting department; 3 female clerks, age 20 to 30; all-round printer; thorough knowledge of composition required; press feeder, age 18 to 20; multigraph operators, male; Hollerith machine operator, male; typists, male, age 17 to 20; checkers, male, age 35 to 45; cleaners, male, age 35 to 45; porter, male, white, age 25 to 40; tinsmiths. Apply 90 West St., Room 503.

AUTOMATIC screw machine operators for Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ASSISTANT in complaint department of large manufacturing concern; must know stenography and typewriting and be capable of composing a good business letter on own initiative; good chance for one showing ability; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. N 246 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, young man, energetic and experienced; state experience and salary. J 569 Times Harlem.

BLACKSMITHS on light machine forging; 48 hours and overtime. Employment Department, Aeronautical Engine Corporation, Borden and Starr Avs., Long Island City.

BOATSWAIN,
ABLE SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
DECK BOYS,
MARINE OILERS,
FIREMEN,
COAL PASSERS,
MESS BOYS,
EXPERIENCED
FOR FOREIGN AND COASTWISE TRADE.
MUST SHOW PROOF OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, HAVE PASSPORT, AND IDENTIFICATION CARD.
APPLY
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD,
SHIPPING BUREAU,
5 GREENWICH STREET,
NEAR BATTERY PLACE, N. Y. C.
OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAY, FROM 7 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a Jersey City company; a young man with good education and accounting ability; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address J 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Large importing house; must be exempt from draft; state experience and salary desired; must have first-class references; good opportunity for right man. O 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, must be thorough accountant, to take full charge of finances; monthly financial statements required; state experience, references, and salary expected. R 596 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, about 25, experienced in handling customers' accounts, collections, &c.; splendid opportunity for advancement; state salary to start. Advertiser, P. O. Box 1478, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, competent and accurate, in lithographic establishment; state experience, references, and salary. K. T., 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, to take complete charge of a set of books; trial balance; state age, experience and salary. Competent, 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, payroll experience; capable, accurate; references. K., 738 East 180th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent to handle entire set of books; age, 25-35; married preferred; salary, $36. Write, giving full particulars as to experience, ability, references, and nationality, K 243 Times Downtown.

BOYS, BOYS, BOYS.

Several bright boys, 14-16 years, to work as messengers and to make themselves otherwise useful; steady position, with chance to learn trade.

R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF ST., CORNER GRAND.

BOYS
Must be 16 years or over; for messenger and mail service; $7-$8-$9-$10; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
Western Electric Co., Inc.,
57 Bethune St.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOYS WHO ARE ANXIOUS ABOUT THEIR FUTURE CAN FIND A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY WITH LARGE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CONCERN; SALARY EIGHT DOLLARS. APPLY AFTER 11 A. M., 511 FIFTH AVENUE, ELEVENTH FLOOR.

BOY.—The services of a bright boy are required as junior in an office; some knowledge of shipping duties desirable, but not essential; excellent oportunities for advancement. Apply, stating age, references, and all particulars, without which no application will be considered, to Omega, N 283 Times Downtown.

BOYS, (15-17,) important business concern in the financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary, current rate; application confidential. J 306 Times Downtown.

BOY to run errands and make himself generally useful in wholesale house; hours 8 to 5, and 12 on Saturday; $8 per week. Call 66 Park Place, up one flight.

BOY,
general office work and errands; editorial department of large magazine; $7 start; splendid opportunity for advancement. See Miss Lee, Pictorial Review, 222 West 39th St.

BOY, 16 or 17 years of age, to assist in store in watch department; must be of good appearance and very highest references; good chance for advancement; $10 a week to start. Lambert Time Av., corner 58th.

BOY wanted, from 16 to 18 years of age, to work in stock department of a publishing house; salary $10 week; good chance for advancement. Apply by letter only. James Pott & Co., 214 East 23d St.

BOY Wanted.—Advertising agency wants good, bright boy for errands and office work; fine opportunity for intelligent boy; $7 week. Call Tuesday morning. Ruthrauff & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY.—BRIGHT YOUNG BOY.
Chance to advance.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

BOY for receiving and shipping office in a large manufacturing corporation; chance for advancement; state experience, age, and salary expected. Y 216 Times Annex.

BOY, neat appearing, office work, preference to boy just out of school, $8 to $10. Call between 11 and 12, Index Visible, Inc., 50 Church St., Room 801.

BOY, American, wanted in Wall St. law office; must be neat; advancement for bright boy. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, &c. N 249 Times Downtown.

BOY,
bright and willing, by manufacturer of high-class ladies' silk underwear; one who understands shipping and make himself useful; good opportunity for right party. De Garcy Co., 6 West 32d.

BOY wanted, over sixteen, in large mercantile establishment; splendid chance for advancement; must come well recommended. F 107 Times.

BOY wanted to work around studio and run errands; excellent opportunity for boy interested in art wor. Room 1214, 33 East 20th Street, City.

BOY wanted in office of large exporting and importing concern. Address Smith, P. O. Box 851, New York.

BOYS, 14-16 YEARS, LARGE DOWNTOWN OFFICE; SALARY $8. K 238 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOX OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Well-mannered; high class theatre; best references. N 163 Times.

BOYS, 16, in large publishing house; bright and willing; good chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 229 West 42d, 3d floor.

BOY, strong, for errands; references; good wages to one living in Brooklyn preferred. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

BRIGHT BOY in law office; answer, stating salary expected. K 259 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MERCHANDISE MAN,
Stewart's, a large Philadelphia women's wear store, doing a popular-priced business, requires a first-class merchandise man; a thoroughly experienced coat and suit buyer can qualify; an excellent opportunity; highest salary, with commission, will be paid to a live, hustling, first-class man. In answering state fully your age, experience, with complete references, to Stewart's, 1,027 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

CABINET MAKERS,
100 wanted at once,
High wages.
GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS,
ON GOVERNMENT WORK.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CALL CLERK.
Experienced and reliable call clerk, familiar with laces, &c.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

CHAUFFEUR WANTED; MUST BE SMOOTH-FACED; POLITE, ABSOLUTELY SOBER AND HONEST, AND WELL RECOMMENDED AS AN EXPERT DRIVER OF PANHARD, RENAULT, AND MERCEDES CARS; HIGH WAGES; PERMANENT POSITION; EASY WORK; ONLY THOSE ABLE TO MEET THESE REQUIREMENTS MAY APPLY, WITH REFERENCES, TO ROOM 1,419, 25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CHAUFFEUR wanted; experienced; reliable; one who is thoroughly familiar with Long Island and the Jersey shore; state where employed last two years and give reference. Address A. A. K., 585 18th Av., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR wanted who understands a Marmon car; must be first-class driver and mechanic; steady position; married man preferred; must have good references. Address S. F. G., F 136 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man to drive Hudford furniture truck; must be good mechanic and experienced handling furniture. George Fennell & Co., 2,981 3d Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic to drive and keep in order Wim delivery wagon; good pay; steady position. Call with references, between 10 and 12, 6th floor, 475 10th Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — Experienced, Swede or Norwegian; married, no children; country work. K 240 Times Downtown.

CHIEF TIMEKEEPER on large building operation; state experience, references, and salary wanted. F 125 Times.

CLERK with bookkeeping experience; good handwriting essential; by large Jersey City concern; good opportunity for advancement. J. F. M., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

CLERK.—Wanted, a capable man who has had clerical experience. N 251 Times Downtown.

COAL PASSERS;
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

COLLECTORS wanted, men familiar with Jersey City preferred; must be able to furnish best of references, be beyond draft age, have good personality and personal appearance; experience preferred, but not necessary. Address J 292 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Young man for large furniture house; salary $14 week; steady position. Address, giving age and references, T., 3,013 3d Av.

CREDIT MAN, experienced in investigation and correspondence; bank man preferred; not over 35 years of age. N 262 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted by old established concern manufacturing diversified line; executive experience preferred; permanent position, good salary; state fully in confidence, age, experience, &c. Address Vice President, P. O. Box 529.

DIE CUTTER, experienced; steady work; half day Saturday. Samuel Cupples, 7-11 Laight St., near West B'way and Canal.

DRAFTSMAN or engineer to take field measurements on buildings; man preferred

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	42c
Automobile Exchange	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	50c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	42c
Employment Agencies	50c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	50c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	25c

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN

for important renting work; state experience and salary.

J 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of wholesale hardware firm to learn the hardware business from the shortest training is necessary; high school graduate or attendant preferred; fixed line of promotion starting on mailing desk at $8 per week with advance in pay and position in three months and again in six months. W 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Splendid opportunity for young man with ability to take charge of receiving and distribution of ladies' and men's merchandise and keeping accurate records of the same for retail chain store syndicate; opportunity to show initiative assisting in the purchasing of merchandise; accuracy and dependability are two essentials. O 35 Times.

YOUNG MEN.—An unusual opportunity is offered to young men under 26 to begin as messengers in international banking institution; in applying mention age, education, references, and salary expected. Box 836 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MEN, (3,) with selling ability, to travel West with manager; salary and commission; only hustlers with neat appearance need apply before 9 A. M., Room 310, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, NOT UNDER 25, FOR FACTORY OFFICE IN THE BRONX; PRINCIPAL REQUIREMENTS ARE ACCURACY, ENERGY, RELIABILITY. EDUCATION MORE IMPORTANT THAN EXPERIENCE. D 835 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, experienced in correspondence and general office work; exceptional opportunity for advancement; write, giving full details. N 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN for delivery, private and apartment house trade; salary $17 and commission; reference and security required. Stancourt Laundry Co., 563 East 72d St.

YOUNG MAN, (20-25,) willing to make himself useful in shipping department, where he will be rewarded by advancement; splendid opportunity; state salary expected to start. H. C. P., P. O. Box 1478, N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN able to operate typewriter, for general clerical position; state education, experience, reference, and salary desired. Address D 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (17-20) to help in shipping room; steady work; good pay; those in shirtwaist line preferred; references. Rosenthal Bros Co., 44 West 28th.

YOUNG MAN to do clerical work in factory office; good chance for advancement; good salary. Intertype Corp. foot of Montague St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN.—Several, industrious, reliable, start $13.50; quick advancement to live ones; music roll manufacturing; numerous positions. Apply Q. R. S., 518 West 55th.

YOUNG MAN wanted to do office work and operate typewriter; one who has some knowledge of building business preferred. Builder, V 62 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in sales office of large electrical house; knowledge of electrical supplies preferred; references required; write, stating age and giving all particulars. N 252 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 19, as entry clerk; also make himself generally useful; must figure and typewrite well. O 32 Times.

YOUNG MAN in office of importing house; must be bright and energetic; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. D 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, stenographer, assist in office Christian wholesale house; state references and salary expected. Box 852, Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) to assist in receiving and shipping; $15 to start; state experience and reference. F 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, receiving clerk; must be experienced cotton goods business; splendid opportunity advancement. O 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN about 17 to start as messenger in downtown bank; $40 per month; references required. D 333 Times Downtown.

YOUNG BOY, for office work; good opportunity; salary $8. L. E. Ellis & Co., 483 Broadway.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes fifty words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOFFAT SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 537 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

MEN—DOUBLE YOUR SALARY!

Earn $25 to $75 a wk.; we teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice—no book study; short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now; write for free booklet "C." Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44 St., N. Y.—15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

MEN—EARN BIG MONEY.

Learn big-paying trade; mechanical dentists in great demand; we teach you in a few months; day or night. Write for free booklet, "C." Easy payments. Est. 25 years. Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y. 15 Flatbush Av., B'klyn

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction; day or night; easy terms; call in write for booklet "I." Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.

Short concentrated course.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School. 157 East 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ENGINEER teaches drafting, (mechanical, structural, ship,) mathematics; evenings. Mondell, 250 Madison Av.

EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR of Spanish wants pupils; private or collective lessons. F 453 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

30 Church St.

WE WANT (30) BOOKKEEPERS AT ONCE for very desirable downtown permanent positions; general ledger experience, brokerage, export, banks, manufacturers, insurance, &c.; $25

SALES LEDGER CLERKS, (5.) Prefer those with dry goods experience; $25.

Hours 9 to 1.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.

Office Hours, 9 to 2.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY, 20 VESEY ST.

Requires experienced
STENOGRAPHERS
BOOKKEEPERS
OFFICE ASSISTANTS
ASSISTANT CASHIERS
BOYS
No registration fee.

FINANCIAL STATISTICIAN, $3,000; financial correspondent, (collegian,) $2,500; stock department manager, $1,800; stenographer, $90; bookkeepers, $18-$30; clerks, $15-$25; miscellaneous others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

ACME AGENCY, 145 Nassau St.—Bookkeepers, $25-$20; insurance clerks, $15 to $20; clerks, jewelry experience, $12-$14; junior clerks and stock clerks, $10 to $18; office boys, Christian firms, immediately.

Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeeping machine operator, $20; bill clerk, $20; clerk, $50 month; boys.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BREWSTER TOWN BROUGHAM, SLIGHTLY USED; EXCELLENT CONDITION.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV., PLAZA 4837.

BUICK.—Have a 1918 small Buick six, equipped special, 4-passenger, chummy roadster body; brand new; owing to draft will sell for $1,100 cash. V 118 Times.

BUICK 1917 LITTLE 6 TOURING.
APPEARANCE NEW.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK, 1918, six-cylinder touring car for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC "8" TOURING CARS,
1916 MODELS 1915.

Very exceptional cars; look like new and are in perfect mechanical condition; open to any mechanical inspection and demonstration, day, evening, or Sunday; prices right.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC Touring, 7 passenger, 1914, $850; Cadillac Limousine 1916, $600; Italo 1912-14-18, wire wheels, $450; Overland special 6 cylinder club roadster, good as new, $850. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc. Used Car Dept., 226 W. 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

CADILLAC 8 cy. 1916 7-pass touring; driven 11,600 miles; newly painted; has universal shock eliminators, two extra rims and tires, other extras; warranted mechanically perfect. K. E. Bunnell, 154 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 5450 Beekman.

CADILLAC, new 1918 touring; immediate delivery. Howard Porter, Broadway and 62d St. Garage.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, fully equipped, mechanically perfect. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring, in perfect condition, like new. Columbus 5322.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; excellent condition. MacLellan, 573 W. 131st. Morningside 7520.

CHALMERS town limousine, just delivered, never used; sacrificing account of draft. Inquire Park Plaza Garage, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER,
rebuilt, 90-day guarantee.
USED CARS.
Model 16, 7 pass. Touring.
Model 17, 7 pass. Touring.
Model 17, Limousine.
Model 17, 4 pass. Chummy Roadster.
Model 17, 5 pass. Sedan.
AND OTHER MAKES.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, Broadway and 62d St.

CHANDLER Chummy, new cord tires; big bargain. 20th Century Auto, 1,700 Broadway.

COLE "6-66" TOURING,
LIKE NEW.
A REAL CAR AT THE RIGHT PRICE.
FRANKLIN AUTO CO., INC.,
BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

DE DION small Town Car, late model; wire wheels; $675 to quick buyer. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway; open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

DETROIT electric, splendid condition; new paint, new batteries; a bargain at $950. Phone Mr. Howison, Columbus 3725.

FIAT CHASSIS,
50 H. P. New.
Built to Government Requirements.
12 of these For Sale.
Inquire E. C. Poultney, Room 1633, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FORD CABRIOLET,
PRACTICALLY NEW; MILEAGE 1,900; ELECTRIC STARTER, DEMOUNTABLE RIMS; ATTRACTIVE PRICE.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

FORD 1917 delivery; brand new; bargain. Haf, 573 W. 131st. Morningside 7520.

FRANKLINS.—See us first for real value in used Franklins and other makes, which we are selling for the war-time effect, without profit to us. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

FRANKLIN touring car; has been wonderfully well kept; late model; a bargain. I. H. Manning, 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

FRANKLIN sedan, electric starter, late model, fine shape, $850; enough said. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

FRANKLIN roadster, late model, cheap; $1,100. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

FRANKLIN four-passenger Chummy Roadster, 1918. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

HUDSON Super Six; must sacrifice account draft, beautiful 1917 car, painted Belge brown, with black limousine top; Summer and Winter body; thoroughly overhauled; elegant upholstery, traffic signals, spare shoe, bumpers, many extras. N 200 Times Downtown.

HUDSON super-six Springfield sedan, with Westinghouse air springs, two bumpers, extra tire, $1,500. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

HUDSON 1918 SEDAN.
CONDITION EQUAL TO NEW.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

HUDSON super-six sedan, '17 model; beautiful condition; sacrifice. J. P. McElwee, Jr., Morristown, N. J. Phone 808.

HUDSON limousine, super-six, 1917; almost new; very cheap. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Circle 3727.

HUDSON 1917 4-passenger Sport; practically new; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 B'way. Phone Circle 3727.

HUDSON 1917, four-passenger roadster; also Sedan; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 four-passenger, sport model, like new. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

HUPMOBILES.—Sedans, tourings, roadsters, 90 days' guarantee. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., Used Car Dept., 226 W. 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE 1917, Model N touring; excellent; $800. Lexington, 1,700 B'way, 4th floor.

HUPMOBILE 1916, Model N; two tops; $700. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

KNOX late 1915; appearance like new; 7-passenger touring; new tires. Westinghouse shock absorbers; cost $4,000; sell reasonable. Write Mrs. J. Grant, 640 West 171st.

LANCIA 1917 SPECIAL ROADSTER.
LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 39TH.

LEXINGTON 1918 touring; winding guarantee; $1,000. Lexington, 1,700 B'way, 4th floor.

LOCOMOBILE, 7 passenger 1914 Touring, $950; privately owned; used Summers only; competent chauffeur. H. W. Bennett, 80 East 42d St.

LOCOMOBILE 1913 five-passenger touring car; fine condition; no dealers. Lewis Johnson, Ardsley Garage, 165 East 77th St.

OLDSMOBILE "8" TOURING,
USED SIX MONTHS.
REFINISHED, LOOKS LIKE NEW.
PRICE RIGHT.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

MARMON TOURING 1917.
7 PASS. MILEAGE 3,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

MARMON, 1917, Touring Car, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCEDES TOURING,
4 PASS. SPORT TYPE.
LATEST MODEL ELECTRIC STARTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

MERCER 1914, four-passenger; electric starter and lights. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

MERCER 1916, seven passenger; like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

MERCER late 1916 six-passenger, like new; mileage, 7,700. Owner, 100 Times.

NATIONAL Speedster, special; looks like Rolls-Royce; very fast; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Circle 3727.

NATIONAL.—Admirable four-passenger National; private aspect. Phone mornings 3040 Morningside, Apt. 41.

NATIONAL racabout; A1 condition; $425 to quick buyer. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

OAKLAND 1915 6 cyl. 7-passenger touring, full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. & Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring; bargain. Lexington, 1,700 B'way, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

OVERLANDS bought from manufacturer assure everlasting satisfaction; overhauled cars at exceptionally reasonable prices; time payments if required. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND 1917 Touring Model 90, rebuilt, $550. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., Used Car Dept., 226 W. 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

OVERLAND 1917 touring; run 5,000 miles. Lichtenstein, 573 W. 131st. Morningside 7520.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model, touring; condition new. Telephone Columbus 8065.

PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood touring, 4-pass. Pierce-Arrow 1915 limousine, 38 H. P. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PACKARD, Twin Six, five, seven passenger, touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW TOURING.
1915 MODEL, 38 HORSE POWER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1915, 48 H. P., seven-passenger touring car; first-class shape; price $3,000. Can be seen by appointment at storehouse. Phone Vanderbilt 2494.

PIERCE ARROW, model 38, 1913, limousine and touring body; good tires. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, Broadway and 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 touring; no dealer. Phone Astoria 402 after 6 P. M.

RENAULT TOURING, 4 PASS., 18-35 H. P. SPORTIF MODEL.
ELECTRIC STARTER AND LIGHTING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

RENAULT 20-30 limousine; 5 wire wheels, new tires; exceptional value at $900. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

REO 1916 "7" touring; excellent. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

ROADSTER, 1914; perfect condition; 6 wire wheels; $325; drafted. J 131 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ROLLS-ROYCE, 1914, for sale; Brewster landaulet body; on exhibition at 112 East 75th St.; price $12,000 cash. Prentice Sanger, 8 West 10th St.

ROLLS-ROYCE 1914 limousine car; will sell quite reasonable. Please write Mrs. Du Bois, 640 West 171st St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916; bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway; open evenings. Circle 3727.

S. G. V. SPECIAL SPORT MODEL.
4-PASSENGER ROADSTER.

Electric starter; every possible equipment; smartest sport model ever shown; on exhibition day, evening, or Sunday. The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin, Av., B'klyn.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.

The ideal combination of quality, efficiency, and economy at reasonable cost. Ready for the road, 1917 light 4 touring, 1917 8-cylinder limousine, 1916 8-cyl. touring, and 1915 light 4 limousine. These cars have been overhauled, newly painted, and are sold with manufacturer's guarantee. Stearns Co., 415 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS, Silent Knight, 1917, coupe, 4 passenger; used very little; all-year-round car; sacrifice, half original cost. 507 5th Av., Room 501.

STEARNS-KNIGHT late 1917 seven-passenger, like new, fully guaranteed; sacrifice. Karp, Columbus 5322.

STUDEBAKER Speedster, 6 shoes, Bosch magneto, Westinghouse starting system; $375. Mays Garage, 152d St., Convent and Amsterdam Avenues.

STUDEBAKER 1918 six touring, new, $750. STUDEBAKER 1918 six touring, new, $700. OVERLAND 1918 model, 90 T. touring, $500. Owner, 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn, 422 Main.

STUDEBAKER 1917, 7-passenger touring; Summer, Winter tops; bargain, $450. N 253 Times Downtown.

STUDEBAKER 1917 4 cyl., 2-passenger, runabout; like new; good tires. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. & Broadway.

STUTZ TOURING 1917.
FOUR PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

STUTZ Special Speedster, $475. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Circle 3727.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. Mr. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Several choice values; overhauled, newly painted, and guaranteed; investigate. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT Coupe 1916, very good. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., Used Car Dept., 226 W. 56th St. Phone Circle 1616.

WINTON SIX, 48 h. p., electric lights, self-starter; overhauled; repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way and 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BURRELLE
USED CAR SALON.

Largest and best selection of high-grade new and slightly used cars in the world. Inspection invited.

PIERCE-ARROWS.

Series 4, Town Brougham, 1917, "38."
" 7, Touring, 1917, "38."
" 3, Collapsible Touring, 1915, "38."
" 3, Limo-Landau, 1915, "48."
" 3, Limousine, 1915, "38."
" 3, Touring, 1915, "38."
PACKARDS.
1918 Phaeton, "3-25."
1917 Fleetwood Brougham, "2-35."
1917 Touring, "2-35."
CADILLACS.
1918 Phaeton Touring.
1917 Sedan.
1917 Chummy, 4-pass.
1917 Touring, 7-pass.
1915 Touring, 7-pass.
STUTZES.
1918 Club Roadster.
1917 Bulldog Special, 4-pass.
1910 Bearcat Speedster, 2-pass.
MERCERS.
1917 4-pass., "22-70."
1915 6-pass., "22-70."
FIATS.
1917 7-pass., Special; new.
1915 Sedan, 4-pass.; imported.
MANY OTHERS.
1918 Franklin Sedan, 4-pass.
1916 S. G. V. Town Car.
1915 Lancia Speedster, 4-pass.
1915 De Dion Suburban Sedan; latest imp.
1915 De Dion Touring; latest imp.
1915 Isotta Fraschini Sedan; latest imp.
1914 Rolls-Royce Landaulet; new.
1914 Peueot 150 H. P. Special.
1917 New Disbrow Special Racer.

1,680 BROADWAY, (Entire Building.)
OPEN EVENINGS.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1 FIAT (60) sedan; foreign.
1917 PACKARD touring; like new.
1917 CADILLAC touring; like new.
MARMON late model touring.
1917 STUTZ touring, 4 cylinder "6" cylinder.
1917 MITCHELL touring.
1918 STUDEBAKER 7-passenger; like new.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHANDLER touring.
CHALMERS speedster; special C. T. Silver body; brand new; big discount.
1916 MERCER touring; elegant condition.
1916 FRANKLIN limousine.
1916 PACKARD landaulet.
1917 REO light 4 touring.
1916 STUTZ runabout.
MAXWELL roadster, $450.
DODGE roadster, $650.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK AUTO CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 687-668 Circle.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Owners must dispose of the following high class automobiles consigned to us for sale for any reasonable offer:

1917 Stearns Limousine.
1917 Scrip-Booth Chummy Roadster.
1917 Buick Touring Little 6
1917 Studebaker Touring.
1917 Maxwell Sedan.
1916 Stutz Gentleman's Roadster.
1916 Reo Roadster.
1916 Studebaker Victoria Top.
Flat Town Car.

MANY OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.

Above automobiles having been passed by our expert mechanics are in perfect condition and ready for immediate use. Sold under our 90-day guarantee.

TIME PAYMENTS AND TRADES CONSIDERED.

INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
Circle 1808. Open evenings and Sundays.
150 West 58th St., (bet. 6th and 7th Ave.)

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.

ROLLS-ROYCE, 1914 5-pass.....$8,000
SIMPLEX, 1915 75 shaft, 4-pass.....3,000
CADILLAC, 1917 Touring.....1,800
HUDSON, 1917 4-pass. special speedster 1,650
CHANDLER, 1917 chummy roadster.....1,000
CADILLAC, 8-cyl. touring; like new.....900
OVERLAND, 1917 6-cyl. touring.....600
REO, 4-cyl. touring; like new.....500
MAXWELL, 1917 special roadster.....425
CHEVROLET, 1917 roadster "490".....375

All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my stock of cars. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

ROSKAM-SCOTT CO.
AUTO BAGAINS.

'17 Crane Simplex. Stutz "s" roadster.
'17 Cadillac sedan. '17 Cadillac limo.
'17 Stutz Bulldog. '16 Stutz Bulldog.
Stutz Special roadster. Fiat 90, roadster.
'16 Cadillac touring. '17 Studebaker coupe.
Peugeot '15 sedan. Pierce "38" brougham.
Pierce '14 convertible. '16 Packard touring.
Hup '17 town car. Lancia 80, brougham.
'17 Cadillac limo. bro. Renault 14, limo.
Pierce '14 7-pass. '17 Studebaker limo.
Renault 4-pass., $750. '14 38 Pierce touring.
BROADWAY AND 63D ST. 607 COL.

GREAT ECONOMY TIRE SALE.
All Tires Are Advancing in Price.
We Save You 20% to 60%
On All Makes. All Sizes in Stock.
Also, "Odd" Sizes at Low Prices.
USED TIRES—VERY CHEAP.
Tubes, All At. from $1.25 up.
Tire Department Open Evenings.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,767 Broadway, near 57th St.
Branch: 2,428 Grand Concourse, near 187th.

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1917 "3-25" Touring.
PACKARD 1916 Runabout.
CADILLAC 1917 Suburban Sedan.
CADILLAC 1917 Touring.
CADILLAC 1916 Touring.
CADILLAC 1915 Runabout.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

$450.
CADILLAC TOURING CAR
ON VIEW AT
BRETTON HALL GARAGE.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS.—Morse Express Co. motor trucks for hire by day, week, or month; contract capacity from 1 to 5 ton. 50 East 89th. Phone Lenox 8632.

PIERCE-ARROWS, new five-ton, for hire; short or long haul; special New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

MOTOR TRUCKS to rent on contract; six months or longer; capacity to suit. LAWRENCE MOTOR CAR CORP., 136 West 52d. Circle 190.

TRUCKS.—Our 3, 4, and 5 ton trucks can be used for your every need. Telephone Hanover 2999 and representative will call.

HAVE brand new 3½-ton truck for which want contract for hauling; steady work desired. Ormond Pl., B'klyn, N. Y.

TRUCKS to hire; long distance; contracts solicited; low rates. Berger, 5020 Columbus.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday next, May 9, at 3:30 P. M., for the transaction of business. LEWIS BIRGE CHAMBERLAIN, Recording Secretary.

New York, May 6, 1918.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK.—Capacity three tons; will sell on easy terms and will give contract for employment to reliable purchasers. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates.
HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
Touring, limousine, and landaulet.
HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE,
411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

ATTRACTIVE, small, comfortable, ideal town cars for monthly service, moderate. Columbus 898.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-5630 Bryant.

PACKARDS, twin sixes, Pierce-Arrows, tour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD twin sixes; beautiful landaulets and touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth, 8080 Columbus.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD landaulet, appearance like new; hour, week, monthly service. Scanlon, Circle 1420.

Automobiles Wanted.

COUNTRY CLUB wanted; will pay $500 for the best Country Club or small touring car offered, late model, good condition; private owner only need answer; state full particulars. D 311 Times Downtown.

MARMON.—Will purchase either 1916 or 1917 Marmon 34; give lowest cash price, color, condition, and mileage. Write W. E. B., 125, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

STUTZ, 1917, 4-passenger, wanted for cash; no dealers; state mileage and condition of tires and car. Box 400, Times Downtown.

SELL US YOUR CAR.—You get the highest spot cash price. Lobell-Aborn, 239 West 55th St. Notice, 3 doors west of Broadway.

WILL pay highest price, latest model cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

STUTZ OR MERCER car wanted; speedster; 1917 model. C. W. Bennett, Curtiss Engineering Corporation, Garden City, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN wants touring car or chummy roadster; late model only; no dealers. Write Apt. 5, 66 West 54th St.

WANTED.—Autos for spot cash; quick deals. Jandorf, 1,703 Broadway, Circle 2476.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 223 W. 57th St. at Broadway.

20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y.
Write today for Catalogue I.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 202 W. 57th St.

Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

MACHINE SHOP wants work, new or repairing; also experts on automobile work; batteries rearranged, insulation of same renewed, coils rewound. Borough Hall Machine Co., 86-88 Butler St., Brooklyn.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.

Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale or Lease—Plant covering over two acres; thoroughly equipped with woodworking machinery; covered with standard gauge railway tracks for handling merchandise; perfect running order; well suited for manufacturing aeroplane parts, boxes, or other wooden articles; in city of 40,000, Kentucky; excellent labor conditions. Y 264 Times Annex.

A young manufacturing business, doing Government work and with a time having an unlimited field during and after the war, is refusing business on account of lack of capital and would like to make arrangements for increasing same with some individual investor who could have the option of taking an active part in the business. N 257 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Loan $7,500 for three months, to be used in buying control of old-line staple business which is making big money; will put up ample security and let party in on part profits; investigate this, as it is an opportunity which is seldom offered. V 36 Times.

On account of war am giving up my importing business and will invest $10,000 or $15,000 in any good, sound, going business having as much or more capital behind it; must be strictly first class; no attention paid unless full and complete particulars are given. F 120 Times.

Had received handsome returns from a merchandise brokerage business, but recent legislation has put an end to it; any firm that would consider representing manufacturer, preferably mechanical specialty. Commission Merchant, Room 431, 30 Church St., New York.

Assured large Government contract, want party with $15,000 to join me; will put up security for his money and allow him bonus besides; can show the goods to right party; it will pay you to investigate this. V 37 Times.

For season of 1918, candy and refreshment stand at either side of ferry from Nyack to Tarrytown; big automobile trade from two ferry lines; rent separately or together. Nyack Realty Co., Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.

Wanted business associate, several thousand dollars, for business proposition that will net profit $10,000 first year; can handle own funds, but must be prepared to devote all his time at office end. S 153 Times.

Good opportunity, mould and tools for manufacturing high-class lead soldiers; orders can be gotten; selling on account of being busy in other lines. Fichtman Alexander Co., 36 East 20th St.

RESTAURANT

in a new non-housekeeping apartment; elegant opportunity for a high-class man. Southeast corner of Madison Av. and 78th St.

A RARE CHANCE.

Artistically furnished millinery shop; ideal location; best clientele. 149 West 44th St. Phone 2067 Bryant; open until 6 P. M.

Wanted—To buy small iron and woodworking plant, preferably making farm machinery, in small town with plenty of land for expansion. Y 269 Times Annex.

Exclusive ready-to-wear shop located in best section of Harlem, now doing $65,000; reason for selling, other interests; splendid opportunity. F 83 Times.

Party with $7,000 can secure substantial income on A1 proposition; handle own money; business requires spare time; reference; principals only. J 72 Times.

Experienced cigar manufacturer would desire connections with cigar factory, investing some money and active services. Address Confidential, J 316 Times Downtown.

Reputable business man with few thousand dollars desires an interest in good going business which will stand close investigation. N. Tonkin, World Building, N. Y.

Multigraphing, typewriting business; ambitious young woman's opportunity. L. S., 106 Times.

Chauffeurs wanted who can invest few hundred dollars in good paying motor truck contract. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

Garage, a repair shop for sale, or partner wanted account draft; long lease, small rent. Garage, 408 East 122d St.

Small all year hotel, best Jersey suburb, now running profitably; no liquor $2,000 required. T. L., 189 Times Downtown.

WILLING TO INVEST $10,000 IN AN ESTABLISHED CONCERN; ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP. F 128 TIMES.

Fac-simile business, long established; large equipment; good location. Profitable. J 373 Times Downtown.

Man, experienced second-hand automobiles, as partner; I supply cash. F 108 Times.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 483 Broadway.

For Sale.—Aeolian XY solo organ, cost $3,500, for residence, church, or movies; seen by appointment only. Box 266, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

SACRIFICE new Encyclopaedia, Cambridge edition, bookcase, $175; cost price $280. J 129 Times.

STENOTYPE.—Latest model; practically new, W., 34 Gillette Place, Newark, N. J.

MULTICOLOR PRESS.—Four cabinets type; cost $700; reasonable. Room 6, 335 B'way.

For sale, a collection of weekly New York Times Pictorial. K 261 Times Downtown.

Purchase and Exchange.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BOUGHT.—We buy desirable locomotives, cars, rails, locomotive cranes, &c. E. H. Wilson & Co., Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia.

HIGHEST prices paid for contents of houses, flats, Pianos, Carpets, Antiques, &c. A. Jones, 161 East 125th St. Telephone 2787—Harlem.

Ozone box and generator wanted. Thomas Latham, 1,309 3d Av. Rhinelander 1172. (Drug Store.)

WILL TRADE 3-carat diamond, value $1,000, for late model roadster and cash. Y 263 Times Annex.

WILL BUY 7-needle Singer machine; state lowest price. 38 Ormond Pl., B'klyn, N. Y.

Wanted—Set of Alexander Hamilton Institute books; state price. O 44 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The War Department published the following army orders:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following hon. discharged:

CAPTAINS.

Gaston, J. O. | Herzog, M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Richardson, E. E. | Williams, W. C.
Scanlon, M. H. | Brasfield, C. W.
Bradley, J. W. | DuBois, W. J.
Haggart, A. | Swantusch, O. H.
Shull, J. R. | Green, O. F.
Parry, L. deL. | Smith, E. T.

Following to Camp Greene with Base Hosp No. 54:

Burrage, Maj. T. J.

CAPTAINS.

Carney, H. E. | Morris, M. L.
Scruggs, W. M. | Dowdle, E. W.
MacRae, J. D. | Meyer, L. L.
Miller, R. E. | Milliken, H. E.
O'Neill, O. R. | Ray, D. P.
Stevenson, W. D. | Stuart, D. D. V., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fardelmann, A. V. P. | Leake, N. E.
Minor, D. | Cobb, S. A., Jr.
Davis, P. | Foster, T. A.
Hartsell, J. A. | Lee, W. A.

Following to Walter Reed Hosp.:

CAPTAINS.

Davis, F. W. | Meyer, C. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Climan, M. | Kaighn, C. B.
Hirsch, J. H. | Thompson, J. C.
Jacobs, A. W.

Following to Camp Wadsworth:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Raabore, S. D. | Halgier, J. H.
Berry, J. C. | Hunt, C.
Greiner, A. B.

Following to J

H. P. DAVISON DENIES GERMAN FALSEHOOD

Refutes Charge That American Red Cross Is Ordered Not to Aid Teutons.

POINTS LESSON IN TREATIES

Banker Cites Russian and Rumanian Compacts as Evidence That Militarism Must Go.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—H. P. Davison, who is in London and will soon leave on his return home from a month's inspection of the American Red Cross work on the Continent, when told by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the German newspapers were alleging that he had ordered the American Red Cross not to aid any German wounded, smiled and said:

"I never expected any appreciation from the Germans, but I did think they might still have some slight regard for the truth. As a matter of fact, we already have some German wounded under treatment in American hospitals in France."

Assails German Treaties.

LONDON, May 6, (Asociated Press.)—H. P. Davison, Chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, who will return to the United States almost immediately to superintend the second Red Cross drive to raise another $100,000,000 in a single week, when asked as to the impressions he had gained from his trip of inspection, said to The Associated Press:

"Any attempt to describe the situation in Europe since March 21 is almost futile, if not impossible. Only those who have been in France since the beginning of the present offensive and have seen conditions there for themselves can have any appreciation of the situation there."

The correspondent asked him what had most impressed him, and Mr. Davison replied that he had been most impressed by the apparent result of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, which, together with the treaty with Rumania, has eliminated from the minds of the allied peoples in Europe any question of a peace by negotiation.

Mr. Davison spoke very confidently of the success of the coming Red Cross campaign and remarked that the American people would not only willingly contribute, but would demand that every assistance and comfort be given to the American boys in the trenches.

SUFFRAGE MOTION BEATEN IN SENATE

Attempt to Take Vote on Anthony Amendment on Friday Fails by One Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—An effort of woman suffrage advocates in the Senate today to bring about a vote on the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution failed by just one vote. Senator Jones of New Mexico, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, who attempted to obtain consent to the vote for Friday, announced that he would call up his motion again on that day.

Senator Jones, who brought up the resolution, move that it be made the special order for Friday. Vice President Marshall ruled that it would require a two-thirds vote of the Senators present to adopt the motion. On the roll call, the motion was lost by a vote of 40 to 21. The vote was as follows:

FOR—Democrats: Ashurst, Beckham, Chamberlain, Culberson, Gerry, Henderson, Hollis, Jones of New Mexico, Kirby, Lewis, McKellar, Nugent, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Thompson, Walsh—20. Republicans: Calder, Colt, Curtis, France, Gallinger, Gronna, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, Lenroot, New, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Warren, Watson—20. Total—40.

AGAINST—Democrats: Bankhead, Fletcher, Hardwick, Martin, Pomerene, Reed, Saulsbury, Shields, Simmons, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Tillman, Trammell, Underwood, Vardaman, Williams—16. Republicans: Dillingham, Knox, Lodge, McLean, Weeks—5. Total—21.

The suffrage advocates are sanguine that they will put the Susan B. Anthony amendment through. They are assured of the support of Senators Cummins, Fall, Frelinghuysen, Goff, Gore, Johnson of South Dakota, Kendrick, La Follette, McCumber, McNary, Myers, Nelson, Owen, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Michigan, Thomas, and Townsend, all of whom were absent today.

MERCURY CLIMBS TO 85.

Weather Becomes Summerlike—Heat Prostration in Brooklyn.

The temperature went up to 85 degrees yesterday, and a record was added to the list that is kept in the office of the Weather Bureau on top of the Whitehall Building, overlooking Battery Park. It was the warmest May 6 in the history of the bureau. The man who went to work without his overcoat was comfortable, and straw hats attracted not even passing attention. There was one case of heat prostration in Brooklyn. George Johnson, 59 years old, of 267 Eighteenth Street, was overcome in front of 235 Seventeenth Street. He was taken to the Holy Family Hospital.

The trend of the mercury was upward from dawn, and the highest point, 85 degrees, was reached at 2:30 P. M. The warmest previous May 6 was in 1896 when the temperature was 80 degrees. The highest recorded temperature for the month of May is 95 degrees. This record was made on May 31, 1895. There was a large percentage of humidity yesterday.

The forecast for today is for showers and cooler. Probably the same sort of weather will hold tomorrow.

AGREE TO ARBITRATE STRIKE OF BAKERS

1,500 Jewish Workers Remain Firm in Demanding an Increase in Wages.

GLUT OF CORNMEAL HERE

Food Board Urges Housewives to Employ It More Largely and Prevent Great Loss.

The second conference of representatives of the United States Department of Labor, the New York State Industrial Commission, and the State Food Commission, and the Jewish Boss Bakers and labor unions resulted yesterday in an agreement to submit to mediation the differences which caused 1,500 Jewish bakers in the city to go out on strike on May 1. Most of the baker unions involved demand a $10 increase in pay over the minimum of 1917, and while many boss bakers have voluntarily granted the increase, the employers as a whole are inclined to oppose the demand of the unions.

Pending the settlement of the dispute the boss bakers have offered to raise the scale $6 provided the employes go back to work, but the employes thus far have assumed an "all or nothing" attitude, which yesterday's conference failed to change, with the exception of the general willingness expressed by them to submit the matter to mediation. Clifton Reeves, representing the United States Department of Labor, will act as Chairman of the Mediation Board, and with him will serve Colonel Michael J. Regan of the State Industrial Commission, and F. W. Fiske, representing John Mitchell, President of the State Food Commission.

"The Federal Food Board," Mr. Fiske said yesterday, "in its endeavors to settle these differences, in co-operation with other Federal and State authorities, is considering the consumers' interests as well as the interests of baking employers and employes. Any adjustment of wages of the employes will be considered in so far as it may affect the price of bread, and no unnecessary burden will be placed on the consuming public."

Appealing for greater use of cornmeal, the Federal Food Board in an announcement yesterday said:

"New York, like other big centres, is overstocked with white and yellow cornmeal as the result of heavy purchases during the Winter and the delayed receipts due to traffic conditions. This meal will spoil in the coming hot weather, entailing a deplorable food loss, unless every consumer helps to prevent it. In New York alone, it is estimated, there are 50,000 barrels on hand, much of which is of the soft Southern variety, which will not remain sound during warm weather.

"Unless the Federal Food Board is able to create a big demand for cornmeal at once, there is likely to be a loss of half a million dollars' worth of this meal. Bakers and consumers generally can do no more patriotic service at this time than to confine themselves to the exclusive use of white and yellow cornmeal for the month of May. It is suggested that this character of meal take the place of the other substitutes of better keeping qualities, such as corn flour, rice flour and tapioca flour, in which the perceneage of moisture is low and which will not suffer even during a long period of storage."

Celebrate 25th Anniversary.

The New York Section, Council of Jewish Women, held an all-day session at the Hotel Astor yesterday in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary and to discuss active co-operation in war relief work. At the morning session the officers were reelected for the ensuing year and Mrs. Alexander Kohut was elected Honorary President. Among the speakers in the afternoon were Mrs. Charles S. Whitman and Lady Borden, wife of the Prime Minister of Canada.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between West End Av. and 78th St., Broadway car to 63d St., lady's open face gold watch, monogram "F. J. R." on back; reward and no questions asked. Return 375 West End Av. Mrs. H. J. Rosenbaum. Phone Schuyler 8046.

LOST—Small emerald and diamond pin, Saturday morning, between Washington Place, 78th, and 77th Sts. Reward if returned to M. Martin, 61 East 77th St.

LOST.—BROWN LEATHER BAG, MARKED W. H. ON LOCK, DROPPED FROM CAR NEAR GREAT NECK; LARGE REWARD. SAN RAFAEL HOTEL, NEW YORK.

LOST—Gold bracelet watch, Madison Av., between 50th and 79th Sts., or on 79th St. Reward if returned to J. Bendix & Son, jewelers, 133 East 42d St.

LOST—Black-dyed skunk neckpiece, three tails, gray lined; 149th St. subway to Bronx Opera House, Friday evening; reward. Return Martini, 461 8th Av.

LOST—A diamond and gold oblong brooch, with small diamond inset, on Saturday afternoon. Liberal reward return to Great Northern Hotel, West 57th St.

LOST.—Blue silk beaded bag containing diamond brooch. Saturday afternoon on 5th Av., 35th, or taxi to 215 West 91st; reward. Riverside 5756.

LOST.—Wallet containing owner's name, registration cards, money, valuable papers; liberal reward; no questions asked. Tarrant, Gramercy 7120.

LOST—A diamond and platinum bracelet; suitable reward will be given for return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Bankbook No. 1202774 of the Bowery Savings Bank, 130 Bowery, New York. The finder is requested to return it to the bank.

LOST.—Black skunk cape, McAlpin grill, Saturday night, May 4. Suitable reward. No questions asked. Phone Schuyler 5320. Apt. 8B.

LOST.—Black silk bag with gold watch and chain, Monday noon in Central Park East, between 72d and 80th; reward. 24 East 80th.

LOST.—Seal skin neckpiece, Monday, Broadway car, between 94th and 106th; liberal reward. Sinclair, 323 W. 108th. Academy 703.

LOST.—Black cameo pin with the head white, surrounded by pearls, set in platinum; liberal reward. 257 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Blue and white wrist watch, Madison Av., between 70th and 76th Sts. Reward if returned to 8 East 76th St.

LOST—Sunday, lady's gold-rimmed Oxford glasses, between Hotel Astor and 18th St., reward. K 232 Times Downtown.

LOST—Purse containing bills, 2 quarters, latch key, on upper Broadway, Sunday evening; reward. O 24 Times.

LOST.—Bill fold, on subway, Saturday, return to J. S., 156 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Fur scarf, in Long Island, Jackson Av., near 6th St.; finder will be rewarded. A. Shapiro, 80 4th Av.

LOST.—Lady's gold elgin wrist watch on Riverside, Sunday afternoon; reward. W 120 Times.

LOST—Diamond and emerald bar pin; reward $25. Communicate Meyer, 57 East 75th.

LOST—Silver cigar case in Princess Theatre; reward. O 50 Times.

REWARD—Generous reward offered for return of oblong diamond wrist watch, on black ribbon; lost between East 60th St. and Frank Shoe Shop, Saturday morning. M. Hostetter, 10 East 95th St. Telephone Lenox 2274.

REWARD if returned to cashier, Hotel Plaza, gray velvet bag, with monogram G. I. G. I., containing gold cigarette case, with diamond monogram; cigarette holder, watch box, gold pencil, money, lost from automobile between Woodmanston Inn and Plaza Hotel.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's small open-faced gold watch, on Sunday morning on Amsterdam Av. at 78th St. Apply 219 West 79th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LIBERAL REWARD.
LOST, WHITE MALTESE TOY TERRIER, ANSWERING NAME "DODO," MARKED WITH LIGHT BROWN EARS; FAMILY PET; LIBERAL REWARD IF RETURNED. COMMUNICATE KANE, 38 WEST 59TH ST. PHONE 7780 PLAZA.

LIBERAL REWARD for information or return of red chow dog, answer to name of Koto, lost Friday, May 3, in the vicinity of Hempstead, L. I.; coat in very poor condition. Notify Miss F. White, Cedarhurst, L. I. Telephone 590 Far Rockaway.

LOST.—Chow dog, vicinity of West 50th, shower tail, bruise on side of right eye; liberal reward, no questions asked. Smolin, 5 West 37th.

$75 REWARD.—For small white poodle; answers name "Lucky"; return to 1 West 68th St. Hansen. Columbus 8454.

Valuable Ring Recovered

Mrs. E. C. Spadone of the Hotel Plaza lost a ring valued at $1,500.

She inserted an advertisement in The New York Times of April 5, and the same day recovered the ring through Miss Edna L. Gilnell, who found it and saw the advertisement in The Times.

Miss Gilnell received a reward of $200.

If you lose anything advertise it in

The New York Times
Telephone Bryant 1000

That Lazy Springtime Feeling

In Spring, the temptation to let down and be lazy is overwhelming. But the work must go on, and you must find energy to make it go on. Such energy comes from pure, rich blood. If thin, poison-clogged blood is robbing you of your energy and ambition, take

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a maker of the kind of red cells that make rich, red, pure blood. It increases their number and capacity to keep the whole system well supplied with life-giving oxygen. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a splendid general tonic, appetizer, and energy-creator for the weak and run down of all ages and conditions. The medical profession has endorsed and prescribed it for over 25 years. Easy to digest and exceedingly pleasant to taste.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Friendly Warning: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"*Gude's Pepto-Mangan.*" For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

Dashwood

Lapels have been on coats for centuries. Now here's a collar which has them too. 20 cents each.

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DRY-CLEANER
SOLVES THE SECRET
of dry-cleaning anything at home with great saving of time and money.
ALL DRUG STORES

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Wood handles in 6 to 14 inch, inclusive.
Steel handles in all sizes
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TRIMONT MFG. CO. 348 CANAL ST.

INDUSTRY.

Annual reports of industrial corporations show remarkable effects of war. Details of diversities are given in The Annalist this week. On all newsstands 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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PORT MODEL
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PERFORMANCE
APPEARANCE

FOR people who like the zest of speed in their motoring—up-to-the-minute style and finish—power that adds prestige—behold the Velie Sport Model.

Built to satisfy the exclusive. Known and recognized wherever good cars assemble. Velie power, speed, flexibility and extreme comfort uphold the visible perfections.

This aristocrat is one of nine superb Velie models—including Five and Seven Passenger Touring, Two and Four Passenger Roadster, Coupe, Cabriolet, Town Car and Sedan. You will like the Velie—permit us to demonstrate.

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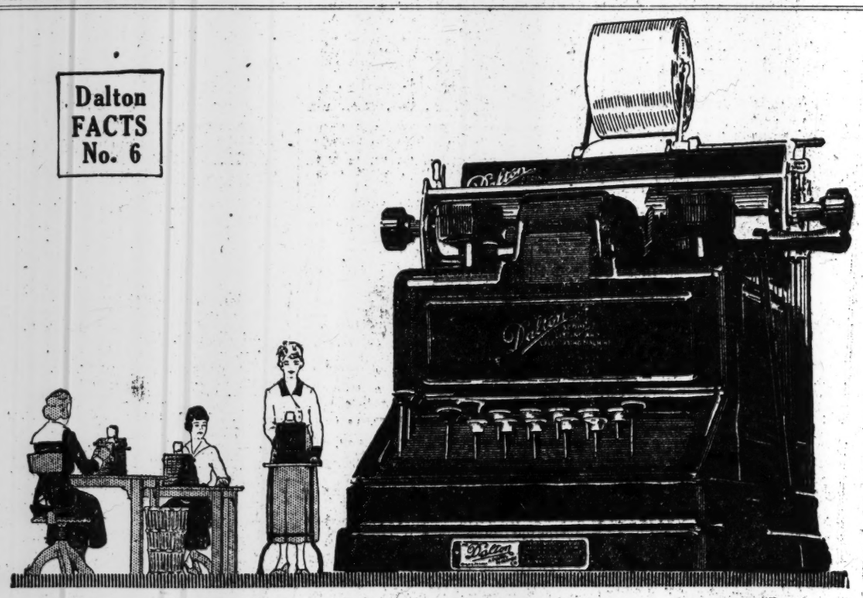
1888 Broadway, at 62d St., N. Y.
Phone Col. 5596

Dalton FACTS No. 6



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Give your workers a simple machine that a beginner can grasp at once. There are only 10 figures in the decimal system—*there are only 10 Keys on the DALTON.*

Give them the machine about which R. M. Tenant, Chief Cost Accountant of the Franklin Automobile Company, Syracuse, N. Y., says:

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Not only is the 10-Key DALTON the *simplest* and *fastest* of all adding-machines, but it *lists* every operation and is a versatile *calculating* machine as well. It *adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides,* tabulates, cross-foots, figures interest, chain discounts.

The machine for *corporations,* for a *shoe store,* an iron foundry, any business, your business. And a DALTON demonstration will prove it to your satisfaction.

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S. H. Gaye, Chief Accountant, Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York, says:
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